

The numismatist.

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JANUARY
1918



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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NUMISMATIST

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXI.

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No. 1

BACK VOLUMES AND NUMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIST FOR SALE.

Last month we gave a synopsis of the contents of the volumes of THE NUMISMATIST for 1894 and 1895, now offered for sale. In addition to those we now offer two more volumes—1896 and 1897. A review of their contents follows:

Volume for 1896.—This volume is complete in 10 numbers. There were no issues in October and November. It contains a great deal of numismatic information in addition to the contributed papers. Some of the latter are:

"The Coins of Republican Rome," by Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

"The Advantages of Specialization in Numismatics," by Dr. H. R. Storer.

"A Study of Condor Tokens," by Dr. Charles Edward Fraser.

"Confessions of a Coin Crank," by "The Crank."

"The Coins of the Netherland Indies," by Major Adam Smith.

"The Chronologic Sequence of American Numismatography," by Joseph Hooper.

"Swedish Plate Money," by J. A. Brudin.

"The Coinage of Rome," by G. F. Hill.

"The Coinage of China," by J. A. Brudin.

A Sketch of Lorin G. Parmelee, one of America's greatest numismatists.

"The Copper Coinage of the Calcutta Mint," by D. F. Howorth.

"Face to Face With the Ancient Greeks and Romans, from a Study of Their Coins," by Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman.

"Detroit Numismatists." This is an entertaining article, giving a personal sketch of each of the members of the one-time Detroit Numismatic Club.

In addition to the above there is an abundance of numismatic miscellany, reports of meetings of societies, etc., and it is profusely illustrated. Complete volume in ten numbers. Price, \$1.30.

Volume for 1897.—This volume is complete in eight numbers, four of them being double numbers (though in size only equal to the average single number). A number of the articles in this volume are continued from the preceding volume. These include:

"The Coinage of Republican Rome," by Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

"The Coinage of China," by J. A. Brudin.

"The Chronologic Sequence of American Numismatography," by Joseph Hooper.

"A Study of Condor Tokens," by Dr. Charles Edward Fraser.

Other articles are:

"Checks of All Ages," by J. E. G.

"A By-Path of Our Science," by Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

"A Numismatic History of the Thaler Coins of Germany," by Ph. Heinsberger. (This article is continued through this and succeeding volumes. Illustrated.)

"Baron Gortz and His Dalers." Translated from the Swedish by O. Ellison.

"Familiar Faces We Meet," by "The Coin Crank."

"Royal French Coins," by Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

"The 1799 Copper Cent," by J. H. Gray.

"Tacoma's Early Money."

"Wampum," by Rev. Arthur Howard Noll.

"Gun Money of James II and the Causes of Its Issue," by Charles Pryer.

There is, in addition, the usual lot of miscellany, meetings of societies, obituary, prices at auction sales, etc. A comparison of the prices realized for coins at auction 20 years ago with those of today will prove interesting. Many illustrations throughout. This volume complete in eight numbers. Price, \$1.10.

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THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

BY H. D. ALLEN.

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(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE \$20.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1861.

(No. 35 in this Series.)

In the centre, three females representing Ceres, Goddess of Agriculture, seated between Commerce and Navigation. At the left, figure representing Liberty with a pole and liberty cap. This cap was of the form known as Phrygian, and was used as an emblem of personal or political liberty. The custom is taken from its supposed use as a token of the act of liberating a slave in Rome. The red cap of the French extreme revolutionists of 1793 (*bonnet rouge*) was identified with the Roman cap of liberty, and it accordingly became the symbol of the French Revolution. The cap on the top of the flagpole is said to have been used by the early settlers of this country as a signal, before there was any kind of a national flag.

Here are again seen the personal signatures of two officials appearing as engraved on the \$20 Female and Deer note of July 25, 1861, No. 13 in this series.

This is a series "A" note, dated September 2d, 1861. No. 17574. Printed partly in green, including a large figure 20 in the lower centre. Receivable in payment of dues, and fundable in eight per cent. stock. Back of bill without printing. There are two varieties of this bill, one showing "For" before "Treasurer," written. Total issue unknown. Engraved by Hoyer and Ludwig, Richmond, Virginia.

ORIGIN OF PAPER CURRENCY.

In the days of the Stuarts merchants stored their reserves of gold in the Tower of London, but one day Charles I, in a thoughtless moment, annexed a large sum lodged in that way and forgot to put it back. The merchants decided to put no more trust in princes, but to deposit the money with the goldsmiths. The first goldsmith who hit upon the novel idea of issuing notes to represent gold, both to depositors and borrowers, was probably the originator of paper currency.—*Bank Notes.*



THE \$20.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1861.

(No. 36 in this Series.)

In the centre, full-rigged ship under sail, typical of those in use in the old days when the United States had a merchant marine. Lower left corner, sailor leaning on a capstan. This is a very old design and has no special historical significance. There are many counterfeits of this bill, also one with a somewhat elaborate engraving printed in green on the back, which shows "One Thousand DOLLARS." This was probably produced and printed in the North for the purpose of making a supposed additional variety of Confederate money.

Bill dated Sept. 2d, 1861. Receivable in payment of dues, and fundable in eight per cent. stock. This is a series "I. A." note, No. 15992.

The work is very crude, and the back of bill is without printing. Lithographed by Hoyer and Ludwig, Richmond, Virginia. There are over 229 varieties of this bill, and the issue was enormous.

A NONDESCRIPT COIN OR TOKEN.

A token of nondescript type from the M. G. Assaying Co. of Philadelphia is reproduced below.



Both sides are of the same type, though very different in detail. The liberty head is similar to that on the early U. S. gold coins, and the date on each side is "1846." Each side has eleven stars. One side has six stars before the head, and the other side five stars. It is struck in copper and has a reeded edge. The workmanship is good, though not of the best, and the piece shows evidences of considerable circulation.

Information is requested from our readers as to its origin and purpose, and whether others of the same issue are known.

UNADULTERATED PATRIOTISM.

It is said that the other day a man in Virginia who had bought a \$1000 Liberty Bond wrote to the Federal Reserve Bank of his district and asked when and where he must begin to pay interest on it. He is a regular fellow, sure, and his unfamiliarity with Government bonds will be overlooked in our admiration for the brand of patriotism that prompted the purchase of the bond.



THE \$20.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1861.

(No. 37 in this Series.)

In the centre, a picture of a female representing Navigation, seated beside her charts and a globe. In her right hand she holds a caduceus, or winged staff of Mercury. Old-fashioned steam sailing vessel and ship under full sail in the background. Lower right corner, figure of blacksmith with hammer and anvil. Lower left corner, figure representing Minerva, Goddess of War, with spear and olive branch, leaning on a shield on which is a Gorgon's head. A Gorgon was one of three sisters in Greek mythology, Stehno, Euryale and Medusa, whose aspect was so terrible that anyone who beheld them was turned to stone.

In upper left and right, and also in lower centre, "20" surrounded by red scrolls and the word "Twenty" 16 times in each of 14 columns, or 224 times in all, also in red. Bill dated Sept. 2d, 1861. Receivable in payment of dues, and fundable in eight per cent. stock or bonds.

This is a series "A" note, No. 4409. Engraved by the Southern Bank Note Co., which seems to have been the name under which the American Bank Note Co. of New York did business for at least a few months in 1860 or 1861, although it is not of record in any New Orleans directory. The plates seem to have been engraved by the old firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, which was one of the engraving firms forming the American Bank Note Co., organized in 1858. This note is quite rare. There are varieties of this bill on plain and on red fibre paper, and the total issue was about 14,800.

This bill is on red fibre paper.

\$1 AND \$2 BANK NOTES.

At the recent session of Congress a measure was passed which will permit national banks to issue their circulating notes in denominations of \$1 and \$2, the smallest denomination heretofore existing being \$5, and notes of this denomination were restricted to one-third of the total circulation of each bank. Briefly, the new law authorizes the banks to issue their notes in denominations of \$1 and \$2 to the amount of \$25,000, and other notes in such denominations as they may wish.

It was apparently at one time an axiom of banking—or rather of currency—that the smaller denominations of circulating medium should be made up of actual coin, and this principle was well illustrated by the restriction of Bank of England notes to denominations no smaller than £5; but the various expedients that have been recently employed in banking and finance have upset many long-cherished traditions.

In this country coin—except of a subsidiary character—has practically disappeared from circulation—not because of the war, but simply for the reason that the people generally prefer paper. The demand for bills of small denominations indicates great business activity, and has been accentuated by the fall trade.—*The Bankers' Magazine*.



THE \$20.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1861.

(No. 38 in this Series.)

In the centre, allegorical design representing Industry, seated between a winged Cupid holding a caduceus, the pastoral staff of Mercury, and a bee-hive, which also symbolizes Industry. At the right of the bill, a figure representing Hope leaning on an anchor, with a palmetto, a typical Southern tree, in the background. This design is said to have had its origin as illustrating Hebrews vi, 19, "Which *hope* we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and steadfast."

At the left, bust (very crude) of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, who was born at Crawfordsville, Georgia, Feb. 11th, 1812. He inherited about \$450, and this, with a small legacy from his grandfather, was spent upon his education. He graduated from Franklin College, Ga., now the University of Georgia, in 1832, but refused to pay \$2 for a diploma. He secured the first charter ever granted in the U. S. (Georgia Female College at Macon, 1836) for the regular graduation of women in classics and the sciences. Member of the State Legislature in 1836; Representative from Georgia in the U. S. Congress, serving continuously from 1839 to 1859. Member of the Confederate Provisional Congress at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, where he was chosen Vice-President, and on November 6th, 1861, was re-elected for three years. He delivered on March 21st, 1861, at Savannah, his famous "corner-stone speech," in which he declared that "the corner-stone (of the new government) rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery and subordination to the superior race is his natural and moral condition." He was a member of the Peace Commission, and, with R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell, met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward on board the "River Queen" at Hampton Roads, where occurred on May 3d, 1865, the famous "Monroe Conference." He was arrested at his home at Crawfordsville, Ga., May 11th, 1865, and imprisoned at Fort Warren, in Boston, Harbor, till October, 1865. In 1872 he became editor and part owner of the *Atlanta Sun*, and opposed the candidacy of Horace Greeley. He was a member of the United States Congress again from 1873 to 1882; Governor of Georgia the same year, and died March 4th, 1883. Altogether, he was one of the greatest men of the South. A fine picture of Mr. Stephens will be found on the bill following (No. 39 in this collection). We also present a photograph of Mr. Stephens from the original plate, autographed.

This is a third series bill, No. 23,819, dated September 2d, 1861, and the work is very crude. It was receivable in payment of dues, and fundable in eight per cent. stock or bonds. Back of bill without printing. Engraved by Col. Blanton Duncan, Richmond, Virginia. For other portraits of Mr. Stephens see bills Nos. 39, 58, 74 and 82 in this collection. There are at least forty-six varieties of this bill. Total issue unknown.



THE \$20.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1861.

(No. 39 in this Series.)

In the centre, a fine vignette of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, who was born at Crawfordsville, Georgia, February 11th, 1812. He inherited about \$450, and this, with a small legacy from his grandfather, was spent upon his education. He graduated from Franklin College, Ga., now the University of Georgia, in 1832, but refused to pay \$2 for a diploma. He secured the first charter ever granted in the U. S. (Georgia Female College at Macon, 1836) for the regular graduation of women in classics and the sciences. Member of the State Legislature in 1836; Representative from Georgia in the U. S. Congress, serving continuously from 1839 to 1859. Member of the Confederate Provisional Congress at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, where he was chosen Vice-President, and on November 6th, 1861, was re-elected for three years. He delivered March 21st, 1861, at Savannah, his famous "corner-stone speech," in which he declared that "the corner-stone (of the new government) rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery and subordination to the superior race is his natural and moral condition." He was a member of the Peace Commission, and, with R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell, met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward on board the "River Queen" in Hampton Roads, where on May 3d, 1865, occurred the famous "Monroe Conference." He was arrested at his home in Crawfordsville, Ga., May 11, 1865, and imprisoned at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, till October, 1865. In 1872 he became editor and part owner of the *Atlanta Sun*, and opposed the candidacy of Horace Greeley. Member of U. S. Congress again from 1873 to 1882. Governor of Georgia the same year, and died at Atlanta March 4th, 1883. Altogether he was one of the greatest men of the South. For other portraits of Mr. Stephens, see bills Nos. 38, 58, 74 and 82 in this collection.

This is a series "Z" note, No. 9787, dated September 2nd, 1861. Engraved and printed (partly in green) by Keatinge and Ball at Columbia, South Carolina.

As illustrating the strenuous conditions in the South at that time, we find that the activities of General McClellan on the James River made necessary a removal of the Issue Department of the Confederate Treasury from Richmond to Columbia, South Carolina, as a matter of prudence. Blanton Duncan and Keatinge and Ball immediately started branches at Columbia, South Carolina, and shortly after closed their plants at Richmond. Mr. Keatinge was a British subject, a bank-note engraver by profession, and was employed by the American Bank Note Co. An agent was sent from Richmond, Virginia, by the Confederate Government to organize a bank-note department to engrave treasury notes, etc. Mr. Keatinge accepted this position, crossed the lines, and, after narrow escapes, reached Richmond. After a conference with President Davis and his Cabinet as to the best way of obtaining supplies necessary to accomplish this work, he returned to New York by running the blockade from Norfolk, Va. He then engaged engravers, purchased presses, steel plates, paper, etc., and

after many risks got them through the blockade to Richmond. He then organized the Confederate Bank Note Department, connecting with him Thomas A. Ball, (a Virginian) as outside manager, the firm name being Keatinge and Ball. When General McClellan was within a short distance of Richmond, the Government feared that the Treasury Department, with its presses and materials, might be destroyed. Mr. Keatinge was authorized to go further South and select a location where it would be comparatively safe. As Columbia, S. C. was in the centre of the State, and, for geographical reasons, difficult for the enemy to reach, the Treasury was hurriedly transferred there, at a time when the residents of Richmond were flying in terror in all directions. The firm purchased a large building on Main Street on the site of the Postoffice. From here agents were sent to Charleston, where they took steamers for England, running the blockade, so as to purchase supplies for the bank-note department, it being no longer possible for men to cross the lines and get any supplies from the North. The firm sent cotton to Charleston, where it was run through the blockade, then transferred it to steamers in the employ of the Confederacy, which took it to Europe, where it was sold for gold, and this was used to pay for bank-note materials. One of the early plates for a Confederate bank note was made from a steel saw, and the ink is said to have been produced from wild grapes. Building and contents were destroyed by fire when the city was taken by General Sherman.

These notes, from the unpublished personal recollections of Henrietta C. Keatinge, M. D., the widow of Mr. Keatinge, tend to explain the manner by which English watermarked paper, used for some of the Confederate bills, was obtained. There are at least twenty-four varieties of this bill. Total issue unknown. This note was receivable in payment of dues, and fundable in eight per cent. stock or bonds.

Back of bill without printing.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS.



The above photograph of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, the Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, was taken from the original plate, and, with his autograph, is presented in the series of articles on Confederate Paper Money as a courtesy to the South by H. D. Allen.

PANAMA-PACIFIC COIN REPORT NOTES.

Supplementing the illustrated description and comments relating to the commemorative coins and medals issued for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915, that have appeared in *THE NUMISMATIST*, it may be of interest to record the following criticisms and notes from my official report as Chief of the Exposition's Department of Coins and Medals, and which report will appear in the official history of the Exposition now in process of publication.

Designs for the souvenir medal, by Robert Aitken, had been adopted by the Government Exhibit Board previous to the enactment of the Congressional bill which granted disposition of the medals to the Exposition. This medal, while classed as of considerable medallic art merit, was not without pronounced unfavorable criticism, and, commercially, was not suitable as an item of sale to all classes. Designs pleasing to all and to be interpreted at a glance are essential for an exposition souvenir medal which has for its main purpose a demonstration, in the making, of the process of coinage. When simplicity and eye-pleasing designs are found in the large-quantity production that comes from frequent demonstrations by rapidly-operating coining machinery, a medal at popular price will find a satisfactory and profitable sale.

Designs for the coins were all selected by the Treasury Department. The Exposition did not know what any of the coins would look like until production was under way. It is known that various designs were considered, and it is presumed that those adopted were, in the haste for production, the most acceptable that would readily conform to the mechanical requirements of coining process.

In design and finish the two-and-one-half-dollar gold piece was the most satisfactory and pleasing of the series. The half dollar, silver, may be classed as a beautiful coin, typical and appropriate, but its main device, a figure of Liberty, had the head positioned too close to the edge to produce a coin with uniform and symmetrical periphery. Designs for these two coins were produced in the Mint, and are credited to Charles E. Barber, chief engraver. The gold dollar, designed by Charles Keck, was a popular coin, largely on account of it bearing a head of Labor, the ideal of the designer. A study of this head by the average critic did not disclose a typical head of a laboring man. First conclusions classed it as a "ball player." Mr. Keck tried and succeeded in placing a good-sized head in a small diameter, but much to justify his portrayal of Labor as might be read in the plaster models was lost in reduction and transfer to the die. Disappointment for all was found in the fifty-dollar gold pieces. Coin designs of our country have at all times been criticised as lacking in art when compared with the modern coins of some countries, and having nothing for comparison with the medallic art possessed by the coins of Ancient Greece. This criticism, though deserved, has not always been fair, for the reason that in the production of modern coins, art in many instances is sacrificed for utility, designs must conform to the production of dies to be used in rapidly-operating coining machinery, protection from abrasion must be provided, and commerce demands that coins shall stack readily and evenly. But in these fifty-dollar gold pieces a golden opportunity, one greater than ever before, one that may never come again, was offered art in the coin. A planchet of extraordinary size, a special coinage and of the smallest quantity of any regularly authorized, to be sold at a premium that warranted their preservation, no requirements of utility to be considered, struck by a high-power medal press, each piece fed by hand and allowing for as many strikings as might be necessary for high relief and best effect, all exceptions of the Mint and commerce removed, full sway to the artist fortunate enough to be considered, to bring glory to himself and deserved recognition to the medallic art of America in the largest value coin of the modern world. And what of the opportunity? Look at the coin! With everything so favorable there were great expectations, hence the greater the disappointment. Robert Aitken, deservedly noted sculptor that he is, had and lost his opportunity. Had Mr. Aitken essayed to place the class of art and relief on the fifty-dollar gold pieces that he gave the souvenir medal, and had given the medal some of the simplicity of the coin designs, it would have been more

fitting. There would have been a medal for the prude as well as all others; and in the coins, the art world delighted and far greater profit to the Exposition. The same designs appeared on both shapes, round and octagonal. The Exposition and the numismatic world had every reason to expect the greatest example of art ever given to a coin in modern days and that each shape would be of different design. Originality was lacking; coin emblems of ancient days and the graver's work of the medieval period were depicted.

The Coin and Medal Department was organized in January, 1915, and continued with profitable results to October 31, 1916. At the request of the Exposition, and authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, the coins remaining unsold were returned to the Mint and certified by the Superintendent as all destroyed on or before October 30, 1916. In maintaining original prices and having the remainder promptly destroyed at the close of the Exposition's sale establishes a practice for commemorative coins that should always prevail in justice to the many who purchase at substantial premiums.

Notwithstanding extraordinary expenditures for designs and dies and to facilitate production, late delivery, disappointment in some of the designs and the war hazard of trans-ocean shipments closing foreign markets, the net profit produced by the Department was greater than comparative operations of the past.

Record of Coins.

	Half Dol. Silver.	\$1 Gold.	\$2 ½ Gold.	\$50 Gold, Octagonal.	\$50 Gold, Round.
Authorized	200,000	25,000	10,000	1500	1500
Coined	60,000	25,034	10,017	1509	1510
Used for assay	34	34	17	9	10
Available	59,966	25,000	10,000	1500	1500
Melted at mint	32,866		3,250	854	1017
Distributed	27,100	25,000	6,750	646	483

The report of Superintendent Shanahan of the San Francisco Mint states that 29,876 half dollars were melted September 7, 1916, and the balance of the half dollars and all the gold coins were melted October 30, 1916.

Of the number included in "distributed" were fourteen of each shape fifty-dollar pieces and a small quantity of the coins of smaller denomination purchased for my individual account. Most all have since been marketed.

About 300 complete sets were distributed, including 60 of the specially certified sets. Considering that a good portion of the sets were sold to banks for display purposes, and to Exposition officials who will hold them for sentimental reasons, time should prove them to be very good numismatic material.

In acknowledging final report of my department covering receipts approaching \$250,000, the Exposition's letter reads in part: " * * desire to congratulate you upon the very efficient manner in which you have conducted your office as Chief of the Department of Numismatics of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. You have been ever faithful and courteous, and your financial report is a record to which you may always point with pride. To those of us who came in close contact with your work and realize the many obstacles you had to overcome, the results obtained are the more surprising and gratifying."

It is a satisfaction for me to append that all of the commemorative coins with which I have been associated—Louisiana Purchase gold dollars, Lewis and Clark gold dollars and the Panama-Pacific series—had their original prices maintained and the quantity remainder of all returned to the Government and destroyed, and I have and will refuse to become associated with special coin issues where this just protection to the purchaser is not guaranteed.

FARRAN ZERBE.

Tyrone, Pa., October 1, 1917.

TOKENS HAVING REFERENCE TO NATIONAL AND HOME DEFENCE.

By S. H. HAMER.

(The author of the following article, Mr. S. H. Hamer, is known among numismatists, both in Europe and this country, as one of the foremost collectors of English tokens. He has at times published in pamphlet or book form descriptive lists of different groups of the tokens, and articles from his pen on the token series have frequently appeared in *THE NUMISMATIST*. This article on the tokens having reference to national and home defence of England is timely in view of the present war, and is highly interesting. Practically all the pieces described belong to the series known as the Eighteenth Century Tokens, and with one or two exceptions are descriptions from specimens in the author's collection. In many cases the inscriptions on the pieces, particularly the edges, are accompanied by ornaments, etc., which it is impossible to reproduce with ordinary type, and are omitted.—EDITOR.)

The fact of this country being at war with a continental nation, whose chief object is the invasion and conquest of Britain, suggests a more than ordinary interest in tokens which have reference to national defence, and the establishment of a "speedy and lasting peace."

Towards the end of the 18th century this country was at war with France, Holland and Spain. Naval victories are referred to on tokens, along with portraits of the commanders.

There are two varieties of a white-metal medal, from the same obverse die, viz.:

1.—Obv., Between a couple of laurel branches, a bust to left, in naval costume. Legend, ADMIRAL EARL HOWE. Die-sinker's initials under bust, W. M. Rev., Above a couple of laurel branches, an inscription in four lines, viz.: THE MEMORABLE VICTORY GAINED OVER THE FRENCH FLEET JUNE 1, 1794. Edge plain, in collar.

2.—A die-flaw which appears on the reverse, necessitated a new die being engraved. It is of similar design, but without the stop after date, and the laurel branches are slightly different.

The popularity of this commander led to his portrait being used as the design for the obverse of a number of halfpenny tokens.

3.—Obv., A bust, in naval costume, to left. Legend, EARL HOWE & THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE. Rev., A female figure seated to left; in her right hand, a spear, the point just touching the top of the letter "R," her left arm resting on a shield of the Union. She carries a laurel branch. Exergue, 1794. Legend, RULE BRITANNIA. Some appear on smaller flans with a plain rounded edge.

4.—The same obverse die was used, after a flaw had developed behind the shoulder, with a new reverse, viz.: Rev., A man-of-war, sailing to right; below, a rude imitation of a couple of branches, connected with a "+". Legend, VAL'T BRITISH TARS. Edge-reading, PAYABLE AT LONDON OR BRIGHTON. Also with a plain rounded edge.

5.—Another variety of similar design has on the obverse the crown of the hat under the letter "L," whereas before it was under the space between "LO," and the queue of wig points to "J." On the reverse, the point of spear extends beyond the letters of legend.

6.—With the same obverse die, and a new reverse die of similar design to the first, but with a small head or point to spear, no period after legend, and dated, 1795, some 10 cwt. were struck. These and the previous token have a lettered edge, EMSWORTH HALFPENNY PAYABLE BY JOHN STRIDE.

7.—Another variety represents on the obverse a more elderly person, the beginning and end of legend separated by a quatrefoil. The reverse from the same die as last, the edge reading the same; others, viz.: PORTSMOUTH HALFPENNY PAYABLE AT THO'S SHARP'S; PAYABLE IN LONDON, the remainder engrailed.

8.—When this obverse die was considerably worn, some impressions

were taken having as a reverse a rude representation of Britannia, with branch in right hand and spear in left. Legend, RULE BRITANIA. Exergue, 1797.

9.—Another variety, where the front of the hat is opposite the letter "H" (instead of "E," as on the previous one), has: Rev., A female standing in front of a bale of goods; with her right hand she supports a staff, on the top of which is a cap of liberty. Legend, LIBERTY & COMMERCE. Exergue, 1794.

10.—A very fine token has: Obv., A bust to left, no buttonholes in coat; below the bust, 1797. Legend, ADMIRAL EARL HOWE. Rev., A figure of Britannia standing; in her right hand, a laurel branch; with her left she supports a spear, and a shield of the Union; to the left, ships at sea; to the right, men engaged in agricultural pursuits. Legend, SUCCESS TO THE COMMERCE OF BRITAIN. A small branch, and a lion passant, separate the beginning and end of legend. Edge-reading, BUXTON TOKEN. The remainder engrailed.

11.—From the same obverse die and a reverse die, viz., "RULE BRITANIA 1797," some specimens were struck. Edge-reading, JOHN STRIDE. Remainder engrailed.

Another series is:



No. 12.

12.—Obv., A bust to left, in naval costume; below it, 1795 HALFPENNY. Legend, EARL HOWE & THE FIRST OF JUNE 1794. Rev., A man-of-war, sailing to right. Legend, THE GUARD & GLORY OF BRITAIN. Edge-reading, PAYABLE AT BANDBURY OXFORD OR READING. PAYABLE AT DUBLIN OR AT BALLYMURTAGH. PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON. PAYABLE IN SUFFOLK BATH OR MANCHESTER.



No. 13.

13.—On a small flan, plain rounded edge: Obv., From the same die as last. Rev., A smaller vessel, sailing to left. Legend, THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND. Edge-reading, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL. PAYABLE AT LONDON. PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN. CURRENT EVERY WHERE.

Another series is:

14.—Obv., A bust to left, in naval uniform. Legend, MAY THE FRENCH EVER KNOW HOWE TO RULE THE MAIN. Rev., An anchor and cable; below it, 1794. Legend, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE. Edge, diagonally milled, also plain, rounded.

A very rare little medalet in white metal is:

15.—Obv., A bust to left, in naval costume; below it, a couple of laurel branches crossed. Legend, INSCRIBED TO THE TARS OF OLD ENG-

LAND. Rev., An anchor and cable. Legend, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE 1794.



No. 15.

There are a number of farthings of naval design, and where such have reference to the design on a penny, or halfpenny, will be described in connection with the same.

16.—Obv., A bust, in naval costume, to right. Legend, ADML. EARL HOWE. Rev., A man-of-war sailing to left; below it, "FARTHING" in a curved line. Legend, GLORIOUS FT OF JUNE 1794. Edge, rounded.

17.—Obv., The same design as last, but from another die, finer work, a period at the beginning and end of legend. Rev., A man-of-war sailing to right. Exergue, in a straight line, "FARTHING." Legend, GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE 1794. Die flaw to left.

18.—From a new reverse die of similar design, but having a period after "JUNE," no period after "FARTHING," but a line under it, and the obverse die previously used, which now shows signs of die flaws, some were struck with milled edge, also with plain edge.

19.—Another variety is: Obv., A bust to right in naval attire similar to last, but with a period at the end of legend only; in this instance the front point of the hat almost touches the letter "L," and the final letter of legend all but touches the shirt-frill. Rev., Within an oak wreath, a naval crown. Legend, PROMISSORY NAVAL FARTHING. The branch on the right hand terminates with an acorn.

20.—Another variety, of similar design, has the hat trimmed along the edge, the queue terminates in straight line, a period at the beginning and end of legend. The reverse shows the left-hand oak branch to terminate with an acorn. Milled edge.

From the same obverse die, and a new reverse die, viz., an anchor with cable. Legend, PROMISSORY NAVAL FARTHING. Milled edge.

21.—Another variety is from the same obverse die, which now shows a small die-flaw before the shirt-frill, and from a new reverse die, viz., an inscription in seven lines: MAY A FLOWING TRADE FOLLOW A SPEEDY AND HONOURABLE PEACE 1795. Milled edge.

The writer of the "Bazaar Notes" informs us that Richard Earl Howe, on June 1st, 1794, with twenty-five sail of the line, engaged the French with twenty-six, in the Bay of Biscay, off Ushant, with such vigour that in less than an hour from the commencement of the action the French Admiral, with as many ships as could follow, was compelled to take flight, leaving the British in possession of two 80-gun men-of-war, and five 74's. One of the latter was so disabled that she sank almost as soon as captured. The present generation can scarcely realize the thrill of joy that pervaded the pulse of the nation on the receipt of the glorious news in England. London was illuminated three successive nights in honour of the victory; the thanks of Parliament were voted to Howe; George III visited the Admiral on board his flagship; the Queen Charlotte presented him with a sword of honour, and created him a Knight of the Garter. He died in 1799, aged 74.

Another series of naval tokens are those having reference to Sir John Jervis, viz.:

22.—Obv., Neptune, standing in a nautical car, is crowning a naval officer, who is shown to the left seated on a rock. Rev., An inscription in seven lines: SR JOHN JERVIS WITH 15 SAIL PERSUED & DEFEATED THE SPANISH FLEET OF 27 SAIL OF THE LINE FEBRUARY 14th 1797.

23.—The word "PURSUED" being incorrectly rendered, another reverse die was engraved with the error corrected, but the figure 4 was placed retrograde.

24.—This necessitated still another reverse die.

25.—A new obverse die of similar design, but with the tail of the coat of the officer straight, as compared with a more uneven edge on the other tokens. Rev., From the same die as last. Edge-reading, PORTSMOUTH HALF PENNY PAYABLE AT THOS SHARPS. This edge-reading appears on the others also. The issuer was a mercer.

Joseph Brent, a shoemaker, issued 5 cwts. of halfpenny tokens.

26.—Obv., A three-quarter bust to right. Legend, VISCOUNT JERVIS & THE GLORIOUS 14th FEBY 1797. Rev., A man-of-war sailing to right. Legend, UNDER PROVIDENCE YE INVINCIBLE FIFTEEN. Exergue, a quatrefoil, separating two broad arrows. Edge-reading, PAYABLE AT I BRENTS PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSEA. With this edge, very rare. On the majority of the tokens the name "BRENTS" has been filed away.

27.—Another variety, of fine design, but of which no issuer is known, is: Obv., A bust to left separating the date, 1797. Legend, THE GAL-LANT JERVIS DEFEATED THE SPANIARDS 14 FEB. Rev., A man-of-war sailing to right. Legend, BRITISH VALOR TRIUMPHANT. Edge milled.

28.—Another bearing on the event is: Obv., A flag of the Union displayed within a circle. Legend, MAY IT BE DISPLAYED AT ALL POINTS OF YE COMPASS. Rev., A fleet of men-of-war. Exergue, CAPE ST VINCENT FEBY 14 1797. Edge-reading, A VALENTINE PRESENTED TO SPAIN BY ADML JERVIS.

Of the farthings, there are two varieties, viz.:

29.—Obv., A bust to right in naval costume. Legend, ADML SR JNO JERVIS. Rev., Within an oak wreath, a naval crown. Legend, PROMISSORY NAVAL FARTHING. Edge, diagonally milled.

30.—Obv., From the same die as the last obverse. Rev., An anchor and cable. Legend, PROMISSORY NAVAL FARTHING. Edge, diagonally milled.

As the other "naval" farthings have no counterparts in halfpence, I give them now.

31.—Obv., A bust to right in naval costume. Legend, ADML LORD HOOD. Rev., An anchor and cable as before.

32.—Obv., From the same obverse die as last. Rev., A naval crown, as before.

33.—Obv., A bust to left in naval costume. Legend, ADML MACBRIDE. Rev., A naval crown, as before. Edge, diagonally milled.

34.—Obv., From the same obverse die as last. Rev., An anchor and cable as before. Edge, diagonally milled.

35.—Obv., From the same obverse die as last. Rev., An inscription, in seven lines, MAY A FLOWING TRADE FOLLOW A SPEEDY AND HONORABLE PEACE 1796. Edge, diagonally milled.

A very rare penny on a small flan is:

36.—Obv., A Gravesend boat sailing to right. Legend, GRAVESEN TOKEN. Exergue, A star of six points. Rev., A regal crown; below it, a naval crown, flanked by a pair of laurel branches; a quatrefoil separates the date, 17 97. Legend, NAVAL PENNY. Edge, Struck in collar, slight traces of milling on edge.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GIVING AWAY THE SECRET.

The rarest cent is that of the series of 1799. It is said that the scarcity of this issue is due to the fact that a firm in Salem, Mass., which was then engaged in the slave trade, procured a large quantity of them from the mint, and, after drilling a hole in each one, shipped them to Africa, where they were given as ornaments to the chiefs in exchange for slaves. The veracity of this story cannot be vouched for, but, if it is true, coin collectors are much more likely to find specimens of this issue in Africa than in the United States.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

MOTTOES ON SWEDISH COINS.

By W. M. ROSEN.

Following is a table of the Swedish rulers from Gustavus I, the founder of the House of Vasa, down to the present time, showing their "valsprak" or motto used by each of them and appearing on coins issued during their reign. These mottoes are given first in the Swedish, and in some cases in Latin, and in every case a translation to the English.

The earlier issues of Swedish coins had entire Latin inscriptions on them, and should be in a table by themselves, and this could be published at a later date.

The translations are made as "free" as possible so that the real meaning may be understood, but we must remember that any language will lose its true meaning and beautiful sound after being translated from the original.

Should there be any reader who desires to ask any further questions I will be only too glad to answer them if I can.

I am sending this for the benefit of the young collectors who, like myself, have no doubt pondered many a weary hour over some old "copper" on which there were but a few letters legible, trying to figure out at least from what country it came.

Gustav I 1523-60.	All magt ar af Gud. All power is of God.
Erick XIV 1560-68.	Gud gifver at hvem han vill. God giveth to whoever he desires.
Johann III 1568-92.	Gud var beskyddare. God our protector.
Sigismund 1592-99.	Gud var beskyddare. God our protector.
Carl IX 1599-1611.	Gud min trost. God my comfort.
Gustaf II Adolf. 1611-32.	Ara vare den hogste, de sinas tillflykt. Glory be (Him in) the Highest, the refuge of his (children or loved ones).
Christina 1632-54.	Visheten ar statens grundpelare. Latin—Salvator mundi salva nos. Wisdom is the foundation of the State.
Carl X Gustaf. .1654-60.	I Gud min del. Han skall gora det. In God my portion. He will do it.
Carl XI 1660-97.	Herren var beskyddare. Latin—Dominus protector meus. The Lord is our protector.
Carl XII 1697-1718.	Med Guds hjelp. With God's help.
Ulrika Eleonora. 1718-20.	Gud mitt hopp. Latin—In Deo spes mea. God my hope.
Frederick I 1720-51.	Gud mitt hopp. Latin—In Deo spes mea. God my hope.
Adolf Frederick. 1751-71.	Den allmannas val ar mitt val. Latin—Saulus publica saulus mea. The welfare of the people is my welfare.
Gustaf III 1771-92.	Faderneslandet. The fatherland.
Gustaf IV Adolf. 1792-1809.	Gud och folket. God and the people.
Carl XIII 1809-18.	Folkets val min hogsta lag. The welfare of the people is my highest law.
Carl XIV Johann. 1818-44.	Folkets karlek min beloning. The love of the people is my compensation.
Oskar I 1844-59.	Ratt ock sanning. Justice and Truth.

Carl XV 1859-72.	Land skall med lag byggas. The country shall be built by law.
Oskar II 1872-1907.	Before dissolution with Norway— Brodrafolkens val. The welfare of the "brother people." After dissolution with Norway— Sveriges val. The welfare of Sweden.
Gustav V 1907—.	Med folket för fosterlandet. With the people, for the fatherland.

THE MINT OFFICIALS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

By SIGMUND KRAUSZ.

During the earlier days of the Republic its coins were issued by orders of the people, who, in their assemblies, determined the types, metal and weight of the various denominations, and entrusted their manufacture to the foremost magistrates. These officials, again, were put under the supervision of the Senate as guardian for the faithful execution of the peoples' decrees.

Thus, during the rule of the Roman *people*, no monetary official abrogated to himself the right to put his name on the public currency, and the coins of that period show only the legend ROMA, the emblem of the PRORA, and the images of tutelary deities on the pieces issued.

In the turbulent times following the Punic Wars, however, the magistrates began to add to the original types some symbol or other distinctive mark, and later, monograms indicating their family names. This custom was followed, toward the latter period of the Republic, by the inscription of the moneyer's full name on the public currency. Concurrently with this the gradual disappearance of the early types and of the legend ROMA took place.

With the passing of the peoples' power into the hands of an oligarchy or a sole dictator, these rulers coined money in their own names until, with the establishment of the Empire, the sovereign assumed the exclusive right of issuing coins, with the exception of the bronze emissions, which always bore the SENATUS CONSULTO.

The officials who put their names on the coins were called the *Monetarii*, a name derived from the Temple of Juno Moneta, where the mint had been established. There were, as a rule, three of these officials (*tresviri monetaris*) appointed, and their titles were indicated in the legend III VIRI. A. A. A. F. F. after their name. This number was, in 45 B. C., increased to four (*quatuorviri*) by Julius Caesar, but was again reduced to three by Augustus.

The duties of the moneyers consisted of producing from the ingots, furnished them by the treasury, the metal disks of legal weight, and to strike on these the coins proper, after which the money was turned over by them to the two quaestors who were in charge of the control of the treasury. They also performed the same service for private citizens against a small charge for seigniorage.

The name appearing on a coin is that of the chief moneyer, and examples where more than one name appears on a specimen are quite rare before the time of Julius Caesar.

The term of office seems to have been two years, and this explains the large number of magistrates in the course of the, approximately, two and a quarter centuries during which their monograms or names appear on the coins of the Republic.

Aside from the moneyers regularly officiating, there are instances when the Roman Senate granted the privilege of a coin emission to other officials. This was generally the case when wars, public games or other events made necessary an extra issue of money. These issues always bear the S. C., the authorization of the Senate, and are characterized by other titles than the *tresviri monetaris*, such as aedils, quaestors and praetors, following the name of the moneyer.

The next article will be "Mint Marks on Coins of the Roman Republic."

THE ERWIN COUNTER.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

The haberdasher heapeth wealth by hats.—Gascoigne.

Cist, the statistician, states that just prior to the Civil War there were thirty establishments in Cincinnati engaged in the manufacture of hats. In the list prominent mention is made of one Samuel C. Erwin, 149 Main Street. Although operated on a limited scale the Erwin establishment had the credit of manufacturing high-priced hats of various descriptions. The more common article made in the East was also prominently displayed at the Erwin store.

The following business notice appeared in the Hawes' Gazetteer as of 1858.

S. C. Erwin, Hatter and Furrier, 149 Main, 1 Door Below Fourth.

The 1859 City Directory is authority for the following advertisement:

S. C. Erwin,
Hatter and Furrier,
No. 149 Main St., one door below Fourth,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Numerous advertising notices of S. C. Erwin, which appeared in various publications of the fifties and later, attracted considerable attention. The business card of one James Erwin, Hatter, at 236 Main, and later at 225 Broadway, appeared also quite frequently during the same period.

Bradstreet states that S. C. Erwin was in business from some time in the fifties until the eighties. Since the destruction of a lot of old information at Cincinnati by fire some years ago, this agency further states that their data is very incomplete.

In 1860 Erwin seems to have discontinued the haberdasher business and instead devoted his entire time to the general insurance line, associating himself with one W. Byron Carter, with office quarters at 3 West Third, Trust Co. Building.

In "American Store Cards" the author makes mention of the Erwin counter, but without remarks.

There are two varieties of this interesting token—one with plain edge, the other reeded. Both varieties come in brass.



Obverse: An eagle, with wings outspread and shield upon breast, graces the center of the obverse. The following description also appears: S. C. Erwin, Hatter. | 149. Main, St, Cinc.

Reverse: A high silk hat partially enclosed within a wreath adorns the reverse.

COINAGE FOR NOVEMBER, 1917.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during November, 1917, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 2,970,000; Quarter Dollars, 5,384,400; Dimes, 18,700,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 11,071,818.

Bronze—One Cent, 77,548,627.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF MEDALLIC ART.

In our September issue of last year we gave a brief account of the medallie art exhibition that had recently been held in London. Since then the exhibit has been transferred to Liverpool and Manchester, and will probably also be sent to other cities, showing that it has attracted favorable attention throughout England.

The exhibition was in charge of Mr. G. A. Sawyer as Secretary, to whom we are indebted for a catalogue of the exhibits. The executive committee included Sir Arthur Evans, F. R. N. S., and Mr. G. F. Hill, M. A., Keeper of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, both of whom are well known to numismatists in the United States.

The *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury* devoted considerable space to the opening of the exhibition in that city, from which we print the following:

"If public interest is excited in the possibilities of the medal as a method of commemorating the events which are taking place at the present time, and the persons who are making those events, the first object of the exhibition will have been achieved."

With these words as his text, Sir Dudley Stewart-Smith (Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy) yesterday declared open, at the Central Museum, William Brown street, an exhibition of medallie art, which has been transferred from London and re-arranged with enhanced value because of important local additions. Sir Dudley remarked that no school of medallie art had yet been established in this country, as in Italy and France, but the present was peculiarly the time to stimulate a movement towards such a school, because of the interesting living personages and great current events to be commemorated. These should be immortalized not only in literature, but by engraving. Medal records of history were long lasting. Many monarchs and supreme rulers were remembered, and others were not. A few were remembered for their virtues, others for reasons not always associated with virtue, but most were remembered because of their coinage. George I, for example, might have said: "I shall go down to posterity with my half-crown in my hand" (laughter). Medallie art rose to great distinction in the time of Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. There were notable events to be commemorated in the time of the Lord Protector, but it was curious that such a mediocre reign as that of Charles II should have been so singularly rich in beautiful medals. A medal was struck when his merry Majesty left the Continent "on coming home to enjoy his own," and, incidentally, much that was not his own (laughter). Another medal depicted his landing at Dover, and almost every event in his reign secured a beautiful medallie expression. A medal was actually struck when the Dutch invaded the Medway and burned Chatham and Sheerness, that being the rare occasion upon which England thus celebrated a victory which she lost (laughter). This exhibition contained specimens of the newest medals which some present proudly saw on the tunics of their sons, but he ventured to say there was not a tunic which had been at the front for a whole year that did not merit a medal for the risks run and the heroic deeds performed (loud applause). Among the collection of recent German medals there was one of special interest to Liverpool, that celebrating the sinking of the *Lusitania*, a medal which ought to be enlarged to twenty inches diameter and exhibited in the public buildings of every port in the United Kingdom (applause). A case which all would view contained the medal awarded the first prize at the London exhibition as the work of Mr. E. Carter-Preston (University of Liverpool), a young medallist he (Sir Dudley) was glad to see present (applause). The exhibition should be largely attended in order that the public might enjoy the rare advantage of inspecting so many specimens of the beautiful work of the present and preceding centuries (loud applause).

Mr. Herbert Rathbone, who presided, emphasized the fact that the exhibition embraced the whole of the collection which His Majesty the King lent to the London exhibition, together with specimens dating back to the 16th century, and including work by Benvenuto Cellini.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

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1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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EDITORIAL.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.

It is our aim to have THE NUMISMATIST placed in the mails on the first day of each month, so that it will reach all its readers in the United States and Canada before the 10th. It is seldom more than two or three days late, at most, so far as we are concerned. The use of the mails for the various classes of matter, as well as the express companies, are necessary for many purposes connected with the publication of the magazine, and in recent weeks there has been a noticeable delay in the delivery of both mail and express matter, particularly the latter. As conditions are not likely to improve in the near future, we would ask our correspondents and advertisers to send matter for publication as early in the month as possible. As considerable time is required for photographing specimens and making

cuts for them, it will be impossible to illustrate them unless received by the 10th of the preceding month. The magazine is entered at the postoffice as second-class matter, and this class of mail is often delayed in delivery. We frequently receive word from subscribers from the 10th to the 15th of the month that the magazine has not been received. In most cases its delivery has only been delayed, though mailed on time. So we would ask all to be patient in these days of railroad congestion.

WHAT BECOMES OF OUR CENTS?

What has become of all the cents coined since 1793? is a question that has been asked many times in the past two months since the shortage in that coin has been so acute. Many people imagine that all are still in circulation—that is, the small cents. There are some people who do not know we ever had any other than the small ones. Others imagine that once a cent, or any coin, for that matter, is once placed in circulation, it continues its rounds until completely worn out or is lost. It is safe to say that if all the small cents coined were still in circulation there would be a superabundance of them. Look over 100 cents taken at random from circulation, and at least 80 per cent. of them will be dated since 1900. The answer to the above question may be read in the result of such a test. Upon the adoption of a new type of coin, the former type is gradually retired from circulation. Many of the Indian head type have been retired, melted up and recoinced into the Lincoln type, making an apparent increase in the number in circulation, but not actually so.

Some interesting figures of the coinage of the cent are annexed, taken from the report of the Director of the Mint:

The coinage of cents for the fiscal year July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917, was 213,500,000.

The coinage for the calendar year 1917 (not including December, figures for which are not yet available) was 206,459,785. If the coinage was as large in December as it was in November (77,548,627), and it probably was, the total coinage of cents for the year 1917 will be about 284,000,000. The total for the calendar year 1916 was 190,299,677.

The largest issue of cents in any year before 1916 was in 1910, when 152,846,218 were coined.

The greatest number of the large cents coined in any one year prior to 1857 was 9,889,707, in 1851, and this was considerably larger than in any other year.

From January 1, 1858, to December 1, 1917, the total number of cents coined was 2,969,752,264, making nearly thirty for every man, woman and child in the United States today.

What has become of all of them?

PAPERS ON THE COINAGE OF ANCIENT ROME.

In this month's issue we publish the first of a series of five articles, by Mr. Sigmund Krausz, on subjects connected with the coinage of Ancient Rome. Others of the series will follow each month. These articles are excerpts from Mr. Krausz's work, "The Pre-Imperial Coinage of Rome," announcement of which was made in these pages several months ago, and which has not yet been published. They will be found interesting and instructive to all collectors interested in the coinage of the Roman Republic.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Democratic Convention of 1860.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I noticed in THE NUMISMATIST for November a statement in the article of H. D. Allen, with reference to the paper money of the Confederate States, that in the Democratic Convention of 1860 forty-nine delegates from Massachusetts "voted in unbroken succession for Jefferson Davis." This is a mistake, and I desire to correct it, not in a spirit of useless criticism, but that the readers may be advised of the true facts.

Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts voted for Jefferson Davis on every ballot that he was present during the sessions of the convention in the city of Charleston, S. C. There were fifty-seven ballots in all, and Mr. Butler voted for Mr. Davis fifty-two times. Occasionally Mr. Davis received a half vote additional. He never received over one and a half votes. In addition to that, there were not forty-nine delegates from Massachusetts. Massachusetts had but thirteen delegates to the convention.

You may make use of this or not, just as you please, but it occurred to me that the correct facts should be stated, that the readers of THE NUMISMATIST may know.

Yours very truly,

J. P. HALE JENKINS.

Norristown, Pa., November 8, 1917.

In a subsequent letter, dated November 15, Judge Jenkins says:

"I have personally taken a keen interest in the history of Presidential elections, have examined the newspapers with reference to conventions and elections from 1789 to the present time, and have a record of the ballot of each convention held, with the exception of three or four, since conventions were started in 1832. On page 168 of McClure's work, "Our Presidents and How We Make Them," will be found the record of the fifty-seven ballots taken by the convention at Charleston, S. C., on no one of which did Jefferson Davis receive more than one and a half votes, on the most of them, one vote."

Both of the above letters were submitted to Mr. Allen, who writes as follows:

"In relation to the letters of Judge Jenkins of Norristown, Pa., I quote from no less a standard authority than Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States, Vol. II, p. 374 (verbatim): 'In the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, the delegates from Massachusetts gave their 49 individual votes in unbroken succession as their candidate for the Presidency.' Judge Jenkins has evidently taken a great interest in the balloting at conventions held for the nomination of candidates for President, and it is quite possible that the information he gives is correct. If so, I welcome his criticism and all others offered on my work, and am more than glad to have it corrected or improved in the interest of history. *No one man perfects a thing.*"

Re the 1804 Cent.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In the October issue of THE NUMISMATIST you published a letter from the writer relative to a variety of 1804 cent with "O" opposite ES in STATES that is in my collection. This coin does not show the die crack between 8 and 0 described by McGirk, but it is genuine, as I have had it examined by the Curator of the United States Mint at Philadelphia and the Superintendent of the Mint, who advise me that the piece is genuine, and I know of no authority in this country more dependable than these officials. This coin was pronounced an electrotype by one of the leading Eastern dealers, and it is along these lines that I am giving the information to anyone else interested in this line of numismatics. I also asked for information relative to B. 527, as I have found an occasional specimen without period after "Half Penny," and am advised by Dr. Courteau of St. Jacques, Quebec, that this is a distinct variety, and he also states that there are some 26 die

varieties of this coin. The above may be of value to some collector. Thanking you for past favors and with best wishes for the continued success of THE NUMISMATIST, I am

Yours very truly,

R. G. SNOW.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., December 15, 1917.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal held its November meeting at the Chateau de Ramezay on the 16th of the month. Among those present were W. D. Lighthall, who presided; P. O. Tremblay, Victor Morin, L. A. Renaud, C. E. Belanger and R. W. McLachlan.

A letter was read from the Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society asking regarding initials "R. C." and "J. L." found on a number of double-barred silver crosses from Indian graves. Mr. McLachlan reported that they stood for the names of Robert Cruikshank and John Lumsden, silver-smiths of Montreal. These were the makers, also, of the Beaver Club Medal.

A resolution of sympathy was passed by the Society to the family of the late P. N. Breton, who had died suddenly the Saturday previous.

Mr. L. A. Renaud exhibited a leather tag bearing the arms of the Hudson Bay Company attached to bundles of furs shipped by the company to England, and also a tripondus, a large Roman coin weighing nearly three pounds, cast about 400 B. C., and a small quarter follis struck by Honorius 400 A. D., one of the smallest Roman coins.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan read a paper on "The Prehistoric Potteries of Hochelaga" (Montreal), exhibiting specimens which showed a considerable degree of art. Some of these were little wampum beads, which he claimed were equivalent to the copper currency of our time. Blue wampum, most valuable, represented gold, while the white wampum represented silver.

Among the donations were a number of sketches by Zechary Vincent, who was a full-blooded Huron Indian, who, while self-taught, showed considerable art in his work.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting, October 24th, 1917. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Denmark, was elected to membership.

The Rev. Edgar Rogers and Mr. W. Beresford Smith were nominated Auditors for the current year.

Mr. F. Willson Yeates contributed a treatise on the coinage of Ireland during the rebellion of 1641-52, in which he reviewed the whole subject in the light of certain fresh documentary evidence. He submitted that this necessitated a reconsideration of the accepted attributions of the series almost in their entirety, and offered the following rearrangement as the logical solution of the questions now raised:

To the Confederate Catholics under their proclamation of November 15th, 1642, in addition to the Kilkenny halfpenny and farthing—the crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence struck on the square flans, but "of the ordinary stamp."

To the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland on behalf of the King and the English Parliament—the "Inchiquin" issues, 1642-3, and the "Ormond" issues, 1643.

To the Council of Munster on behalf of the English Parliament under an order of March 20th, 1645-6—the copper coinage of the four towns, Cork, Youghal, Kinsale and Bandon, which was to be current in the "garrisons"; also the Cork shilling and sixpence.

To Colonel Michael Jones, commander of the forces of the Parliament in Ireland and deputy governor of Dublin Castle, in 1646-47—the "rebel" crown and half-crown.

To Lord Ormond on behalf of the royalists under an order signed by him at Kilkenny on August 8th, 1649, directing Thomas Reade to erect the King's mint there or elsewhere as he should find convenient for coining gold and silver according to the way, manner, and form formerly used in England—the "blacksmith's" half-crown.

To Lord Ormond on behalf of the royalists under an order signed by Prince Charles, as King, at Jersey on November 13th, 1649, to send officers and dies of the royal Irish mint to such port or place in Ireland as Prince Rupert, "admiral of all our ships now at sea," should direct, for the coining of the "bullion and forraigne coyne" in the prizes taken by him "and to be there put into money"—the "Dublin" crown and half-crown.

In illustration of his paper, which will be printed in the Society's *Journal*, Mr. Yeates exhibited a specimen in copper of the half-crown struck upon the square flan, also casts and drawings of various coins and seals referred to in his arguments.

The President thought that the order of 1649 to coin in the "form formerly used in England" might explain certain coins of rough workmanship which had hitherto been included in the English series as imitations of issues from the Tower mint, and showed four shillings of the class.

Amongst other exhibitions were an example in silver of the shilling struck on the square flan, lent by Miss H. Farquhar; a "blacksmith's" half-crown with yet another variation from the recorded legends upon these pieces, by Mr. G. R. Francis; and numerous examples of this series of Irish money of necessity by the President, Mr. Francis, Mr. Bearmand and Mr. L. L. Fletcher.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, December 14th, 1917, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Newell, Proskey, Reilly, Southwick, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser; and as guests, Messrs. I. L. Steinman and Mr. Schmall.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

The Secretary reported the receipt of one magazine and of a contribution by Corresponding Member Cagiati of his latest publication on "La Monete del Reame delle due Sicilie la Zecca di Napoli Atlante Prezzaria." He also read greetings from Messrs. Thorson and deLagerberg. A vote of thanks to Mr. Cagiati for his valuable and interesting gift was passed, and the Secretary was instructed to express the thanks of the Club to Mr. Cagiati.

The Treasurer submitted a report.

Mr. Frey, on behalf of the Publication Committee, reported that its work was up to date and that he would like to publish illustration of the collection of Jenny Lind medals shown by Mr. Smith at the last meeting.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. The nominees presented by the Nominating Committee being the only candidates, the Secretary was empowered to cast a ballot in favor of their unanimous election in each instance. Accordingly, the following officers were elected for the year 1918:

For President, Dr. D. W. Valentine.

For Vice-President, Albert R. Frey.

For Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas L. Elder.

For Executive Committee, F. C. C. Boyd, J. M. Swanson, Moritz Wormser, Elliott Smith.

For Membership Committee, Bauman L. Belden, Edgar H. Adams, Alfred E. Davison, Howland Wood, David Proskey.

For Publication Committee, F. C. C. Boyd, Rud Kohler, Howland Wood.

For Medallion Art Committee, J. M. Swanson, W. Gedney Beatty, J. deLagerberg, J. Sanford Saltus, Dudley Butler.

Mr. Boyd thanked the officers and the committees of 1917 for their efforts and assistance, and turned over the chair to the new President, Dr. D. W. Valentine, who presided for the remainder of the meeting.

After some discussion, it was decided to have as subject for the January

meeting, "Coins of the Free Cities of the Hanseatic League, Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck."

The President appointed Mr. Elder curator for the year 1918.

Greetings were extended by the President to our guests, Messrs. Steinman and Schmall, as well as to our new member, Mr. Southwick, and all three responded in turn.

There were no formal exhibits set for the meeting, but among the interesting items Mr. Smith showed a composition metal kopeck, issued by Germany for the occupied districts in Poland, with the inscription, "District of the Commander-in-chief in the East."

Mr. Proskey showed a fractional currency cent issued by the Scranton Clearing House Association, being good as deposit for this amount if presented on or before July 1st, 1918.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

BRANCH NO. 1, A. N. A., CHICAGO.

The November meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Friday, November 2. The members present were Messrs. Kelly, Josephson, Jonas, Carey, Ripstra, Bohrisch, Lawless, Wilson and Davis.

The election of officers for the coming year will be held at the December meeting, and it was decided to hold a members' auction at the January meeting. Coins are to be sent to Mr. Carey for cataloging.

The following were the exhibits:

By Mr. Wilson: Greek copper of Ptolemy VII and Cleopatra and of Cleopatra Silene.

By Mr. Davis: Franklin Press cent, Chalmers' Annapolis shilling, and a penny of Henry III.

By Mr. Josephson: A Mexican silver piece, size of a dollar, dated 1914, containing a gold plug, and stamped for two pesos, and the following gold coins: 100 francs, Monaco, 1884; Austrian ducat, 1730; ducat struck for Bohemia, 1732, and an 80-lira piece of Sardinia.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Brown were unable to be present, but sent their exhibits. Mr. Williams sent a 20-peso gold piece of the new Mexican issue, and Mr. Brown sent 5 and 20-heller pieces of necessity money struck in German East Africa.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The thirtieth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order in Room 402, Board of Trade Building, 444 Market Street, San Francisco, on Friday evening, November 30th, 1917, with President Huddart in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Beardslee, Huddart, Haagensen, Mohr, Hill, Brandon, and Sherow.

On motion by Mr. Haagensen, seconded by Mr. Hill, the minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Letters from Secretary Steinman and other correspondence read and placed on file.

Upon the recommendation of I. Leland Steinman, also endorsed by President Huddart, the name of Moritz Wormser, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was placed before the Society for honorary membership. Upon motion by Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Brandon, Mr. Wormser was unanimously elected an honorary member of the organization.

The Acting Secretary-Treasurer called attention to the receipt of THE NUMISMATIST for November, 1917.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to examine the coins exhibited, as follows:

By Basil Brandon: Great Britain, William IV, bronze proof set, penny, halfpenny and farthing, 1831; Maundy one, two, three and four pence, 1835; sixpence and half crown, 1834; groat and shilling, 1836; all uncirculated; Victoria, "Graceless" florin, 1849, extra fine.

OLIVER G. BEARDSLEE, Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, November 20, 1917. 134th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by Vice-President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, Koeb, L. G. Amberg, Woodbury, Plumb, Horner, Maunovry, Crandall, W. H. Amberg, Handler, Hicks, Bauer, Bostwick, Borradaile, Savage, Loizeau, Woolsey, Simmonds, Burling, Putnam, French and Bunnell. Visitor present: Mr. W. J. Sunday.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Letter was received from Mr. W. J. Ballard, one of the oldest members of the R. N. A., tendering his resignation from membership, which was accepted with much regret.

Mr. Bauer urged the members not to forget the matter of improving our collection at the Municipal Museum, and hoped all the members would give duplicates for the R. N. A. exhibit. The museum authorities are now arranging to have ten or more larger coin cases, having a larger space for the exhibit, and Mr. Putnam, the curator, wishes to be assured of just how many cases can be filled by our Association. We have now quite a large number in storage, and it is hoped that at least ten cases can be filled.

Mr. Bauer also brought up the matter of the reading of short papers by the members at our meetings, and volunteered to read a paper himself to inaugurate this feature. Mr. Maunovry also consented to read a paper on Fractional Currency, and Mr. W. H. Amberg one on Canadian Coins.

Dr. French presented the name of A. N. Wolff, 62 Cumberland street, and his application was referred to the Membership Committee.

The following described \$1 bill was sent to the Young Men's Christian Association as a contribution to the war fund by a poor woman of Cleveland as a contribution by her mother, who had been treasuring it for fifty years on account of its having been given to her son (who has been dead now for many years). It is a Chicopee Bank bill, No. 1625, Springfield, Mass., Nov. 1, 1862, signed T. Warner, Jr., Cashier; F. A. Willey, President. The bill was put up at auction at the R. N. A. meeting, and brought \$30, which was turned over to the war fund of the Y. M. C. A. in the name of the donor of the old note. The Rochester Numismatic Association will place the old bill with their collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following were nominated:

Mr. Maunovry nominated H. H. Yawger for President.

Mr. Woodbury nominated Dr. S. Handler for Vice-President.

Mr. Bauer nominated W. H. Amberg for Secretary.

Mr. L. G. Amberg nominated C. T. Borradaile for Treasurer.

Election of officers will take place at next regular meeting.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, December 4, 1917.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, December 4, 1917. 135th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by Vice-President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Woodbury, L. G. Amberg, Horner, Maunovry, Handler, Yawger, Crandall, Savage, Emerich, Koeb, Borradaile, W. H. Amberg, Hicks, Woolsey, King, Loizeau and Burling.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Koeb had on exhibition a proof of our 6th Anniversary Medal with portrait of President Fred E. Merritt. The proof portrait shows the same characteristic thoroughness as to detail, etc., displayed by Mr. Koeb in the cutting and designing of all our previous medals, and full credit is given to him for his ability.

The application of Mr. A. N. Wolff for membership in the R. N. A., presented at last meeting, was reported on favorably, and Mr. Wolff was duly elected to membership in our Association.

Following applications for membership were presented by Mr. L. G. Amberg: Mr. Geo. A. Schug, 296 Avenue A, and Mr. Wm. F. Sunday, 49 Rialto Street. These were referred to the Membership Committee for investigation.

Letter received and read from Rev. Paul Moore Strayer, Chairman of

the Y. M. C. A. War Fund Committee, thanking the R. N. A. for the \$30 realized from auction sale at our last meeting of a \$1 Massachusetts State Bank note.

The date of the Fifth Annual Dinner of the R. N. A. has been set for Tuesday evening, January 22nd, and Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman of Syracuse is to be asked to be the speaker of the evening.

Motion made and carried that a \$5 gold piece be presented to Miss Lorscheider in slight appreciation for her assistance given the Vice-President during the past year.

Mr. Loizeau stated that upon inquiry at one of the branches of our Public Library he found a good representative lot of books on numismatics. The library official very kindly furnished Mr. Loizeau a list of these books, which will be filed with the Secretary, for reference and convenience of the members.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, December 18th.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, December 18, 1917. 136th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President Fred E. Merritt. Members present: Messrs. Putnam, Yawger, Borradaile, Koeb, L. G. Amberg, Woodbury, Crandall, Maunovry, Burling, Sunday, Horner, Hicks, W. H. Amberg, Handler, Plumb, Savage, Bauer, Merritt, Loizeau, King, Gillette, Haringx, French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The applications of Geo. A. Schug and W. F. Sunday for membership in the R. N. A. were reported on satisfactorily and both gentlemen were duly elected.

Report of Treasurer C. T. Borradaile for the year 1917 was read by him, showing cash on hand at this time of \$307.96, of which \$150 is invested in U. S. Liberty Bonds. The report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The Secretary's report of proceedings of the R. N. A. for the past year was read, accepted and ordered placed on file.

A splendid enlargement of a photograph of the A. N. A. Convention last August, taken in front of the Memorial Art Gallery with a small camera, was presented to the R. N. A. by Mr. Foster C. Lardner of Providence, R. I., with his compliments. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Lardner.

The Sixth Annual Dinner of the R. N. A. will be given at the Hotel Rochester on Tuesday evening, January 22, 1918. Mr. Jeremiah Zimmerman will deliver the same address he made before the American Numismatic Society of New York, his subject being "Luther and the Reformation in the Light of the Numismatic Monuments," and the Doctor assured the Committee that no man of whatever church need be afraid to be present. All the members of the A. N. A., their wives and friends are cordially invited to attend.

Election of officers being next in order, on motion of Mr. Gillette the Secretary was ordered to cast one vote for:

H. H. Yawger, President.

Sigmund Handler, Vice-President.

W. H. Amberg, Secretary.

C. T. Borradaile, Treasurer.

They were duly installed as officers for the ensuing year.

An auction sale of R. N. A. medals, gold dollars, and cents was held during the evening, Mr. Merritt acting as auctioneer.

Mr. F. B. King very kindly loaned the R. N. A., for their exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum, a McKinley Gold Dollar.

After the meeting the members present enjoyed a lunch given them by the outgoing officers.

Meeting adjourned to January 8, 1918.

SIGMUND HANDLER, Secretary.

RECOGNIZING A GOOD THING.

A Massachusetts subscriber writes as follows: "You certainly are giving us one of the swellest magazines going, and it can't be beat as to make-up and material."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

OFFICERS

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Lee, Mass.

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General Secretary, Treasurer,
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Librarian,
H. H. YAWGER, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to December 20, 1917. If no objections are received prior to February 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the February issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Russell G. Snow (U. S. Coins, Currency), Fort Lauderdale, Florida	Jean Maunovry John W. Horner
Norman Shultz (U. S. Coins), King City, Mo.	Jean Maunovry D. M. Simmonds
Otto Kersteiner (U. S., General), 2174 North High St., Columbus, Ohio	Dr. J. M. Henderson Aaron DuBois
George J. Metzler, (U. S. Coins), 1346 E. Haines St., Philadelphia, Pa.	John M. Oliver F. G. Duffield
H. A. Sternberg, (Gold & Silver rarities), Dundee, Ill.	John M. Oliver F. G. Duffield

Change of Address.

Dr. H. A. Davis, from 125 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo., to P. O. Box 613, Denver, Colo.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 20, 1917.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

The General Secretary wishes to thank the members who have responded so promptly to the call for the 1918 dues. By remitting promptly it will save a considerable item of postage in sending out bills, which will be done shortly. If you have not yet done so, will you kindly send \$2 (dues and subscription) to the General Secretary promptly, and thus aid in the conservation of our treasury?

John M. Oliver,
30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass.,
General Secretary.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT WURTZBACH.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

I am very much gratified at the reports from all sections of the country telling of the increased interest in our Association. I have personally seen many of the District Secretaries and have heard from nearly all the others by letter, all stating that they are working hard for new members and re-instatement of those who have lapsed. I write this for the encouragement of every one of us. I feel sure that the present year is going to be one of the very best in our history. The work was splendidly begun at the Rochester Convention, has constantly increased, and it is up to us now to keep it going.

With the compliments of the season and best wishes for the health and prosperity of every individual member, I am

Most cordially yours,

CARL WURTZBACH, President A. N. A.

Lee, Mass., December 12, 1917.

YES, IT WAS GOOD.

A Western subscriber writes as follows:

"The article which appeared in your magazine recently on the Bishop Hill currency was certainly interesting to me. Articles of this kind are very fine, especially when the historical connection is brought out in this way."

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Carl Wurtzbach,
President American Numismatic Association,
Lee, Mass.

Dear Sir—Pursuant to instructions received from President H. O. Granberg at the Rochester Convention on August 29, 1917, we have this day examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST and found the same correct.

Respectfully submitted,
JUDSON BRENNER,
J. M. HENDERSON,
Auditing Committee.

Dated at Youngstown, Ohio, December 3, 1917.

NEW ISSUES OF ONE-CENT SCRIP.

A fourth issue of one-cent scrip by the People's Banking Co. of Lewisburg, Ohio, has been found necessary, and they were first used about December 1. These are of an entirely different design from the specimen illustrated last month. The wording is the same, but they are printed in red and blue on white paper, and they have in the upper left corner the emblem of the U. S. Food Administration with the word "Conservation" below, making a very attractive note. Mr. Waldo C. Moore, treasurer of the company, informs us that of the first issue there were 587, and of the second issue 1872, a total of \$24.59 for the first two issues.

We are also informed that a number of similar issues of other banking institutions are in use in southern and western Ohio.

We are indebted to Mr. Farran Zerbe for a specimen of the one-cent scrip issued by the Scranton (Pa.) Clearing House Association. This issue was reported in the daily press in December. It reads: "This check will be received as deposit for ONE CENT if presented on or before July 1, 1918, at any of the Banks of the Scranton Clearing House Association listed on other side. C. S. Weston, Prest. Scranton Clearing House Association." Fourteen banks and trust companies, members of the association, are named on the back of the note. These substitutes for the cent are printed on thin cardboard about 1 1/4 x 2 inches in size, and come in perforated strips, similar to picture-theater tickets.

"GOOD LUCK" MEDAL BY ADAM PIETZ.

Below we illustrate a medal recently issued by Adam Pietz, engraver and die-sinker of Philadelphia.



The obverse shows an American eagle with outstretched wings, a swastika cross on its breast. The inscription is "Good Luck and"—The reverse has a classic female head with the word "Victory" before it. The metal is golden bronze.

The medal was issued for the purpose of presentation to departing soldiers and sailors by their families or friends.

PRICES AT MEHL'S SALE, DECEMBER 12.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., held on December 12, 1917:

1864 Gold Dollar. Ex. F.	\$20.25	1845 \$2.50 Gold. New Orleans	
1883 \$3 Gold. Extremely fine	6.00	Mint. Fine	35.00
1879 \$4 Gold. Brilliant proof	75.00	1852 \$2.50 Gold. Dahlonga	
1851 \$50 Gold. 880 Thous.		Mint. Very fine	32.00
Very fine	110.00	1849 \$5 Gold. Moffatt & Co.	
1858 Silver Dollar. Proof....	30.50	Extremely fine	9.00
1878 Twenty Cents. Brill. pf.	6.00	1853 \$20 Gold. 884 Thous.	
1877 3c. Nickel. Proof	2.35	Extremely fine	81.00
1873 2c. Brilliant red proof..	2.75	\$5 C. Bechtler at Rutherford.	
Colonial, U. S. A. Bar Cent.		Very fine	36.00
Very good	5.35	Colorado \$2.50 Gold, 1860,	
Kentucky Cent. Ex. fine	2.10	Clark & Co. Practically Unc.	22.25
Jackson Cent, 1834. Ship sail-		1861 \$5, Clark, Gruber & Co.	
ing to left. Fine	4.50	Uncirculated	9.25
Numismatic Book, "The Early		1900 Leshner Dollar. #7. Good	18.00
Coins of America," 1875,		1900 as last, #75. V. good..	15.75
S. S. Crosby. Perfect condi-		1900 as last, but numbered	
tion	18.50	926. Very fine	10.25
Foreign Gold. Afghanistan. A.		1901 Leshner Dollar, No. 120.	
D. 200, 30 Abassi. Good...	5.00	Extremely fine	13.25
England. Henry VI, Angel. F.	8.00	Large Copper Cents. 1793	
James I, Gold Unite. V. Fine.	8.00	Wreath type. Ex. fine	36.00
Victoria, 1887 Jubilee, Two		1803 Cent, small 3, small frac-	
Sovereigns. Very fine	10.00	tion. Uncirculated	10.25
Scotland. James VI, Sword &		1803 Cent, small 3, large frac-	
Scepter. Fine	15.00	tion. Extremely fine	8.40
France. Louis XIII, 1641,		1813 Extremely fine	13.25
Louis d'Or. Uncirculated..	8.10	1856 Flying Eagle Cent. Ab-	
Japan, Cobang. Very good...	12.00	solutely perfect	10.00
Nuremburg. One-thirty-second		Half Cents. 1793, Crosby 1-A.	
Ducat. Uncirculated	3.50	Strictly fine	12.00
Papal, Michael IV, Solidus. F.	7.00	1796 variety with pole. Strict-	
1744, Sede Vacante, 1 Dopia.		ly very good	110.00
Very fine	7.35	1802 over 1800. Very fine...	8.00
Poland. 1677, John III, Du-		1849 Small date. Proof	51.25
cat. Semi-proof	11.25	1739 Swedish Half Daler. Good	8.00
Russia. 1762, Peter III, 1 Im-		1751 Swedish 1 Daler. V. G..	10.50
perial. Fine	15.50	1724 Swedish 4 Dalers. Ex. F.	22.00
Ancient Gold. Rome, Nero, Au-		1652 Oak Tree Shilling. Good	7.25
reus. Fair	24.50	Brunswick Lunenburg, 1589	
1854 \$3 Gold. Dahlonga		Crown. Very good	5.40
Mint. Fine	42.00		

AN INVITATION FROM ROCHESTER.

Through the pages of THE NUMISMATIST the Rochester Numismatic Association, of Rochester, N. Y., is extending to its friends a most cordial invitation to be present at its Sixth Annual Dinner, at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, January 22nd, at the Hotel Rochester. The guests are invited to bring their wives and lady friends, and a most enjoyable time is promised. The committee of arrangements has reported that it was fortunate enough to secure as the speaker of the evening Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman of the faculty of the Syracuse University, with whom most of the members of the A. N. A. are acquainted, and therefore nothing further need be said concerning his entertaining powers. As usual, the dinner is to be a very informal affair, just a good time all around from the time the dinner is served (7 o'clock sharp) until the last song is sung. It is requested that all expecting to attend notify H. H. Yawger, 78 Linden Street, Rochester, N. Y., as far in advance of the date as possible how many places they wish to reserve so the proper arrangements may be made.

OBITUARY.

PIERRE NAPOLEON BRETON.

Pierre Napoleon Breton, author of the best-known and most popular work on Canadian coins, died suddenly at Varennes, Que., a village on the St. Lawrence River, about twenty miles south of Montreal, on Saturday evening, November 10. When he died he was on the way home after purchasing a small library, mainly of Canadian books.

He was born at Montreal, June 10, 1858, the son of Francois Breton and his wife, Victorine Heney. In 1879 he married Marie Louise Lafricain, by whom he had fifteen children, ten of whom are still living.

He received a primary education at the Christian Brothers Schools, and at the early age of fifteen he entered the employ of L. Marchand & Son, bankers and exchange brokers, where, from the constant handling of money from different countries, he received his first love for numismatics, and remembered having handled at that time many of the now rare \$50 gold slugs.

In 1875 he changed his employment by accepting a position with Beauchemin & Valois, booksellers, and later on with Cadieux & Derome, in the same business, where he continued to serve with satisfaction until 1888.

In 1889 he started in business for himself as a bookseller. In the meantime he had formed a very nice collection of Canadian coins, and soon added a department of numismatics to his business.

In 1890 he published his first work, "Breton's Illustrated Canadian Collector," and in 1894, "Illustrated History of the Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada," which soon became and remains still the most popular authority on the subject. For this work he was decorated by the French Government with the order of "Officier d'Instruction Publique."

In 1912 he issued a revised edition under the title "Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins," which gave, besides the coins appearing in the first edition, a series of illustrations of the rarer and more-sought-after Canadian medals.

Mr. Breton's place of business became the rendezvous for all Montreal numismatists, as well as those who visited the city. He was looked up to as an authority on

Canadian coins, to whom anyone seeking information on the subject never applied in vain.

A fine conversationalist, he would entertain his auditors with tales and adventures of his own experience, and his able and masterly discourses on numismatics would often attract many of his hearers to the study of coins and medals.

As a political orator and election organizer there was none better qualified than Mr. Breton, and in every contest, when his services were sought, he never failed of success.

L. A. RENAUD.

In addition to the above biographical sketch of Mr. Breton, Mr. Renaud contributes the following information:

"Mr. Breton's business will pass out of the control of his family as a result of his death, as his sons are not interested in coins or the other



P. N. BRETON.

departments, and the name of Breton in numismatics will remain only with his published works. He left only a small collection of coins outside of his set of Bouquet Sous, which was his special pride, and contained about 104 varieties, all in fine and very fine condition, a number almost uncirculated. Some of the rarities are B. 674 in brass. 676, 681, 689, 696, 698, 701, and all the known varieties in perfect and broken dies and planchets."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalburg, Md., for October 1, 1917.

State of Maryland,
City of Baltimore, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Frank G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalburg, Md.

Editor, Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

First Vice-President, Dr. Geo. P. French, Rochester, N. Y.

Second Vice-President, R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.

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Board of Governors, Waldo C. Moore, Chairman, Lewisburg, Ohio; Theo. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.; Fred B. King, Rochester, N. Y.; Moritz Wormser, New York City; Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of December, 1917.

(Seal.)

E. K. EDWARDS.

(My commission expires May 1st, 1918.)

NEW RECORD FOR COINAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1916-17.

Unprecedented war demand for coins resulted in the mintage of more money during the year ended last July 1 than in any year of history, said Director of the Mint Raymond T. Baker in his annual report issued early in December. A total of 406,000,000 coins, worth \$25,445,000, were manufactured at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver Mints, or nearly three times more than in the preceding year.

More than half, or 213,500,000, of the new coins were one-cent pieces; 87,500,000 were dimes, and 76,000,000 were nickels. Profit on coinage amounted to \$10,478,000.

In view of the Government's plan of acquiring contracts for most of the country's silver output in the coming year for its own and allied coinage needs, special interest attached to Mr. Baker's report that 6,161,000 ounces of silver were bought during the last fiscal year for coinage. The country's production in the calendar year was 74,414,000 ounces, and 32,103,000 ounces were used in industrial arts.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITIONS:

J. Pierpont Morgan Loan Collection of
Greek, Roman and European
Coins and Medals.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The subject for the meeting of The American Numismatic Society held on December 6th was the collection of ancient and modern coins and medals loaned by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. An interesting elucidation of the Greek pieces was presented by Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett. It was pointed out that the major portion of the Greek section consisted of coins from Italy and Sicily. The collection was rich in the very rare Etruscan silver and gold, much of which came from the famous Strozzi Collection. The pieces from Thurium and Terina are unusually fine, and include a number of varieties bearing the artist's initials. The series of Syracusan coins is even more extensive, containing as it does five decadrachms and several rare signed tetradrachms. Other cities represented by fine specimens are Leontini, Messana, Gela and Selinus.

Aside from Magna Grecia, Crete is represented by a small but very select group, including Knossos and Gortyna; Central Greece by the rare tetradrachm of the Amphyctionic Council and the rare decadrachm of Athens, of which less than ten examples are known. The collection is rounded out by two tetradrachms of Aenus and a scattering representation of Selucid pieces.

Of the gold coins perhaps the greatest rarity is the double stater of Philip II of Macedon. Syracuse is represented by a very beautiful series, including some rare specimens. There is a gold stater of Lydia and staters of Panticapeum and one of the rare staters of Pyrrhus. There is also a beautiful electrum stater of Lampsacus, as well as another one of Cyzicus.

The collection of gold pieces is completed by no less than eight of the famous medallions of Aboukir, concerning which Dressel has written such an interesting account, and a remarkable gold mint bar, which belongs rather to the Roman Domination.

Mr. Newell pointed out some of the finer pieces of the Roman series represented in Mr. Morgan's collection. There are nearly two hundred aurei in beautiful condition, among which the rare pieces of Diadumenian and two medallions of Constantine are the most notable.

These are almost equalled by the importance of the series of heavy bronze pieces, the earliest coinage of the Roman people and their neighbors. These, too, came from the Strozzi Collection, whose owner, because of his proximity to the region in which most of these pieces were unearthed, was able to select fine examples of the very rarest pieces.

Of the later bronze issue there is a very excellent showing, including a sestertius of Galba found in the Tiber, and five medallions in exquisite preservation, of which the finest, perhaps, is one depicting Antoninus.

Mr. Wood very briefly called attention to a number of the finer pieces of European origin, including a series of the British Coronation medals in gold from the time of Charles I to the present day. Emphasis was laid on the importance of a number of engraved medals by Simon van de Passe having as their subject the family of King James I. Among the rarer of the English coins is the gold fifty-pound piece of Cromwell, as well as his rare two shilling piece, and proof and pattern issues of many of the later rulers. There is a small collection of Dutch coins, but it includes pieces of the greatest rarity. Of the American pieces perhaps the most important is a large gold medal awarded by Congress to Cyrus W. Field in 1867.

BRITISH WEST AFRICAN CURRENCY NOTES.

West African currency notes, of 10 and 20 shilling denominations, issued in Nigeria, are being circulated as an experimental measure in Sierra Leone. They are issued against silver, which will be kept locally to redeem them, and will be accepted at all treasury stations throughout the colony and protectorate in payment of railway, customs, postoffice and all other dues payable to the Government. Arrangements have been made with the Bank of British West Africa whereby these notes will be redeemable at their face value at all bank offices, except in cases where it is clear that they are being used in large quantities as a form of remittance.

J. DEL.

HONOR MEDALS FOR U. S. SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES.

Because of its remarkable collection of United States and foreign war medals and decorations, The American Numismatic Society is very vitally interested in the various bills before Congress relating to the medals for our boys in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

It is felt that this is one of the few fields in which our Society is able to offer aid and possibly helpful suggestions to those empowered to decide the form these honor awards shall take and the conditions under which they shall be awarded. Our collection already includes most of the ten classes of the medals awarded by England in the present conflict, as well as several of the six French medals and those of many of the other countries, while the collection of medals antedating these is as complete and illuminating as is likely to be found in this country.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill which has as its object granting permission to wear medals awarded by our Allies to American citizens serving in their armies or to civilians to whom they have been awarded for war services. There is, we believe, no reason to suppose that this bill will not pass.

Of the other bills before Congress, the one which seems best to meet the needs of the hour prescribes a commission consisting of the Secretaries of War and the Navy and three other members, which is empowered to decide upon the form and the manner of award for honor medals for our sailors, soldiers and marines. This is the Hulbert Bill, H. R. 6447. It is now before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

It is urged that any reader of THE NUMISMATIST who is interested in the effort our Society is making to aid the Congressional Committee, and who may be in personal touch with any Congressman at Washington, communicate with the Secretary of The American Numismatic Society *at once*. We believe by bringing this subject to the attention of the various members through the channels of friendship, there will be a greater likelihood of success at a time when everyone's attention is nearly overwhelmed by the pressure of many affairs.

URUGUAY HAS NEW TYPE OF SILVER COIN.

From a specimen furnished by Messrs. Gutttag Bros., New York City, we illustrate a new type of silver 50 cents of Uruguay.



The obverse is similar to the former issue, and has the arms of the republic within a wreath and the inscription "Republica Oriental del Uruguay. 1916." The reverse has in the center the bust of Jose Artigas, born 1755, died 1851, Dictator of Uruguay for a number of years, with the surrounding inscription, "Con Libertad ni Ofendo ni Temo. Artigas. 50 Cent." The edge reads "Republica Oriental del Uruguay. 1916."

McKINLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION GETS COLLECTION OF COINS.

Prof. Calderhead, formerly an instructor in Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, announces the sale of his collection of coins to the McKinley Memorial Association at Niles, O., for \$40,000. Prof. Calderhead spent more than a quarter of a century gathering the collection, which consists of coins of the earliest of Ancient Greece to the modern series.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

Shelbyville (Ind.) correspondence to the *New York World* says that R. M. Floyd, a local druggist, cleans all the cents taken in by him during the day, as a sanitary precaution against germs, using Spanish whiting, which he says is the cheapest method. Somehow collectors will feel grateful to the druggists of fifty to a hundred years ago that they were not moved by a desire to prevent the spread of germs by the use of the method adopted by Mr. Floyd.

It is reported that there is a shortage of coins throughout the Philippine Islands and that the Philippine National Bank is issuing paper bills of the denominations of 10 and 20 centavos as a temporary relief.

A counterfeit of the \$5 silver certificate, Series of 1899, check letter A, signatures Teehee and Burke, is reported. It is printed from photo-mechanical plates on paper of fair quality, with a few printed green lines imitating the silk fiber of the genuine note. There are several features in the workmanship on the face of the note that stamp it as a counterfeit, but the back of the note is more deceptive than the face.

"Just a Recollection," by Delmont L. Angell, being a romance of an 1804 cent, is the leading feature of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for December. There is, in addition, an article on "The De Gortz Dalers of Sweden," by O. P. Eklund; "The Commemorative Coins Struck by the United States," "The Question Box," "The Catskill Aqueduct Medal," and numerous other shorter articles, with a couple of pages of editorial, meetings of numismatic societies, etc.

James L. Wilmeth has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, succeeding Joseph E. Ralph, resigned. Mr. Wilmeth has been in the employ of the Government for the past twenty years. His home is in Arkansas.

The shortage of cents is being felt so severely by a Kansas City theater that the management has been offering \$1.05 for every dollar's worth brought to the box office.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Ambassador Jusserand presented at Washington, D. C., December 5th, to President Wilson a bronze medal from the people of France to commemorate the entrance of the United States into the war.

The Duchess de Choiseul, formerly Margaret Rives Nichols of New York, and Miss Elise de Wolfe of New York were recipients of silver medals awarded for hospital work among persons mentioned from Paris, November 3d.

The 152nd Line Regiment, itself the first to receive the "Fourragere," both in the colors of the War Cross and of the Military Medal, has just conferred a Military Medal "Fourragere" upon Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, in recognition of his bravery in never quitting his post in his much-bombed city.

Various plans have recently been suggested for rewarding conspicuous bravery in the army, as well as in the navy, during the present war, with some special recognition, among them a medal similar to the Croix de Guerre, to be awarded in the discretion of high commanding officers in the field (this would be in addition to the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded only through Act of Congress). We call our readers' attention to an illustrated article in the *New York Sunday Times*, December 9th, in connection herewith.

J. DEL.

THE RIVER OF LIBERTY PENNIES.

A new dignity is thrust upon the little bronze coin—useful chiefly hitherto as the means of furnishing us with the world's intelligence. Now the penny takes the front line as a fighter for freedom. The brown rivulets will be rolling in from every corner of the country until they merge into a great stream that will take first a silver and then a golden tinge. Soldiers and sailors will be clothed and armed and fed by them; enemy trenches will be shattered by them; the flag will be carried forward on their current to speedier and greater victory. Who so mean as to grudge them or grouch at the inconvenience? Fit emblem of democracy, let there be reverence and gladness in their giving, whether from the hand of a little child or the coin pocket of a millionaire. Let us be a nation of cheerful taxpayers. All hail the Liberty pennies.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

FRENCH MEDAL ON AMERICA'S ENTRANCE TO THE WAR.

The obverse of the bronze medal struck in France to commemorate the entrance of the United States to the war, a copy of which was presented to President Wilson on December 8 by Ambassador Jusserand on behalf of the French people, was illustrated in the *New York World* of December 6. It shows a large bust of President Wilson with the name "Wilson" below in large letters. Below the name is an eagle with outstretched wings. To the left is a torch of liberty, and to the right a fasces. Around the border are 48 large stars. The medal will be criticised in this country, perhaps, only because the portrait is not a lifelike or natural one. It lacks, and decidedly so, the firm mouth and prominent and determined chin so characteristic of him, and the entire face appears much fuller and rounder than that of the President. Otherwise the medal is a very attractive one.

AMERICAN MEDAL PRESENTED TO FRENCH SAILORS.

Through the French naval authorities at Havre, the President of the United States has presented gold medals to Jean Renouf, Julien Capard and Louis Quehe, members of the crew of the Havre pilot boat No. 27, for their rescue from drowning of a member of the crew of the American steamship *Suruga* last February.

WITH THE PRESS JOKE EDITORS.

Mixed on the Mottoes.

"Say, teacher, my brother found a counterfeit dollar," announced Johnny.
 "How do you know it was a counterfeit?" inquired the teacher.
 "Because it didn't have an eagle on it or 'God bless our home'."

Wonder If It Was a 1796.

"What was the worst money panic you ever saw?" asked one financier of another.
 "The worst money panic I ever saw," was the reply, "was when a 50-cent piece rolled under the seat of a street car and seven different women claimed it."

And the Worst Is Yet to Come.

"I hope they don't make any further efforts to make our money artistic."
 "Why?"
 "Every time they bring out a new coin it buys less than its predecessor."

Scarce in Wyoming and 47 Other States.

"So you admit having been engaged in making counterfeit bills?" said the magistrate to a man arrested in Wyoming.
 "Yes, your honor," responded the culprit, "and I thought it was all right. You see, the supply of the genuine article is so very, very short."

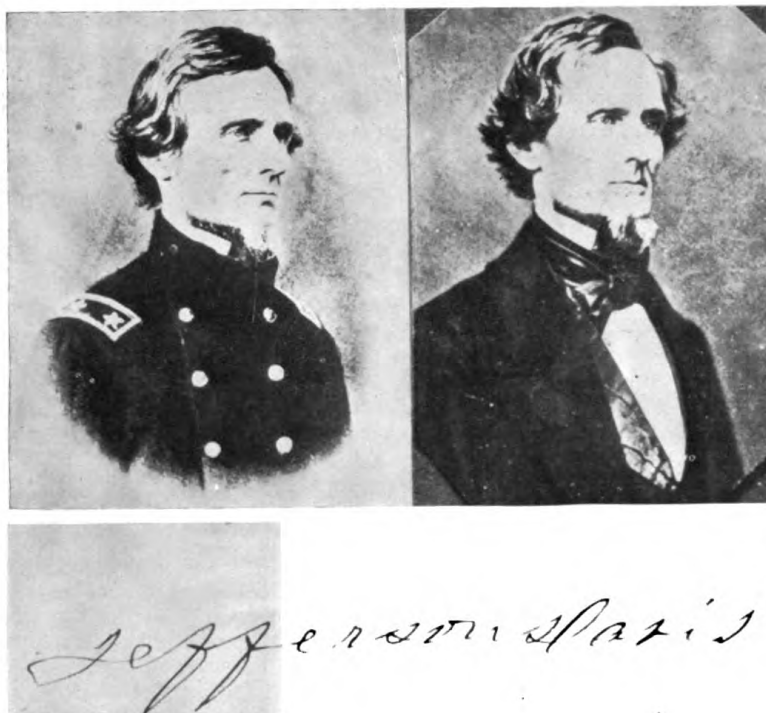
THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXI.

FEBRUARY, 1918.

No. 2

JEFFERSON DAVIS.



Above are shown two portraits and an autograph of Jefferson Davis, whose likeness appears for the first time on one of the Confederate notes illustrated in this month's installment of the series by Mr. H. D. Allen. These are shown through the courtesy of Mr. Allen.

COINAGE FOR 1917 AT THE DIFFERENT MINTS.

Mr. A. J. Jansen of Atlanta, Ga., sends us the following tabulation of the coinage of the United States at the different mints, prepared from figures furnished by the Superintendents of the mints. No gold coins except McKinley Memorial Dollars were struck during the year.

The coinage of each of the varieties of the half and quarter dollar is given for the Philadelphia and Denver mints. The San Francisco mint did not keep a record of the coinage of each of the varieties.

	Philadelphia.	Denver.	San Francisco.
Half Dollar, mint mark on Rev..	12,292,000	1,940,000	6,506,000
Half Dollar, mint mark on Obv..		765,400	
Quarter Dollar, first design	8,740,000	1,509,200	7,504,000
Quarter Dollar, second design...	13,880,000	6,224,400	
Dimes	55,230,000	9,402,000	27,330,000
Nickels	51,424,029	9,910,800	4,193,000
Cents	196,429,785	55,120,000	32,620,000
McKinley Gold Dollars	10,000		

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

(Copyright, 1918, by the American Numismatic Association.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE \$50.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1861.

(No. 40 in this Series.)

In the centre, vignette of President Jefferson Davis. This is the first bill showing a likeness of the President of the Confederate States. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Davis had the "distinction" of being among the first batch of cadets court-martial for midnight revelries at Benny Havens. For full three-quarters of a century West Pointers have sung "Benny Havens, Oh," to the tune of "The Wearing of the Green," till now there are about fifty stanzas, some good, some lumbering, and very few good poetry. The *Literary Digest* of August 26, 1916, has a very good account of this famous old song, dedicated to ——— a bartender, loved by every cadet, and as famous as "John the Orangeman" at Harvard. Jefferson Davis resigned his commission in 1835, and shortly after married Miss Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of Zachary Taylor, the twelfth President of the United States. He then became a cotton planter. Three months after their marriage, Mrs. Davis died. He was Presidential Elector in 1844 on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and a Congressman in 1845. On February 26th of that year he married Miss Varina Banks Howell. In 1853 he was Secretary of War under Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States. Under his administration the Washington Aqueduct and Cabin John Bridge were built. The famous single stone arch 220 feet long when built had affixed to it a tablet reading "Washington Aqueduct Begun A. D. 1853. President, Franklin Pierce, Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis. Building A. D. 1861, President of the U. S., Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of War, Simon Cameron." It is well-known history that the name of Jefferson Davis was cut from the tablet in June, 1862, and afterward restored as the result of a movement originating in the North in the interest of history and truth. From 1857 to 1861 he was a U. S. Senator. He spoke in Faneuil Hall, Boston, October 12th, 1858, pleading for the protection of the independence of the States. His speech appears in full in "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," Vol. I, page 555. In the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts voted for Mr. Davis on fifty-two out of fifty-seven ballots that were taken. At the Convention of the seceding States at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 9th, 1861, he was elected Provisional President and inaugurated February 18th, 1861. When Virginia

seceded he urged the removal of the Capital to Richmond as the salient point of attack, and it was so removed on May 24th, 1861. In November, 1861, a general election was held in the Confederacy, and Mr. Davis was chosen President for six years, and was inaugurated February 22d, 1862. His salary during part of his term of office was \$15,000 per year, and for the balance of the period \$25,000 per year. He fled from Richmond when the Confederacy was broken up, and was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10th, 1865, taken to Fortress Monroe, and confined as a State prisoner for two years, first in a gun casemate, heavily ironed, but later, on account of ill-health, which threatened his life, he was allowed more liberty. May 8th, 1866 he was indicted for treason. May 14th, 1867, he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$100,000. His bail bond was signed by many prominent men, including Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, and Horace F. Clark, the last two also representing Cornelius Vanderbilt. In 1869 he became president of a life-insurance company at Memphis, Tenn. He was the author of "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," published in 1881. He died at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 6th, 1889. His daughter, Varina Anne Davis, also called "Winnie," was born in the Confederate "White House" at Richmond, became noted as an authoress, and was later known as "The Daughter of the Confederacy."

Noting the revulsion of feeling against the famous "Hymn of Hate" penned by the German, Ernst Lissauer, as a reward for which he received from the Emperor the high order of the Red Eagle of the Second Class, he is reported to have written to an influential publication deprecating the insertion of the song in all books destined for the use of the youth of his country. Inasmuch as it was written on a passionate impulse, we may revert, since fires no longer underlie the treacherous ashes of the Civil War, to these lines by James Russell Lowell (Biglow Papers, X:), to illustrate the intolerant fury bred by war:

"I'd rather take my chance to stand,
At judgment where your meanest slave is,
Than at God's bar hold up a hand
Ez drippin' as yours, Jeff Davis."

How remote and impossible seem the scorn and hatred of this verse to us in these later days; but may we not find its parallel in the condemnation by a large part of the civilized world of the acts of the rulers and "war lords" of Germany, in the greatest conflict of history, which began in 1914, and was followed by the sinking of the Lusitania, a crime which will fasten on the very name of Germany, obloquy, horror, derision and detestation for generations to come, against this brand of "Kultur" and modern development of ancient barbarity, that scourge of freedom, the shameless Prussian war machine. The burning sense of indignation with which its operations have been received, show that Americans with good red blood feel that humanity has been defiled and blasphemed, and that no more barbarous deeds have ever stained the records of humanity. Germany will have to creep in shame for years before civilized nations as the Criminal of the World, and her ruler is the modern barbarian who has the blasphemous effrontery to couple his name in bombastic proclamations with that of the Almighty. Excuse this digression.

This is a series "Ay" note, No. 30,048, dated September 2nd, 1861, printed partly in green. Receivable in payment of all dues, and fundable in eight per cent. stock. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Richmond, Virginia. Back of bill without printing.

For other portraits of Mr. Davis see bills Nos. 59, 61, 73, 77 and 83 in this collection, also a photograph with autograph, and a reproduction of a different photograph secured for this article.

NEW SMALL COINS FOR PORTUGAL.

Consul-General Lowrie, at Lisbon, reports that owing to the disappearance of practically all gold and silver in Portugal, the country is on a paper basis. New notes of 5, 10 and 50 centavos have been issued by the Bank of Portugal. Small coins of 1 and 4 centavos have been placed in circulation to relieve the scarcity of small change.



THE \$50.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1861.

(No. 41 in this Series.)

In the centre, female figure representing Moneta, the Goddess of Money, raising the lid of a money chest. This design was used on a \$5 bill of the Bank of Cape Fear (N. C.), issued Jan. 1st, 1848. Lower left corner, two sailors. There is no historical significance to this design.

This is a series "A" note, No. 11,430, dated Sept. 2d, 1861. Receivable in payment of dues, and fundable in eight per cent. stock. Here are again seen actual pen-and-ink signatures of the two officials shown engraved on the supposedly fake \$20 "female and deer" note of July 25th, 1861 (No. 13 in this series).

Engraved by Hoyer and Ludwig, Richmond, Virginia. There are about twenty varieties of this bill, with a total issue up in the hundreds of thousands. It was also extensively counterfeited.

Back of note without printing.

MINT MARKS ON COINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

By SIGMUND KRAUSZ.

About 229 B. C. the Roman Senate forbid the autonomous emission of money by cities in the then acquired new territory under Roman rule, and established branch mints in various places therein.

The coins issued from these branch mints differ from those of the capital only in that they bear certain symbols, letters or monograms which indicate the place of emission, such as L. for Luceria, CA. for Canisium, etc.

After the establishment of the branch mints, some time after the Punic Wars, and the concentration of coin emissions in Rome, however, symbols and letters do not refer any longer to the provincial mints, but to the officials in charge of the central mint, and the exceptions where a doubt may exist are but few.

During later periods, when the names of the monetary magistrates appear more fully on the coins, the mint marks assume again another significance. They become indicative of the names of the coin engravers, or they are simply marks for identifying the matrixes and workshops from which the coin originated.

These numerous symbols are remarkable, as they often serve to establish extraordinarily large issues, and present, in their variety, a quantity of objects from the private life of the ancients which, from an archaeological point of view, are of the greatest interest to the student.

The mint marks always appear isolated either on the obverse or reverse, but rarely on both sides of the coin. They are most abundant on silver and never appear on gold, except on the Romano-Campanian issues.

Among them may be found animals of all kinds, household and temple utensils, arms, instruments, Latin and Greek letters, numerals, monograms and dots. The latter, though, cannot properly be regarded as mint marks, as they, almost invariably, accompany another symbol.



THE \$50.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1861.

(No. 42 in this Series.)

In the upper centre, train of cars in the early days of railroading with old-fashioned wood-burning locomotive. In background, wharf, building and steamboat, representing the industries and Commerce.

At the right, female figure representing Justice with scales and sword. In the lower centre long, narrow, engraved design printed in red, and at the right and left "L" also in red ink surrounded by a scroll. Lower left corner, female figure representing Ceres, the Goddess of Agriculture, left hand resting on an anchor.

This is a series "A" note, No. 6619, dated September 2d, 1861. Engraved by the Southern Bank Note Company, New Orleans, which seems to be the name under which the American Bank Note Co. did business for at least a few months in 1860 or 1861, although it is not of record in any New Orleans directory. The design of train of cars was engraved by the old firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson, and appears on old stock certificates of the Greenville and Columbia (S. C.) R. R. Co. issued in 1857.

There is only one variety of this bill—that printed on red fibre paper. Total issue, 14,800.

Back of bill without printing.

JAPAN SHY ON SMALL COINS.

Japan seems to be entering a shinplaster era, says a press dispatch from Tokio. Her stock of small coins is inadequate to keep pace with the advance in the price of commodities and an issue of 50, 20 and 10 sen bills is under consideration and may be issued shortly. The present high price of silver has tempted some to melt the coins and so transform them into the more valuable form of bullion. This is forbidden by law; but a good example, if any were needed, was given by the Yokohama Specie Bank, which, upon the declaration of the gold ban by the United States, threw all its American gold into the melting pot to allay the nervous fears of the Japanese dentists and jewelers.

GREAT BRITAIN NOW GENEROUS WITH MEDALS.

The old regulars who took part in the battle of Mons, and the glorious stand on the Marne, should prize their special medals and ribands highly, feeling glad that they serve a more generous country than did their ancestors at the Battle of the Nile. In spite of our men's heroic fight on this occasion, the Government of the day declined to grant them any reward. A private individual, Mr. Davison, however, feeling the slight and wishing to shame the War Office, himself purchased and distributed special medals, at a cost of £2,000. Similar private action was taken after the campaigns in Egypt.—*London Chronicle*.



THE \$100.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1861.

(No. 43 in this Series.)

In the centre, negroes loading bales of cotton with a mule-power cotton press or baling machine in the background. The design depicts the usual method of handling and transporting cotton. This identical picture appears on a \$5 bill of the Madisonville and Pearl River Turnpike Co. (Mississippi), dated March 1, 1839, and has no other historical significance.

Lower left corner, sailor leaning on an anchor. This is a series "A1" note, No. 8792, dated September 2d, 1861. Receivable in payment of dues and fundable in eight per cent. stock six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. There are at least forty-one varieties of this note. Total issue over 200,000.

Engraved by Hoyer and Ludwig, Richmond, Virginia.

Back of bill without printing.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

NUMISMATIC FACTS AND FANCY.

By CARL WURTZBACH.

(An address delivered before the Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass., December 12, 1917.)

In the realm of knowledge we find the genius of human endeavor at work principally in two directions; it is ever seeking to find out what happened in the past, while still more eagerly it is seeking to discover the future prospect. This is pre-eminently true in the domain of historical research and adventure. By gaining inspiration from what is best in one and enthusiasm as we venture into the other are we enabled to make the best use of the present. The science of numismatics, strictly speaking, embraces the study of the coins of all nations which have at any period impressed upon pieces of metal any device or inscription indicating that such pieces of metal were issued by authority, for public use, as money. So closely allied, however, is the study of medals and coins issued without authority, but to supply some great need or to commemorate some important event, that nowadays both may properly be and usually are classed under this head. In order to bring out more clearly and the better to substantiate the specific object we have in mind it will be necessary to state a few general facts. Coins bearing inscriptions have been found as of 1200 B. C. It is supposed that the shekels of Abraham's time were proportionate weights of metal chipped from bars and without inscriptions. No human head was stamped upon coins until the time of Alexander the Great, the effigy of gods being represented. Alexander was considered a divinity, so the likeness of his features was impressed upon enduring metal.

Portraiture is greatly indebted to numismatics; to metal alone can the historic artist go for portraits of Alexander, Ptolemy, Cleopatra, Mark Antony, Caesar, and many other celebrities. Incidents of history are not alone recorded. Coins and medals mark the introduction of laws, as shown

by an old Porcian coin, which gives the date of the law of appeal, under which two and a half centuries later Paul appealed to Caesar. The date of the introduction of the ballot-box is shown on metal, also many facts interesting to agriculturists, as a silver piece of Ptolemy showing a man cutting millet with a scythe. Religions have been promulgated by this means in all ages by all peoples, the style of costumes has been preserved, humor has been depicted, while heraldic emblems are faithfully perpetuated. In truth, says one writer, "Medallic honors may be claimed as the very foundation of heraldic art," and poets turn with confidence to old coins for symbol as well as fact. Architecture and language could never have reached the perfection of the present day were it not for the help this medium has been to those sciences. Says Evans in his "History of the United States Mint," "The knowledge of coins and medals, through the inscriptions and devices thereon, is, to an extent, a history of the world from that date in which metals were applied to such uses. Events engraven upon these remain hidden in tombs or buried in the bosom of the earth, deposited there long ages past by careful and miserly hands, only awaiting the research of the patient investigator to tell the story of their origin. Numismatic treasures are scanned as evidence of facts or substantiate statements upon papyrus or stone, and dates are often supplied to define the border line between asserted tradition and positive history." Frederick H. Betts, the author of "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," says: "The value of coins and medals as enduring records of events has often been adverted to. All original documents and contemporary accounts of occurrences are of peculiar importance to the conscientious historian. Medals are original documents in metal. In studying them we study history at its source. As contributions to the knowledge of the history of portraiture, dress and habits; as indices of then existing information in architecture, geography and the natural sciences; and as a means of restoring the knowledge of structures long destroyed, the aid of medals is not overestimated. It has often been stated that it is safer to quote a medal than a historian."

A prominent collector remarks: "The study of numismatics is the hand-maid of history, leading to much that is unrecorded in printed books and manuscripts and furnishing traits of nations, men and times to be found in historical domain." Captain John Smith, who, whether saved by Pocahontas or not, was spared to become the great historian of English colonization in America, in his "General History of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles, 1624," says: "For as Geography, without History seemeth a carkasse without motion, so History without Geography, wandreth as a vagrant without a certain habitation," to which Crosby has added: "So also has numismatology a relation to history hardly less intimate or important, thus paying a high tribute to the science we are discussing. I remember to have read that were the written words of Thucydides-Herodotus and Julius Caesar destroyed, ancient history would still be an open book by reason of the records inscribed on coins and medals covering the period of these, the world's greatest historians. Gibbon, the great historian of Rome, remarks: "If there were no other record of Hadrian, his career would be found written upon the coins of his reign." I quote thus at length to show the great value coins and medals have in perpetuating the record of contemporaneous events, and if this be true of ancient times it is much more true of modern, especially of those issues that have to do with the founding and preserving of our Government and which are the immediate subject considered tonight. In one respect *this* coinage is quite unique; it not only tells of what was done, but often in legend and device it expressed the hope of what was to be. There is one rather remarkable feature of this early coinage which has been freely commented on; while nearly all the men prominent in our early history were God-fearing, no reference to Almighty God is found on any of these pieces. Whether it was due to the influence of Voltaire, whose brilliant intellect held all the great minds of Europe in dominion, causing that wave of agnosticism which swept over the continent, and who completely infatuated Franklin and Jefferson, is, I think, a fair deduction, and can certainly be given as one reason for the omission. However, it was not until after the Civil War, the exact date was early in 1866, that "In God We Trust" appeared on any U. S. coins, while it is the rare exception to find European coins of any period without some such legend. One thing is characteristic and prom-

inent regarding these early issues. The spirit of the times is unmistakably indicated, as shown by the defiant legends on many pieces. The issues I wish particularly to call to your attention were uttered by Great Britain for the Colonies, by the different States, and by individuals. They are entirely distinct from those struck by the U. S. Mint, which was established in 1792, first struck coppers of half and one cent denominations in 1793, silver in 1794, and gold in 1795. These series may properly be divided into four groups—Colonial, 1650 to 1775; State issues, including the Washington pieces, 1775 to 1792; the Hard Times Tokens, 1833 to 1844, and those issued during the Civil War period. Obviously a description of the thousands of varieties is out of the question; scores of volumes have been written on the subject without exhausting it; an illustration or two will suffice for our purpose, and the limits of this paper will allow but brief mention of the salient features covering the different periods. It must be remembered that nearly all of the Colonial pieces were struck in Great Britain for the use of the Colonies, and we shall find that this was one of the early causes of friction between the Colonies and the mother country. As Columbus, when seeking the new world he was confident existed, first landed on an island, it is interesting to note that the first coin struck for America was for the Island of Bermuda and called the Summer Isles shilling. Captain Smith in describing these also gives a detailed account of the colonization of those islands which forms most interesting reading. The Island of Bermuda is so named because a Spanish ship bearing that name, loaded with hogs, was wrecked in one of the fearful storms for which this region is noted. Some of these hogs reached these islands, multiplied rapidly, became wild and very ferocious. This fact, together with the storms already mentioned, gave the name to these islands "The Isles of Hell and Perdition." They are sometimes called The Summer Isles, after Sir George Summers, who died at what is now the city of St. George in 1611. His body is buried there, but his heart was taken to England for interment. The epitaphs from each of his graves are as follows:

"In the year 1 6 1 1,

Noble Sir George Summers went hence to heauen;
Whose well tried worth that held him still imploid,
Gaued him the knowledge of the world so wide.
Hence, twas by heauens decree, that to this place
He brought new guests, and name to mutuall grace.
At last his soule and body being to part,
He here bequeath'd his entrails and his heart."

"Alas Virginia's Summer so soone past,
Autumn succeeds and stormy Winters blast,
Yet Englands joyful Spring with joyful showers,
O Florida, shall bring thy sweetest flowers."

In 1650, Massachusetts, always in the van, engaged in issuing in silver, Shillings, Sixpences, etc., known as New England money, followed soon after by the Pine Tree money, and placed them in circulation to be used in lieu of the Spanish coin, the then legal tender for the Colonies. The arrangements for such coinage were being made by the colonists several years previous to the actual coinage. This activity greatly incensed Charles, the king, who frowned upon the idea of the colonists coining their own money, as did Cromwell upon their actually doing it. However, they were not greatly interfered with by either, but Charles II was greatly incensed. It is related that a copy of the proposed Pine Tree Shilling was shown the king by Thomas Temple, a friend of the colonists, who, in order to appease the king's wrath, said to him that the tree was a representation of the royal oak which had saved the king's life. This greatly pleased His Majesty, who, laughing, pronounced his subjects across the sea "honest dogs" and let the good work go on. The colonists felt justified in arranging for their own coinage because of the great scarcity of money of intrinsic worth. England was very negligent in supplying the need, and therefore the country was flooded with foreign coin that was base, spurious and counterfeit, resulting in depreciated values and working great hardship on the people. In 1640, ten years before the establishment of the Colonial Mint, condi-

tions were so severe that it is related of one Rowley that in order to pay his servant he had to give him a pair of oxen, and told him he couldn't keep him longer as he didn't know how to pay him at the end of the next year. The servant replied, "I will stay for more oxen." "But what shall I do when my oxen are gone?" exclaimed Rowley. "Oh, well," said the servant, "then you can serve me, and so get your oxen back again."

At the time of the establishment of the Massachusetts Silver Mint the people were put to great straits for want of a convenient medium of exchange. The use of furs, grain and fish for purposes of exchange, and the payment of private debts as well as taxes, had existed from the first settlement of the country. In Marblehead, while Signor Blitz was giving a performance, a large number of people paid for their admission in fish, the receipts in this currency amounting on one occasion to over \$20. This currency at least was preferable to the eggs many present-day actors receive. In some parts of Mexico pieces of soap passed in exchange for merchandise. In the back settlements of Oregon the only money consisted of livestock currency. A hog was one dollar; a sheep fifty cents; turkeys twenty-five cents each; and a pup twelve and one-half cents. So if A owed B \$4 and ninepence, he sent him five hogs and received in change one sheep, one turkey and one pup. Our forebears certainly had the proper idea of values.

Oldmixon says in his history that in Virginia "the common way of traffick is by barter or exchange of one commodity for another, or of any for tobacco." To better appreciate the value of a stable and common currency I need but remind you that as late as 1840 in Iowa the marriage fee was three goat skins, or four bushels of sweet potatoes. Just why "the goat" was chosen I will leave to your surmise. It must always be remembered that the efforts of the colonists to provide their own coinage were all in violation of the laws under which they were then living. Measures to repress such coinage became more and more burdensome. In 1684 the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company was revoked and the Governor recalled, the grievance by the Crown being the Colonial law concerning the Mint. Other Colonies had similar experiences, notably Maryland, and New York. Lord Baltimore was arrested for issuing Maryland shillings, while repressive measures were instituted against several of the Colonies. The Plantation of New England was never forgiven for this overt act. So we find long before the Navigation or Stamp Acts the matter of coinage was a potent factor in leading up to the final rupture. In a tract written in 1688, entitled "New England Vindicated," we find this defence of the colonists: "As to what is objected about Coyning many Goldsmiths in London can testify that the money Coyned in New-England is as good as that of England and not of a baser Alloy (as is suggested). It was formerly customary for private persons in England to Coyn Farthing for their own use, and the Coyning in Massachusetts Colony was little more than that, and with design to prevent the great Injuries Merchants and others sustained by base Spanish Money. And the mint was set up in 1652 when there was no King in England, but the Government out of course (Charles was beheaded Jan. 30th, 1649; some authorities say, '48, the confusion no doubt arising from the fact that the civil year at that time began March 21st. Cromwell assumed his title December 16th, 1653); and when the ancient Government of England was resettled, and the King's mind to the contrary signified to them, they resolved to comply therewith, though many ways disadvantageous to themselves. Was not the value of Coyn altered in Pensilvania? Did not the Lord Baltimore in Maryland Coyn Money with his own Image on one side, and his Coat of Arms on the other? Did not the East India Company? But when they understood their Error, they petitioned the King for liberty of Coynage, and pardon what was past. And it was granted them. Why, then, should New-England be esteemed more criminal than other Plantations?" It is not surprising that the Pilgrims and Puritans sympathized with the reformers. As the struggle for liberty took definite form, more especially after the Declaration of Independence, several States struck pieces in copper and silver for use within their borders, the Carolinas alone not joining in this (although in 1694). The designs by Franklin all bore the characteristic motto "Mind your business." Many others had patriotic sentiments, while those of New York were more outspoken and defiant, bearing legends as follows: *Inimica Tyrannis Americana* (America, the enemy of Tyranny); *Non vi Virtute vici* (Not by might

but by valor I conquer); *Libernatus Libertatum Defendo* (Born free I defend my liberty), etc., etc. Most of the other States showed their teeth in a similar way. A complete description of two pieces of the period will prove of interest as being representative of them all.

The beautiful *Libertas Americana* Medal was designed by Franklin and executed by Dupre. On the obverse is a head of Liberty with cap and pole, date, *Jul 4 1776*, to commemorate the Declaration of Independence. On the reverse "*Non sine diis animous infans*" (The infant strength was dependent upon the gods). Infant Hercules in cradle strangling a serpent with each hand. Minerva or Pallas standing over him, repelling the attack of a lion, protecting him with her shield, which is surcharged with the lilies of France, and against which the lion has placed his front paws. The dates, *17 Oct., 1777*, and *19 Oct., 1781*, on the reverse, are those of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga and Cornwallis at Yorktown. Hercules represents the Colonies, the serpents the two armies, the dates the two surrenders. Minerva shows the friendly attitude of France, which she represents, and the Lion of course represents Great Britain. It is interesting to note that the Liberty head and Hercules are taken from a coin of Crotona 300 B. C. The inscription is from Horace.

The piece I am about to describe is of great interest, as it is made of silver given by Washington from his own private plate, so deep was his concern that the country have a coinage of its own, and so take its place among the nations. Obverse shows bust of Martha Washington, date 1792. Inscription, abbreviated, "*Liberty Parent of Science and Industry.*" Reverse, flying eagle, "*Uni. States of America Half-Disme.*" It can easily be seen that this also was the work of a French artist.

It is hardly too much to say that the history of the colonies, especially after the English settlement at Jamestown in 1607, and particularly in the events leading to the Revolution and the founding of our Government, can be accurately read on the coins and medals of the period. The same may be said of all our national crises and the career of our great men.

The issues of the Civil War period may be dismissed with brief mention, although there were over 5000 varieties, many bearing patriotic mottoes, etc. In the main they were so linked with commercialism as to lose favor and not to secure a permanent place. Still they were called into being because of a great need. Currency was again unobtainable, and something must be provided to serve as a circulating medium. These supplied the need, and because of this are more or less interesting. During this period encased postage stamps in denominations of one to ninety cents served as necessity money, circulating freely at face value. There is also another interesting series, called the Private or Pioneer Gold, but hardly coming within the scope of this paper.

The series that of late years has increased most in interest is the so-called Hard Times Tokens, 1833 to 1844. They form a group by themselves as distinct as the others mentioned, but unlike the others they had no semblance of authority behind them. They were issued during one of the darkest periods of our national existence—at a time when one of the phrases of the day was "Money is a cash article and hard to get for daily needs." With their sarcastic illusions, their catch-words of party cries, such as "The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved," "Down With the U. S. Bank," "I Follow in the Footsteps of My Illustrious Predecessor," "Millions for Defence, But Not One Cent For Tribute," "My Policy," "The Constitution As I Understand It," etc., etc., they picture to us most vividly the troublous times and the giants of intellect and achievement these times produced, for these were the days of Webster, Jackson and Clay, of Benton, Calhoun and Seward, beside many other of our greatest men. Mr. Low, the eminent authority, says regarding this series: "Certainly there never was a time when the old maxim that 'Cheap money drives out the good' was more clearly exemplified than in the days when these tokens were passing from hand to hand. But worthless as these were, because of their lack of responsible backing, they were infinitely preferable to the wild-cat currency and the filthy shinplasters which for a few months previous to the panic of 1837 deluged the whole country." These seem to be worthy of record as marking a period which has no parallel in our history, if, indeed, a parallel can be found in the numismatic history of any people. We must bear in mind the absolute necessity of issuing these pieces, for specie payment had been suspended, and nothing of small denomination was in circu-

lation. We did not reach quite the extremity of our Canadian neighbors, where buttons were freely used as a circulating medium. These tokens had the same intrinsic value as the Government coinage, so met with favor among the people and did not incur the displeasure of Government. For convenience sake these are usually divided into groups as follows:

- 1.—Those having reference to the controversy about the U. S. Bank.
- 2.—Those bearing popular satirical and political maxims of the period.
- 3.—Those with devices and inscriptions imitating more or less closely the legal coinage.
- 4.—Shop cards of the period dated.

It is interesting to note that in the study of these tokens it was discovered that the popular phrase "Millions for Defence, But Not One Cent for Tribute" did not originate, as supposed for nearly a century, with Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina, our Minister to France in 1796, but was first used by Robert Goodloe Harper, also of South Carolina, at a banquet given in honor of John Marshall, the great jurist. Pinckney did use the phrase at the time France was trying to force us into helping her in her war with England. Pinckney's firmness nearly caused France to declare war against us. Tallyrand, Napoleon's great Minister, secretly sent word to Pinckney that war could be averted by the payment of large bribes to certain officials. Pinckney with indignation resented the insult, giving utterance to the remark quoted. This act immediately raised him to the highest point in popular esteem throughout America.

Although not in order of issue, I have purposely left the Washington pieces until the last, as these form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of numismatics, and this is the month of his birth.

"Fame spread her wings and with her trumpet blew,
Great Washington has come: what praise is due?
What titles shall he have? She paused and said
Not one: his name alone strikes every other dead."

No person save only Julius Caesar and Napoleon Bonaparte have had struck in their honor and to perpetuate their memory so many coins and medals as has Washington. There was this distinction, however; Caesar and Napoleon; we may be sure, not only approved, but in many instances ordered the "honors," while most of the Washington contemporary pieces were struck in direct opposition to his wishes. What person does history show, excepting Marcus Aurelius, who was so great in being a master of men, but greater still in always being master of himself. Many of the tributes to Washington's greatness seem to me like indexes pointing to facts and like beacon lights pointing milleniumward.

Baron Steuben, with the knowledge of war taught him by the greatest tactician since Caesar, offers his purse and person to Washington, and by changing the raw recruits into the disciplined soldier during that dreadful winter at Valley Forge undoubtedly saved a nation. The Baron's master, the great Frederick, modestly sends to Washington a sword inscribed "From the Oldest living General to the Greatest." To an Englishman must we give credit for the execution of the finest medal struck in Washington's honor bearing this glorious tribute, "He laid the foundation of American Liberty in the 18th Century. Innumerable millions yet unborn will venerate the memory of the man who obtained their country's freedom," while the highest encomiums sounded in his praise, when still living, came from across the sea. Another Englishman more than a century ago left a large sum to erect and maintain an institution in the city that Washington founded that should preserve for all time the ethnology of this continent, and while the passions engendered by fratricidal strife were still raging an Englishman reverently suggests that every ship when passing Mt. Vernon should toll its bell, a custom that is still observed. These incidents, to my mind, show conclusively that down deep in the hearts of these people of one blood there is a great longing for the time when war, strife and discord shall be no more.

Notwithstanding this almost universal esteem, to his own countrymen must be laid the charge that Washington was a Dictator and ambitious to found a dynasty. Much of this can be found in printed works of the period, but it is pleasant to relate that of all the hundreds of Washington pieces

there is but one that is satirical, and so coldly was this received that only two are known, and no one pays any attention to these. We may be surprised that in face of the stupendous achievement wrought by Washington in behalf of this nation, and in view of his exalted transcendent character, there could be found those among his own people who would deride and belittle him. But it is ever thus. Soon we will celebrate the birthday of the second greatest American, the gentle Lincoln, who bore upon his heart the burdens and sorrows of a nation, but these were light compared with the jibes and jeers heaped upon him by many of his countrymen, as shown by the numerous pamphlets, caricatures and medals of his day. Let us be thankful that we have lived to see as has been well said of one less great,

"And fate that then denied him,
And envy that decried him,
And malice that belied him,
Have cenotaphed his name."

The vast importance of preserving the records inscribed on metal has been recognized by many of our public-spirited and philanthropic citizens, and the result of years of effort and the expenditure of enormous sums of money on the part of private individuals are to be found in the great museums and libraries of the world.

I have tried in a very simple way to show that the student or historian of epoch-making events, if he would do justice to his subject and crown his endeavor with success, must, in addition to making use of document and tradition, supplement these by critical and exhaustive study of contemporaneous coins and medals. In closing, I again use the words of another. "I cannot commend too highly the value attaching to a fine collection of medals. As a 'thing of beauty' and of historical interest nothing can equal such a cabinet. They are a library in themselves to which the possessor can refer as to a biography or an encyclopedia. In brief I would say, that the collecting of medals merits from all students of history the same esteem which they pay to a well-filled library of historical books; which, indeed, hath no testimony more solid than that of medals to justify its facts." As our year book says,

"All passes.
Art alone enduring remains with us.
The bust outlasts the throne,
The coin Tiberius."

TOKENS HAVING REFERENCE TO NATIONAL AND HOME DEFENCE.

By S. H. HAMER.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

The following is from "The Universal British Directory," 1790: "A Public room has lately been opened by Mr. Richard Long, bookseller, with a good library, where the London and provisional papers are taken in for the use of subscribers; and it is but justice due to the proprietor to say, that neither expense nor pains have been spared to make it both neat and commodious. He was one of the Common Councilmen."

The above is in reference to the issuer of the Deal Halfpenny, of which 3 cwts. were struck.

37.—Obv., Between a couple of oak branches crossed, a shield of arms; above it, 1794. Legend, DEAL HALFPENNY TOKEN. Rev., A man-of-war, sailing to right. Legend, THE GUARD & GLORY OF G'BRITAIN. Edge reading, PAYABLE AT RICHARD LONGS LIBRARY.

There are specimens struck on blanks having an "edge" for which the issuer would not be responsible, viz., MASONIC TOKEN, I. SCETCHLEY FECIT.; another, AT RICHARD SHIPDENS; another plain edge.

Thomas Haycraft of Deptford issued a quantity of tokens, viz.:

38.—Obv., A representation of the Kentish men meeting William the Conqueror. Exergue, 1067. Legend, KENTISH LIBERTY PRESERVED BY VIRTUE & COURAGE. Rev., A view of the stern of the ROYAL GEORGE. Exergue, KENT HALFPENNY 1795. TdH. Legend, PROSPERITY TO THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND. Edge reading, PAYABLE AT DEPTFORD CHATHAM AND DOVER.

A very rare variety, is:

39.—From the same obverse die when a die-flaw had developed, and with a newly engraved reverse die, of similar design to the previous one, but having the exergue line all but touching the letters "T" on the left and "D" on the right; from the central lantren there is a line touching the letter "E." The quaterfoil is now below the legend instead of being placed centrally. Legend and exergue inscription, as last. Edge reading, PAYABLE AT THO'S HAYCRAFTS. From the same dies some have edge reading, PAYABLE AT DEPTFORD CHATHAM AND DOVER.

40.—Another very rare variety is from dies of similar design, distinguishable by the top of the figure 6 touching the exergue line on the obverse and by the foot of "Y" in "HALFPENNY" touching the base of "N" in ENGLAND. Edge reading, as last.

John Horn, who is described as "Bookseller, Stationer, Perfumer, Proprietor of the Appolo Circulating Library and Public Reading-room, and Organist," issued 4 cwts. of tokens.

41.—Obv., A draped bust to right. Legend, THE R HON W PITT LORD WARDEN CINQUE PORTS. Rev., The Arms of Dover; above, 1794. Legend, CINQUE PORTS TOKEN PAYABLE AT DOVER. Edge-reading, AT HORN'S LIBRARY. Another edge-reading is, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL; another, PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN; another, PAYABLE AT W. PARKER'S OLD BIRMINGHAM WAREHOUSE.

Another token by the same issuer has

42.—Obv., A bust slightly to left, draped. Legend, R. HON. W. PITT LORD WARDEN CINQUE PORTS. Rev., From the same reverse die as last. Edge-reading, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL. Very rare.

Charles Pye says, "The dies, not being hardened, were immediately spoiled." As the reverse die is the same that was used for the striking of the 4 cwts. of the other tokens, this statement obviously must refer only to the obverse die.

The same obverse die was used with: Rev., A ship sailing to right. Legend, THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND. Edge-reading, as last. Also another, PAYABLE IN LONDON, the remainder engrailed. Both very rare.

A token not intended for currency, is:

43.—Obv., A view of the castle; to the right, a number of ships at sea; on the ground, the die-sinker's name, JACOBS. Exergue, DOVER TOKEN. Rev., Within a laurel wreath, a number of military weapons and flags. Legend, DEDICATED TO COLLECTORS OF PROVINCIAL COINS, 1795. Probably struck at the instance of Skidmore, who employed Jacobs to engrave many of the dies which he used.

The following were struck to be sold to those who needed small change and who had no desire for the same to be returned to them for redemption.

44.—Obv., The conjugate busts of George III and Queen Charlotte to left. Legend, LONG MAY THEY REIGN OVER A GRATEFUL PEOPLE. Rev., A ship sailing to right. Legend, THE GUARD & GLORY OF BRITAIN. Edge-reading, PAYABLE AT ANGLESEA LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Others have a diagonally milled edge.

Another series is:

45.—Obv., A bust to right; below it, HALFPENNY, 1795. Legend, FREDK. DUKE OF YORK. Rev., A ship sailing to left. Legend, THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND. Edge-reading, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL. Also, PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN. Also, PAYABLE AT LONDON.

Another variety is:

46.—Obv., Similar to the last, but with a period at the end of legend. Rev., A man-of-war sailing to right. Legend, THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND. Edge reading, PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON.

Another variety is:

47.—Obv., From the same die as last. Rev., A man-of-war sailing to right. Legend, THE GUARD & GLORY OF BRITAIN. Edge-reading, PAYABLE IN SUFFOLK BATH OR MANCHESTER. Also, PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON. Also, milled edge; and on a small thin flan, with plain edge.

Another variety is:

48.—Obv., From the same die. Rev., Britannia seated; by her side a shield of the Union; in her right hand a spear. Exergue, 1797. Legend, RULE BRITANNIA. Plain edge.

A specimen struck from very worn dies is:

49.—Obv., A bust to left. Legend, SHAKESPEARE. Rev., A man-of-war sailing to right. Legend, THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND. Edge reading, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Another is, PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

A variety is:

50.—Obv., From a very similar die, but the legend more spread and a period at the end. Rev., Britannia seated, her left arm resting on a shield of the Union; in her right hand, a spear, the point touches the letter "R." Legend, RULE BRITANNIA. Plain rounded edge.

The two following penny tokens are both interesting and rare, viz.:



No. 51.

51.—Obv., A bust in naval costume facing front; below it, in small letters, P. K. FEC., above it, DUNDEE PENNY 1798. Legend, ADML. LD. DUNCAN BORN HERE 1731 DEFEATD THE DUTCH FLEET 1797. The artist's name, WYON, on the truncation of the right shoulder. Rev., Adam and Eve, with the serpent, in the Garden of Eden. On the exergue line, IWI DES. in minute characters. Exergue, in three lines, BE FRUITFUL AND MULTIPLY. GEN. 1, 28. Legend, 23000 INHABITANTS IN DUNDEE VID. STATISTICAL ACCOUNT BY R. SMALL. D. D. Edge, plain, in collar.

The other:



No. 52.

52.—Obv., A bust to left, in high relief. Legend, ADMIRAL SR HORATIO NELSON. K. B. Rev., legend, IN MEMORY. OF. THE. ACTION. OFF. THE. NILE. AUGT 1. 1798. Centrally, in 3 lines, TAKEN 9 SAIL OF THE LINE 3 DISTROYED (Sic). Edge-reading, in collar, I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DAVIDSON—PROBASCO.

By WALDO C. MOORE.



The Tyler Davidson Fountain.

That the Tyler Davidson Fountain is the grandest fountain on the American Continent was the challenge made by Henry Howe, the historian, in 1887. On February 15, 1867, Henry Probasco, in a letter from Sicily to the Mayor of Cincinnati, proposed, in memory of his brother-in-law, the late Tyler Davidson, to erect a public fountain on Fifth Street Market Place, to be made of Bavarian block granite, porphyry and bronze, according to a design which was presented with the letter. On March 15, 1867, the City Council accepted the gift. On July 12, 1870, the corner-stone was laid by Mr. Probasco. On October 6, 1871, the fountain was unveiled and formally presented to the city.

The design of the fountain represents a reaction from the pseudo-classical tendency of the earlier part of the 19th century. An interesting story is told with regard to it. Some time about 1840 a number of artists were in the habit of meeting at the home of Herr Ferdinand von Muller, the bronze founder, where they discussed art from the historical, esthetic and, in fact, from every point of view. Among them was one particularly prominent for his fund of imagination and freshness of ideas. This was August von Kreling, afterwards the Director of the Art College in Nuremberg. On one occasion, when the conversation turned to work in bronze, von Muller expressed the view that the fountain afforded the best opportunity for the expression of the bronze founder's art. He also gave in a general way the outlines of a conception which he had in mind, that of a fountain representing the blessing of water, having a genius on top from whose fingers this great gift should fall. Von Kreling thought the idea an excellent one and began at once to evolve a design. It excited the admiration of the artists. Von Muller was most anxious to put it into bronze, but at no time did the opportunity offer itself nor were funds available for so large an undertaking. The plan was pigeon-holed for many years and was almost forgotten, when in 1866 an American, introducing himself as Henry Probasco of Cincinnati, came to Munich and stated that he desired to erect a monument in memory of his deceased brother-in-law,

Tyler Davidson, and that his choice was a public fountain. The founder made various suggestions, but none of them seemed to appeal to Mr. Probasco, who finally began talking about a glass window in a church. At this critical moment von Muller remembered von Kreling's fountain. No sooner had Mr. Probasco grasped the fundamental idea of this work than his mind jumped to the conclusion that here was exactly what he wanted.

In such a short description, justice can hardly be done this work of art. In the pedestals are four bas-relief representations of the uses and benefits of water—steam, power, navigation and fisheries. At each corner is a child partaking of the pleasure of water. One is a girl adorning herself with pearls, another a boy putting on his skates, the third a girl listening to the music of a shell, and fourth a boy taking a lobster from his net. From the center of the pedestal rises a shaft spread at the top with interlaced vines about which are four groups. On the north is a workman standing upon a burning roof and imploring the aid of water; at the south is a farmer standing in the midst of a field where are plainly seen the effects of a drought—he too is praying for rain; at the west a young maiden is offering water to an old man with crutches; on the east a mother partially nude is leading her naked, reluctant and mischievous boy to the bath. The figures about the base are all of heroic size. It is stated on good authority that in 1903 Greve, a critic of national repute, pronounced the modeling as exquisite and the group in itself a masterpiece. The central and most prominent figure is that of the Spirit of Rain or Genius of Water, a woman in flowing robes from whose outstretched hands water is falling in fine spray. On the drinking fountains are figures of nude boys—one riding a dolphin, another playing with ducks, a third struggling with a snake and a fourth on the back of a turtle. On the northern die of the pedestal is the name "Tyler Davidson," on the southern "Henry Probasco," on the eastern "To the People of Cincinnati," on the western "MDCCCLXXI."



Obverse: "To the | People | of | Cincinnati, | 1871." | "Tyler Davidson" to the left and "Henry Probasco" to the right.

Reverse: "Davidson Fountain." The reverse is also graced by a cut of the fountain in action.

The Tyler Davidson Fountain Medal comes in white metal with reeded edge. It is reported that a short history on the Davidson Fountain was published in 1872, but the writer has been unfortunate in locating a copy of the same.

The accompanying cut is that of the Tyler Davidson & Co. store front on Main street during the late forties. In its day it was claimed to be one of the finest of business buildings. Very few stores, if any, were its equal in accommodation, service, treatment and capacity.

The firm of Tyler Davidson & Co. was listed in the Hawes Gazetteer as of 1858 under the heading of Hardware, Cutlery & Metals.

The following notice appeared in the Cincinnati Directory for 1861:

Tyler Davidson & Co.,
Importers & Jobbers
of Hardware, Cutlery & Metals.
140 & 142 Main.

The City Directory for 1864 had the following announcement:

Tyler Davidson & Co.,
Wholesale Hardware.
140 & 142 Main.

The firm of Tyler Davidson & Co. was composed of Tyler Davidson, Henry Probasco and Caleb P. Marsh. Mr. Davidson was a regular boarder at the Burnet House, as was also Mr. Marsh. Mr. Probasco, once a penniless



Store Front of Tyler Davidson & Co. during the Late 40s.

youth, became a gentleman of wealth and culture. He was a patron of fine arts and literature. His palatial residence in Clifton, then a collection of magnificent chateaux and near to Cincinnati, was noted for its wonderful library and its superb works of art.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE NUMISMATIST made an excellent start with this volume (Vol. XXX) last January, and, what is better, has kept it up to the last number. Every issue has been full of good things, and American collectors are fortunate indeed in having it for their guide, philosopher and friend. Every class of collectors have found help within its pages during the past year, and the wonder is how any can do without it. Of especial interest for several issues have been Mr. Allen's papers on Confederate Paper Money. Nothing of equal value on this series has ever appeared before. Vol. XXX has many other articles of value—but to mention all would mean our giving the index in full.—*Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, January, 1918.

TO REDUCE SILVER DOLLARS TO BULLION.

New \$1 and \$2 Federal Reserve Bank notes are issues of the near future says a recent press dispatch from Washington. The issue is said to be tentatively agreed upon by the Treasury officials, but will require an act of Congress. These notes will take the place of an equal amount of silver certificates of the same denominations, which will be withdrawn from circulation, and the 150,000,000 silver dollars stored in the Treasury upon which the silver certificates were issued will be melted up for bullion for export to our European Allies. The coins will be melted only as needed, and eventually would be recoined from silver to be bought by the Government during the year.

INFLUENCE OF THE WAR ON NUMISMATICS.

By FARRAN ZERBE.

(Notes for address, undelivered, for A. N. A. 1917 Convention.)

Any consideration at this time of the Great War's influence on numismatics can be but little more than an opinion, certainly not with conclusions, nor can any positive forecasts be made until we have some assurance of peace.

Three years of havoc by Mars has rocked the foundation of civilization and wrecked many of its structures; imperative necessity has produced substitutes to serve as best they may over emergencies, and finance, the primary instrument of which, called money, is of our subject—numismatics—was the first to be called for service, called and called again in amounts and quantity beyond its normal power to respond, and to express a measure of it we must resort to terms which previously had little use except by astronomers. Money has suffered distortion and destruction and with probable depreciation, if not repudiation, of its necessity substitutes to follow. It will be tardy and long in the process of restoration to the quality and quantity by which it served commerce up to mid-1914.

Within the area of conflict many numismatic treasures have been destroyed or become the loot of the unappreciative, especially in Belgium, where great interest and support for numismatics was to be found. Patriotism or force of State has brought to Government treasuries or melting pot, very probably, many rarities in gold, particularly within the Teuton alliance. The great advance in the price of platinum on account of war's demands and lessened output has made it tempting to sell platinum coins to be reduced to bullion. Advancing silver prices have passed the point where the silver coins of several countries are now worth more for bullion than as money, and stages of the advance (which I believe will continue to a price the world has not known since 1873) will withdraw from circulation the silver coins of many countries, leading to the disappearance of issues, the changing of standards, if not of fabric, reduction in size or fineness, identifying marks giving new varieties when there is not a complete change in design, that is, when coins are not entirely supplanted by paper notes, which is already true with some countries, and only a question of the war's duration to become general. The demonetization of gold is in practice, if not a law, in some countries, and it is now easy to foresee the disappearance of present issues, the lapse of a gold coinage over the period of financial rehabilitation, with entire new designs and probable change in monetary systems and ratios when gold again takes its place in the world's coinage. These are but some of the factors in a consideration of the destruction of specimens and probable changes to come. There are many others, and all of them tend to a greater appreciation of the various series affected.

When we look at the other side, the productive—what has been added and promises to be—it is to marvel when we know of the quantity, variety and novelty of the mediums of exchange, well classed as necessity or emergency money, occasioned by the war, issued not only by belligerents, but also by some neutrals.

To conserve precious metal European belligerents have supplanted gold and silver coins with paper; and needed base metals, copper and nickel, now have iron performing minor-coin service in the marts of trade. Instead of the issues of the general government, local or community money is the rule rather than the exception in Central Europe, comparative with money conditions in our Southern States during the Civil War. In invaded territory where the invader has held it sufficiently long to displace normal government, local issues of money by the new or temporary government has been the order. Prison camps have their special money and commissaries' change expedients. Neutral countries, to check the hoarding and exportation of metal money, if not for the more necessary reason of war preparation, are using paper money in denominations smaller and in greater variety than ever before.

In way of novelty, "iron dollars" are now a reality, as well as notes in value as low, comparatively, as one-fifth of a United States cent, and depreciation has given them purchasing power considerably less. Coins of

aluminum, iron, brass, pulp, etc., are unusual; muslin notes, leather discs; odd shapes, devices and inscriptions contribute to novelty, as well as card-board "coins," commodity tickets and stamps, all of which have been doing a part as mediums of exchange.

Commercial numismatics has been held in check internationally since the first months of the war, and with very limited exchanges since unrestricted submarine activities. Necessity has and will continue to force European collections to seek a market, and probably beyond the ability of collectors and dealers to absorb even at investment prices. Numismatic gems, selfishly held for generations, are coming on the market, and rarities at bargain prices—if we may think of them as in the days of tranquility—are to be expected.

The division of numismatics to be particularly stimulated by the war is that of paper money. Numismatists of America, particularly in the "advanced collector" class, have found their primer and later guide, either of European product or influence, with practically no mention and certainly no encouragement for the collecting of paper money. This has been true for the best of reasons. Europe has not had paper money inviting the serious attention of the collector. True enough, Europe has had some paper money, but it has not been in variety, historical significance or price to be generally sought or seriously considered by the European collector as an essential part of numismatics. Some European countries have issued paper money for many years, but that by the principal countries has been mostly of denominations, even the smallest, too large to be considered by the average collector, since they continue to be current and cancelled specimens unobtainable, and attractive designs or changes have been infrequent or the exception. The homely note of the Bank of England of a century ago is the same as of today, excepting that it looks more homely now. Europe has had but few repudiated issues of obtainable variety or quantity. Proposed revolutions have had their printed promises to pay, but they have not been many, and some of them—Republic of Ireland, Hungarian Fund and others—were produced in and found their only distribution in America.

Paper money has had the interest of many American collectors because the variety at reasonable prices has been abundant, and much pertaining to the history of all the Americas may be read from a collection of notes, now worthless as currency, yet to be obtained. The Great War gives to the European collector what "wild-cat" banking, government tolerance of company and private scrip, Revolution and Rebellion gave to America. Accepting the records published and specimens known to me, I believe the war has already produced over 10,000 varieties of paper money. European collectors will now collect paper money because for the first time it is going to be plentiful and gettable, attractive, various, and tell a great story.

The war's influence on paper-money collecting in America is encouragingly in evidence. Some of our greatest collectors, who previously found no interest in paper money, are now seeking every variety relating to the war.

For the future, I believe numismatics will be universally practiced as it has been advocated in America; it will include paper money and all else that has served as a convenient medium of exchange, and its common brief definition will be "Relating to money and medals," and not, as now, "Relating to coins and medals."

If we may look forward to that much-desired time when the world has been made safe for democracy (let us pray that it is not far distant), and the great destructive forces are checked before this and the next generation have been given a war burden to absorb their product and consume opportunities to the exclusion of the esthetic and uplifting, that is, that we may be spared the will and the wherewith to do and deal above the serious fundamentals of caring for the passing day, then I believe the subject of numismatics, particularly in America, will have been greatly benefited; yes, wonderfully so.

GOOD RESULTS FROM HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

"It pays to advertise in *THE NUMISMATIST*. My advertisement in the November issue secured for me all the volumes except one of *THE NUMISMATIST* I needed to complete my set since 1894."—O. P. Eklund, Spokane, Wash.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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EDITORIAL.

1917—PLENTY OF CENTS, NO GOLD.

Collectors will have the satisfaction of knowing that cents of 1917 will never be rare. All records for the coinage of a single denomination were shattered when with the close of the year it was announced that 284,025,785 cents had been coined in the calendar year 1917. In commenting last month on the coinage of cents, with incomplete reports at hand, we stated that the coinage for the year would probably be about 284,000,000.

On the other hand, all previous records for the last hundred years are broken with the announcement that no gold coins were struck last year. (This is without reference to the McKinley Memorial Gold Dollars, of which 10,014 were struck. These cannot be considered as a part of the regular coinage, as the entire issue was turned over to the McKinley Memorial

Association for distribution.) It is quite a coincidence that the last year in which no gold coins were struck was just 100 years ago—in 1817. That year and 1816 are the only years since 1795 in which no gold coins were issued, according to the report of the Director of the Mint.

With these two noteworthy features, and the striking of two varieties each of the half dollar and the quarter dollar, the past year has impressed itself quite forcibly upon the coinage and lack of coinage for 1917.

MR. MOORE'S SERIES OF PAPER ENDED.

With this month's issue, in describing the Tyler Davidson medal, Mr. Waldo C. Moore brings to a close his series of articles on Cincinnati tokens. The series has extended over several months, and much interesting and heretofore unpublished historical data on the tokens and their issuers has been given to our readers by Mr. Moore. We feel sure his papers have been read with much interest, and his good work is cited as an example of what can be accomplished by collectors who have the inclination to delve into local history and bring forth the interesting details woven about numismatic specimens, and who at the same time are generous enough to give it for publication for the benefit of others. Both in his collecting and in his research work Mr. Moore's motto is "Dig, dig," and he has promised that after a breathing spell he may have something to tell about other Ohio issues.

BACK VOLUMES OF THE NUMISMATIST.

During the past month a considerable number of the back volumes of this magazine offered in December and January issues have been sold. In fact, the number of orders for them has exceeded our expectations. Lack of space this month prevents our giving a summary of the contents of additional volumes to be obtained, but other volumes and numbers still on hand will be announced next month. We still have a very few complete volumes for 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, at the prices mentioned in the December and January issues. When these are gone, those wishing to complete their files will have to depend upon chance offerings in auction sales or private purchases.

VISITORS WELCOME AT NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The New York Numismatic Club extends an invitation to and will welcome numismatic visitors at its meetings, which are held on the second Friday of each month at the Park Avenue Hotel, corner of Fourth avenue and 33rd street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Collectors from other cities visiting New York at that time of the month are especially invited to attend the meetings of the Club and enjoy an evening of good-fellowship. An entertaining as well as instructive program is always provided.

LIBERTY SERVICE MEDALS AWARDED.

Medals were given on January 18 by the National Institute of Social Science, at the Hotel Astor, New York City, to Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator; Henry P. Davidson, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, and Dr. Wm. J. Mayo. These are the first of the new Liberty Service Medals to be presented, and they will be bestowed on those persons who have performed notable service of a patriotic nature outside of the army and navy.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, January 11th, 1918, President D. W. Valentine presiding. The following members present: Messrs. Frey, Elder, Proskey, Beatty, Kohler, Southwick, Butler, Blake, Raymond, Valentine, Boyd, Swanson, Wormser, Beesley, Wood, Belden. Visitor, Chas. Schmall. Messrs. Kohler, Blake and Raymond were welcomed.

After roll call the minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

The Secretary reported the receipt of one magazine, and of letters from J. deLagerberg, enclosing items on "New Currency Issued by Japan, Due to Small Coinage Shortage," and "Coins, Currency, Medals, etc., in Venezuela"; a printed notice from the President of the Numismatic Circle of Naples in regard to Sig. Cagiati; notices of the publication of the names of our officers in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* Almanac and the American Art Annual.

The Secretary reported that 36 members had paid their dues for 1918. Four American members had not paid their dues for 1917. Resignations were received from Messrs. H. O. Granberg, H. F. Williams and J. Barnet. It was moved their resignations be accepted.

The Treasurer was authorized to subscribe and pay for *THE NUMISMATIST* for 1918 (\$1.50), the publication to be turned over to Mr. Frey, Chairman of the Publication Committee.

The report of Mr. Wormser, Secretary and Treasurer for the year 1917, was read and approved, the report to be audited by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

The Secretary was authorized to write to F. G. Duffield, Editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*, to express the Club's thanks and felicitations for generous printed notices of the meetings, etc., and to ask if he would not insert for us a notice in *THE NUMISMATIST* that our Club will welcome visiting numismatists from points outside of New York who may find themselves in this vicinity on the second Friday of each month, when our meetings are held, at the Park Avenue Hotel, Fourth avenue and 33rd streets, the Club meeting at 7 o'clock P. M.

The subject for the next meeting of the Club was announced as "The Arabic Glass Coins or Weights."

The Secretary was asked to write a letter to the Rev. James Nies, of Brooklyn, an authority on these pieces, inviting him to our next meeting.

Mr. Frey, for the Publication Committee, reported that the Year Book was finished and ready for the printer. The printer having asked for an increase per page in the cost of printing, it was decided to have the Executive Committee consult regarding the matter before awarding the printing of the book.

Dr. Valentine stated the Paper Money and Store Cards Committee would report at the next meeting.

The Secretary and Executive Committee were asked to meet at Lubold's Restaurant on Thursday, January 17th, at 6.30 P. M., to consider printer's charges, Treasurer's report and other matters.

Mr. Wormser made remarks about the matter of the dues of persons who are non-resident. No definite action was taken.

The subject of the evening, "The Coins of the Hanseatic League," was next taken up. Dr. Valentine commented, saying he regarded the League a league of merchants, and quoted from Ambassador James W. Gerard's "Four Years in Germany," in which he compares the free ports of Germany, without a protective tariff, to American ports. In these free ports raw goods were manufactured and then exported, of course to the advantage of the country permitting this system. Mr. Gerard speaks of the advantages of such free ports and suggests some application of the principle to our own.

Mr. Wormser spoke at length of the Hanseatic League and its history to the time it was swallowed up by Prussia, stating that the union was for the main purpose of spreading German colonization and to protect commerce. The League had a London office, its English office having been closed up comparatively recently. The League was especially strong in controlling the trade of the Baltic for Germany. Wismar and Rostock were once in this League. Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen were called the Free

Hanseatic Cities. There was no coinage of the League as a league. The only surviving city of the League as a free city is Hamburg.

Mr. Wormser made a large exhibit of gold and silver coins of the cities of Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck. He mentioned the double ducat of Hamburg struck especially for the Peace of Westphalia, in 1649, and showed an interesting coin of Charles V, showing a knight holding the double eagle of the German Empire on a shield; a Hamburg medal showing the present German Emperor with a beard, and other pieces.

Mr. Proskey exhibited 271 different coins, as follows: Hamburg—Gold 11, silver 80; Bremen—Copper 12, silver 53; Lubeck—Silver 31. Frankfurt—Copper 31, silver 50.

Mr. Proskey gave historical data of the four cities, and stated the word "Humbug" had originated from the name of "Hamburg." He stated the League at one time extended as far as Dantzic and Stralsund. He showed a coin of crown size of Lubeck of 1776, showing St. John; another of 1730 for the Luther centennial, and told that the Rothschild family were instrumental in having a coin or coins issued by that city. He spoke of his collection of Jew pfennigs from 1807 to 1821, exhibiting 15 varieties. One of these bore the traditional three balls. Of the gold coins of Hamburg he mentioned the 1828 one-schilling piece in gold, that one being identical with one in silver.

The meeting was then adjourned.

THOMAS L. ELDER, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The thirty-first meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order in Room 402, 444 Market street, San Francisco, on Friday evening, December 28th, 1917, with President Huddart in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Huddart, Haagensen, Mohr, Hutchinson, Beardslee, Hill, and Sherow.

It was moved by Mr. Sherow, seconded by Mr. Hill, that the minutes of the previous meeting be approved as read. Carried.

Letters were read from Secretary Steinman; Farran Zerbe, Honorary 2nd Vice-President, and Moritz Wormser, an Honorary Member residing in New York.

After a verbal report from the Recruiting Committee, the meeting adjourned to see the magnificent collection of U. S. dollars and half dollars belonging to President Huddart. No description received for publication.

OLIVER G. BEARDSLEE, Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 60th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, December 12th, 1917, with President Pond in the chair. There were fourteen members present, viz., Curtis, Converse, Drowne, Fuller, Morse, Morris, Oliver, Pond, Prevost, Sheen, Stone, Wolcott and A. W. Morris, and three visitors, one of whom was the esteemed President of the A. N. A., Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, the others being Messrs. Waterman, and Orfutt.

The minutes of the November meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was dispensed with.

An application for membership was received from Mr. A. Atlas Leve of Syracuse, N. Y., and was laid on the table until our next meeting, in conformity with our by-laws. Application for membership was also received from Mr. Carl Wurtzbach of Lee, Mass., and upon motion by Mr. Prevost, duly seconded, the rules were suspended and the President of the A. N. A., Mr. Wurtzbach, was made a member of the Springfield Coin Club by acclamation.

A number of communications were then read. The question of the annual dinner was then discussed, and it was decided to lay the matter on the table, with a tendency to abandon the matter because of the war. Mr. Stone then spoke of auction sales records, and the members all thought the publication of the same in a simple form as outlined by Mr. Stone's correspondent was a good one. In other words, the club endorsed the idea.

Mr. Wurtzbach was then introduced as the speaker of the evening by President Pond, who stated, among other things, that the Springfield Coin

Club felt highly honored by the visit of our National President. Mr. Wurtzbach gave a lengthy and interesting talk on coins, particularly the Colonial pieces, and during his talk exhibited his collection of Colonial coins, which is one of the largest and most valuable in the country. Mr. Wurtzbach traced the history of coinage from the earliest up to the present time, bringing out the importance of coins in fixing the dates of historical events, citing cases where accepted dates had been proved erroneous through the finding of coins of the time. He emphasized the need of teaching the younger generation to have a proper regard for the coins of their country, which represent all the struggles of the forefathers and the power behind the Government. No country without a good system of coinage can rank high, and in the war the country which has the most resources, represented by money and specie, will win, he asserted. His remarks were greatly appreciated by the club, and a rising vote of thanks was given him. This was followed by adjournment until January 9th, 1918, which will be our annual meeting for the election of officers.

Upon adjournment the officers of the club, together with Mr. Wurtzbach, were the guests of President Pond at the Kimball Hotel.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

The 61st meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, January 9th, with President Pond in the chair. There were eleven members present: Messrs. Curtis, Converse, Frazier, Fuller, McCowan, G. M. Morris, Morse, Oliver, Pond, Stone and A. W. Morris. Visitor, Mr. Orfutt.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved as corrected.

The reports of various committees were then listened to. The Entertainment Committee reported our fellow-member, Elmer S. Sears, would soon give a talk on counterfeits.

It was suggested by Mr. Oliver that we get the minor proof sets of Denver and San Francisco for the various members wanting them.

The annual reports were then called for. The Secretary's report for the year showed the total attendance of 147 members and 10 visitors, with twelve meeting nights. Gain in membership 3, making the total membership of the club 40. Three members, namely, P. C. Pond, J. E. Morse and A. W. Morris, missed only one night.

The Treasurer's report showed a gain in cash on hand over the first of January, 1917, of \$8.08, besides a substantial balance and all bills paid. The report of Mr. Curtis, the Librarian, showed we had 66 publications on hand, and that the members had handed him sufficient clippings to fill seven pages in our scrap book.

The annual election of officers was then ordered, and President Pond appointed as tellers, A. W. Converse, and G. M. Morris. Mr. Pond was proposed for re-election as President, but he refused to consider the nomination, because of business pressure, and thereupon our Vice-President of the last two years, Mr. Charles A. Frazier, was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. W. S. Fuller of Westfield was elected Vice-President, and Mr. A. W. Morris was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

After a short but very pleasant speech from Mr. Pond he vacated the chair to Mr. Frazier, the new President. Upon motion of A. W. Morris, a rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Pond for his gifts to the club and for his strenuous efforts in the club's behalf during his term of office.

After the collection of dues for the year a motion to adjourn was entertained, and the new and old officers were the guests of the new President, Mr. Frazier, at a late supper.

ALBERT W. MORRIS, Secretary.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting, which included dinner, was held at the St. Botolph Club, at 6.30, Saturday evening, January 19, 1918, Dr. Storer presiding. Others present were Dr. Harvey (as a guest), Messrs. Faelton, Gray, Joy, Kimball, Morse, C. H. Stearns, Tilden and Wheeler.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's annual report was presented and accepted.

Dr. Storer wished to resign the office of President, as all present were

reluctant to have him do; but on Mr. Joy's taking the chair for a moment, it was moved that Mr. H. L. Wheeler be elected President; Dr. Malcolm Storer, Secretary, and that the Vice-President and Curator, Lieutenant Foster W. Stearns, and the Treasurer, Fred Joy, Esq., be re-elected. This motion was carried unanimously.

Under suspension of the rules Clifford D. Harvey, M. D., of Brookline, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Joy spoke of the Rochester convention of the A. N. A. and, with several other members, urged the desirability of having a convention in Boston soon.

The new President then took the chair for the remainder of the meeting.

Mr. Tilden showed two silver medals of the Doggersbank (Betts 588 and 589), a three-and-a-half gulden of Frankfort of 1811 and a Hindustan piece with the legend "Labore et Constantia." Mr. Joy showed several fine cents, a shilling of Henry VIII, a groat of Henry VII, and a superb stater of Demetrius of Macedona. Mr. Stearns showed a cent of 1830 in mint state, a very fine one of 1818 with connected rays, a Boscawen medal, the Spanish "Unus Non Sufficit" medal of 1684, and a Massachusetts shilling of very early mintage, quite different from any of the known types and believed to be unique. Mr. Morse showed gold 8 and 16 tical pieces of Siam and a tetradrachm of Athens. Dr. Harvey showed five silver coins of Italian cities, dating from about 1400. Dr. Storer showed a badge of the St. Bernard Commandery of Knights Templar in gold. Mr. Gray showed a Vermont identification check of the Civil War, the Lincoln "Free Homes" medal struck in fibre, the New York Italian Bazaar medal of 1914, and two Grant medals. Mr. Kimball showed an uncirculated 1822 cent, a Fugio with clubbed rays in fine condition, an uncirculated Washington grate token, the medal of the Monnier Metallurgical Company of Colorado, 1866, of which only fifty were struck, and a dozen miscellaneous medals, including the Franklin "Eripuit," with cracked die. Mr. Wheeler showed a copy of the *Bankers Magazine and Statistical Register*, Vol. 16, July to June, 1861-62, in which records of five meetings of the Society in that year were printed.

Meeting adjourned.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, January 8, 1918. 137th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, Woodbury, L. G. Amberg, Merritt, Bostwick, Bauer, Borradaile, Sunday, Gillette, W. H. Amberg, Hicks, Woolsey, Loizeau, Bernstein, Burling, Stanley, Maunovry, Crandall, Savage and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A letter was received from Miss K. Lorscheider, thanking the R. N. A. for the gift of a \$5 gold piece.

Moved by Mr. W. H. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Hicks, that we have a buffet lunch not exceeding \$1 each in place of the regular Annual Dinner on January 22nd, 1918. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Woolsey, that the Association present Mr. M. Roblee, manager of the Hotel Rochester, a slight token for the many courtesies extended to the Association during the past year. Carried.

An auction sale of a fine collection of \$3 gold pieces, also several rare U. S. cents, Canadian tokens, etc., was held during the evening, Mr. Merritt acting as auctioneer.

The President appointed Dr. French and Messrs. Bauer and L. G. Amberg, to assist Mr. Putnam, the curator, to inventory the R. N. A. collection at the Municipal Museum.

Moved by Mr. W. H. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Stanley, that we adopt the French bronze as the official color for the 1917 medal. Carried.

Mr. Woolsey received a vote of thanks for his gift of a John Brown token to each member.

Meeting adjourned to January 22nd, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

Although sterling is the legal currency in Gibraltar, Spanish currency is also used by common consent. Gold is very scarce; silver, copper and paper circulate.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

OFFICERS

President,
CARL WURTZBACH,
Lee, Mass.

First Vice-President, Second Vice-President,
DR. GEO. P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y. R. W. McLACHLAN, Montreal, Can.

General Secretary, Treasurer,
JOHN M. OLIVER, HERBERT R. WOLCOTT,
30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass. 26 Irvington St., Springfield, Mass.

Librarian,
H. H. YAWGER, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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HARRY A. GRAY, 41 Rockland St., Roxbury, Mass., for New England States.
RUD. KOHLER, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for N. Y. and N. J.
HENRY CHAPMAN, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa., for Penn., Del., Md., Va.,
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Ore. and Wash.
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JOHN A. WOOD, 165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.
R. L. REID, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.
H. L. DOANE, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.
S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.**New Members to be Admitted February 1, 1918.**

- 1956 Russell G. Snow, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.
 1957 Norman Shultz, King City, Mo.
 1958 Otto Kersteiner, 2174 North High St., Columbus, Ohio.
 1959 George J. Metzler, 1346 E. Haines St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1960 H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to January 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to March 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the March issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
O. P. Eklund (Foreign Copper Coins, Tokens) 0711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.	F. G. Duffield J. M. Oliver
Harry B. Jones (U. S. Coppers), Box 1166, Pittsfield, Mass.	Carl Wurtzbach J. M. Oliver
Paul G. Hooper, Decatur, Ind.	Waldo C. Moore John M. Oliver
Reinhold Faelten (Antique Egyptians), 30 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.	H. A. Gray G. L. Tilden

Change of Address.

A. W. Reeves, from 11500 Muskegon Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 10457 Bensley Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 J. Everett Alden, from Box 193, to 98 Wilson Ave., Torrington, Conn.
 Springfield, Mass., Jan. 20, 1918. JOHN M. OLIVER,
 General Secretary.

RENEWALS FOR 1918 IN ORDER.

If you have not already done so, the first thing you should do after reading this is to send \$2 to John M. Oliver, General Secretary, 30 Rochelle Street, Springfield, Mass., for your A. N. A. dues and subscription to "The Numismatist." This will keep you in good standing for the year and insure receipt of the magazine each month.

CURRENCY IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE, CHINA.

The coins at present in use in Shantung Province, China, are Mexican and Chinese dollars, 20 and 10-cent pieces, copper and brass cash. The Chinese dollars are mostly the coinage of the Tientsin mint, others being at a discount. The 20 and 10-cent pieces are in the main from the Mukden mint. The former exchange at the rate of about six for a dollar, with the latter worth half as much, although they are much fewer in number. Copper "cents" or "10-cash" pieces fluctuate from 128 to 145 per dollar. The exchange quotations of all coins vary from day to day. The silver coins are not used to any extent in the interior, where little commerce is carried on with the other ports. In the interior coppers and brass cash are still practically the only coins used, while silver in the form of "shoes" is used for making large purchases.

The Mexican silver dollar is most generally used at this time. The new Chinese dollar, although in circulation, is seldom seen.

POSTAGE STAMPS AS CURRENCY IN MADAGASCAR.

The French Colonial Government of Madagascar and dependencies has not the power to issue bank notes, but by a decision of September 12, 1916, fiduciary money—being postage stamps pasted to pieces of cardboard—was put in circulation in the colony to the amount of \$135,004.72, this money being redeemable in all of the Government bureaus. Practically all of the fiduciary money was outstanding at the end of 1916, and is said to have been fully covered for redemption.



American Numismatic Society

New York

**BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.**

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITIONS:

**J. Pierpont Morgan Loan Collection of
Greek, Roman and European
Coins and Medals.**

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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Curator:

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Treasurer:

JOHN REILLY, JR.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

January 12th, 1918.

The sixtieth annual meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Broadway at 156th Street, New York, on Saturday afternoon, January 12th, 1918, at three o'clock, President Edward T. Newell presiding.

The minutes of the regular meeting of November 17th, and a summary of the special meetings of December 6th and January 3rd, were read, and, after slight changes, approved.

President's Address.

This is the sixtieth annual meeting of the American Numismatic Society, and of this fact you are doubtless all sufficiently aware. If I had little to say to you this afternoon, this would make a splendid text upon which to dwell at length to the edification of all concerned. I feel, however, that in recent years the Society has had a new birth, and it is never the fashion of youth, in its strength and enthusiasm, to look back; the goal of its desires lies ever forward.

Since the last annual meeting the entry of our country into the world war has taken place, and it is self-evident how this is bound to profoundly affect the Society's outlook, its activities and their results. Already the effects have been felt profoundly in nearly every department of our work, but, on the whole, the impetus given by the events within our Society of the year 1916 is still carrying us along. Outwardly, therefore, you will not have noticed many changes directly due to this great war.

As you may remember, one of the most impassioned pleas made to the Society at the last annual meeting was the need of a Secretary, who must be a person of unusual attainments and ability to fill a post as important as it is difficult. Within a short time of that meeting the Governors made the happy discovery that this versatile person was actually residing in our midst. Mr. Noe was appointed to the onerous post, and, to the satisfaction of all, accepted. The fortunate results to the welfare of the Society have been patent throughout the last nine months.

The year 1917 has been one of intense activity within our building and in our particular sphere. This has undoubtedly been felt by all of you and has also reacted upon such of our members who are unable to keep in personal touch with us. The ever-increasing number of letters of inquiry, of encouragement, and also, needless to say, of protest or friendly criticism, clearly reveals this state of affairs; while the encouraging fact that the number of visitors to our building has doubled in the last twelve months shows that the outside world is beginning to take cognizance of our existence. This the staff in our building is fostering in every way possible, and it is to be hoped that our members will not fail to do their share in making us known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The campaign which was inaugurated last year to cause to gravitate towards our building important collections of coins has brought about the highly gratifying results you all know, and which will be more fully described in the Curator's report. In this field we can certainly point to the past year with pride, and with a feeling that the precedent thus happily set will undoubtedly make it easier for us in the future to secure important collections as may become available. The snowball has started on its way.

The Society has also been successful in commencing a policy of establishing contact with the Universities and learned institutions of the country. As a result we have had more inquiries and visitors from institutions interested in the scientific aspect of numismatics than ever before. Several of the Archaeological Societies of America have pressed us for lectures on our subject. Certain serious workers have not only directed many inquiries to our doors but have already, or are expecting in the near future, to pursue certain lines of research beneath our roof.

Another class of people the Society has established contact with in the past year are the medallists and sculptors of America. The field is large, and we have only commenced operations, but our tentative efforts are beginning to show results. Our Secretary will give you more details in his report, but let me call your attention particularly to the cordial letter just received from Mr. Paul W. Bartlett, President of the National Sculpture

Society, accepting on behalf of that Society our invitation to hold a meeting in our building this coming month.

The Committee on Publication of Medals has had a most successful and important year. As you will see by their report, a precedent has now been established by which our Society may take a leading part in the publication or distribution of noteworthy civic medal issues—a result which must rebound considerably to our credit and wider recognition.

As stated before, this is a time of national stress and danger. The opportunities of a numismatic society to enter into active war service are not great or even very evident. Nevertheless, such an opportunity did present itself a short time ago, when Dr. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Park approached us with a view to our co-operating with and actively supporting the Hulbert Bill now before Congress. The purpose of this bill and the success attending our efforts to secure the necessary financial backing will be detailed in the Secretary's report.

This very much restricted statement of a few of our activities of the past year suffices to show that the Society is progressing as well as present circumstances will allow. It has been a year of the most rigid economy, because of the times through which we are passing. It is self-evident to all that ours must now be a policy of making things tight within the Society during the present storm, and particularly of preparing ourselves, in every way possible, for the great days that are bound to come the moment the world is again at peace. With this in mind, the present seemed to offer an excellent opportunity to put our coin room in the state of greatest efficiency. This could only be accomplished by installing a uniform system of coin cases which would embody the latest devices, and at the same time provide the greatest economy of space. After prolonged work on the part of our Curator, plans for such cases were perfected. Certain of our members who were impressed by the imperative need for this constructive policy within our building responded generously to the appeal made to them, and six and a half steel cases have been ordered, which will just fill our coin room and furnish space, roughly speaking, for well over 120,000 coins and medals.

Thus far I have touched only upon new activities and the encouraging feature of our situation. Unfortunately, as is so often the case, there is also a reverse side to our shield which calls for infinite care and foresight, as well as such suggestions and assistance as the members of our Society can give. The rigid economy of which I have just spoken has enabled us to come through this past year with a very small deficit. In previous years our deficit usually amounted to thousands of dollars, which had to be met each time by special subscriptions. In 1917 more has been accomplished in every department than ever before, with a final deficit of about two hundred dollars only; but it must be remembered that we were assisted by the liquidation of some assets stored within our building, such as old publications, past numbers of the Journal, unsold medals and the like. These have now been converted into money, but the prospect of realizing to any great extent on such as remain is practically nil. What has been rigid economy will this coming year have to ecome uncompromising penury. This will necessarily have a terribly retarding effect upon the progress of which we are all so proud.

The fund placed at our disposal for the publication of Volume 50 of the Journal and the 1916-17 Proceedings is now practically exhausted, and we have nothing wherewith to issue the next number of the Journal. This does not take into consideration special publications, of which we have at least two available. Such is the impossible situation of a Society which ostensibly stands for the spreading of numismatic learning at home and desires to be on, at least, an equal international standing with similar institutions abroad.

The many and varied activities which have made this past year such a successful one in the history of the American Numismatic Society have also proven how unfortunately short-handed the staff is in the presence of the many calls made upon it. This state of affairs threatens to render somewhat less perfect and less effectual the outcome of such important activities as may be undertaken in the near future. Even this past year, which can record so many things successfully accomplished, must also show many things that had to be left undone, either because of lack of funds or because of the lack of necessary time on the part of the staff. It is the things not done, or left only half done, that have always been the bane of this Society.

I do not dwell here upon the reverse side to our shield in any sense as a discouragement, but that the Society as a whole may fully appreciate the conditions. If we were to contemplate only one side of a situation to the complete exclusion of the other, one's judgment would necessarily become warped, and, therefore, as in life, there is always a certain mingling of the unpleasant with the pleasant; it is vital to take cognizance of both. The staff is indeed immensely sanguine concerning the possibilities of the immediate future, in spite of the war and the general financial situation. At the commencement of the year just past the difficulties ahead loomed up exactly as large, and yet the Society has been able not only to meet some of the most pressing needs, but has won through with the minimum of financial loss. With this in mind the future holds no terrors for those immediately responsible for the success of the Society's activities, as they know from past experience that they can definitely rely on a whole-hearted support from the members of the American Numismatic Society.

Report of the Council.

At the beginning of this year the Council was faced with a serious problem. The progress during 1916 had been splendid, but there was great danger that its benefit might be lost because of the imperative necessity of the Society's reducing its expenditures to a minimum. It is a cause for congratulation that without any loss of efficiency, and despite conditions brought about by the war, our Treasurer can present a report showing a smaller deficit than we had to contend with in years of better conditions.

Early in the year it became apparent that the services of a Secretary who should give the major part of his time to the activities of the office were imperatively needed. The Governors, at the meeting of the Council on April 24th, communicated the appointment of Sydney P. Noe as Secretary of the Society from that date. Mr. Noe had acted as Librarian of the Society from November 1st, 1915, and the Library is still under his direction. His activities as Secretary since that date will appear in his report.

A need which faced the Council after the last annual meeting was the providing of means for continuing the growth of the Library. Only a small balance had been available during the preceding year, and this was totally exhausted. At the suggestion of our Librarian, it was decided to offer several of our publications to libraries throughout the country at a reduced rate. The net result of the letters sent out amounted to something near \$570. Later, the same publications were offered to members for a limited time at a further reduction, and an additional sum slightly in excess of \$200 was secured by this means. Some of the books which have been so sadly needed can now be secured, and will probably appear in the accessions of the coming year.

The possibility of selling the large number of medals published by the Society was also given careful consideration. In a report to the Council the Secretary pointed out the improbability of our being able to sell more than a small proportion of them. Because of the high quotations on silver at that time, it was suggested that where more than ten copies of the silver medals remained on hand, the excess be sold for bullion. This action was authorized by the Council, and from the sale of the excess copies of the New Theatre, the Catholic Diocese and the Babelon Medals, \$480.18 passed to the credit of the Publication of Medals Account. This sum will be further increased by the sale of the excess copies of one or two other medals.

The needs of the coin room for additional cabinet space was emphasized at the last annual meeting. As our President has mentioned, despite war conditions, this problem has been met and solved. The scientific rearrangement of the collections of the Society has already begun, and when the new cases ordered have been installed, the vast improvement will be apparent to everyone. We shall also be in a better position to care for any additional loan collections which may come to us.

A very desirable form of publicity has come to our Society through the publication of our medal commemorating the Declaration of War by the United States. The details of this will form part of the report of the Committee on the Publication of Medals.

An unusually varied array of exhibitions have been displayed, covering a broad range of subjects. Mexican Revolutionary coinages; portraits of Lafayette; medals commemorating naval victories; various coins, medals and decorations relating to the present war; Belgian and French paper money

issued in the parts invaded by Germany; medals and coins relating to Martin Luther; eagles as shown on coins and medals from ancient times to the present day; and the J. Pierpont Morgan Loan Collection of Greek, Roman and European Coins and Medals.

To replace Dr. Edward Robinson, who resigned, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson was elected to the Council on October 25th, 1917.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer.

The details of our annual financial statement are expressed in the report from our assistant treasurer, the Union Trust Company of New York:

Total current funds	\$22,213.69
Total current expenditures	16,629.21

Total current balance	\$ 5,584.48
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But please note that this balance is entirely in the funds for definite purposes, the Saltus, Avery, Groh and Sullivan funds, and the Journal, Library, Publication of Medals and special accounts, amounting to \$5,804.65, therefore the general overhead account (salaries, supplies, etc.) shows a deficit,

Receipts	\$11,327.82
Expenditures	11,547.99

Deficit	\$ 220.17
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In spite of the most careful management and absolute denial of necessities in every department, we have been unable to live within our income. We are in the same plight as all others with fixed incomes in this period of rapidly rising costs. The solution is in addition to our endowment and increase in associate membership.

The Journal account shows a balance, but obligations outstanding will turn that into a deficit.

Only \$67.02 remains uninvested in permanent funds.

We bought a \$1000 4 per cent. Liberty Bond with idle income and cash principal from the Saltus, Avery and Sullivan Funds.

We still owe the Permanent Funds \$225.00 advanced for the Washington Indian Peace Medal, as stated in our last annual report.

Let us hope that our increased usefulness will inspire the necessary financial aid at this time when it would do the most good.

JOHN REILLY, JR.,
Treasurer.

Report of the Secretary.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

At a meeting of the Council on April 25th the appointment of your Secretary was communicated by the Governors. This report is, therefore, concerned with activities since that date.

One of the first steps was the arrangement for regular meetings of the staff. To these meetings were brought by each of the four officers here in the building such matters as they felt required consideration. They were discussed and a decision reached, and the decision was then acted upon. Many matters, which would otherwise have had to wait indefinitely, have been cleared up with our President's authority. The saving in time with the consequent gain in the business management of the affairs of the Society has been tremendous.

One of the first duties of the Secretary was the systematizing of the work of the staff. It was decided that there would be a greater gain in engaging a Library Assistant whose whole time would be given to the Library rather than in dividing the time of the second stenographer between the work of the Library and the correspondence of the Curator. This was done, and the results prove the wisdom of the change.

Another improvement planned and partially completed during the summer was the preparation of a card index of information regarding our members. The cards were printed in the building, and, in addition to giving business, residential and telephone addresses, give the date and class of the member's

election to membership and space for information, whenever it is available, regarding the fields in which they are interested, and a list of their gifts to the Society.

Towards the close of the year an appeal was made for the support of our Society to an effort to secure the passage by Congress of a bill providing adequate valor medals which will bear comparison with those of our Allies. Our President felt that this was one of the few activities of a patriotic nature which our Society could do in these war times, and it has occupied the attention of the staff during the greater part of the past six weeks. One of our Governors, who requested that his name be withheld, expressed his interest and sent a substantial check to be used in this connection. Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, one of our Benefactors, also expressed his interest by a large contribution. Letters were written by our President to each member of Congress stating the willingness of our Society to co-operate in any way possible. Very gratifying replies were received in a number of instances. Reprints of an enlightening article, which appeared in the *Scientific American*, were sent with these letters to Congressmen. Together with the notices for the Annual Meeting they were also mailed to our members. Those interested were invited to communicate with the Secretary in order that he might inform them further as to the time when the matter should be called to the attention of their personal friends in Congress. Again the responses have been very gratifying, and a number of our members with whom we have had but slight contact heretofore have manifested a reawakened interest in our activity. We hope to have a representative of our Society appear before the Committee on Military Affairs when the bill comes up for a hearing. This, of course, will provide matter for a later statement.

Attention should be called to the increase of the attendance at the museum during the year. Especial emphasis is laid on the fact that during 1917 our museum had 6,679 visitors, as contrasted with 3,736 for the preceding year. Despite war-time conditions the Society's opportunity for usefulness is very great, and it is to be hoped the development of the Society will not be handicapped, but that its members will rally to its support and help to make the coming year more successful than any that have preceded it.

A statement regarding our membership is appended. In this connection the Secretary would emphasize the need for effective support on the part of every member. Our membership should be greatly increased, and this is a field in which the personal appeal is strongest. The activities of the Society during the past year have been attracting wide attention, and the honor of being included in its membership is one which is going to be valued more and more as its usefulness and growth increases. Whether the appeal be on the strictly numismatic, the historical or the aesthetic side, little urging should be necessary to induce anyone having such tastes to associate himself or herself with this Society.

The following deaths have been reported:

February 27, Charles P. Britton, Life Member, February 16, 1881.
 Edward F. Winslow, Life Member, November 18, 1884.
 March 30th, Rev. Henry Ferguson, Life Member, May 15, 1899.
 April 3rd, Nelson P. Pehrson, Life Member, March 20, 1883.
 April 29th, Count of Santa Eulalia, Member, May 17, 1909.
 May 18th, Bela L. Pratt, Associate Member, October 17, 1913.
 May 28th, E. M. L. Ehlers, Associate Member, May 28, 1910.
 August 19th, George L. Rives, Life Member, May 15, 1893.
 August 23rd, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Corresponding Member, May 16, 1882.
 September —, Patterson DuBois, Corresponding Member, November 20, 1883.
 September 18th, Henry Parish, Life Member, April 22, 1886.
 September 30th, Isaac N. Seligman, Life Member, March 30, 1903.
 October 11th, Charles H. Tweed, Life Member, January 15, 1906.
 October 23rd, Allison W. Jackman, Life Member, June 12, 1883.
 October 30th, Francis W. Doughty, Corresponding Member, May 20, 1895.
 November 16th, John W. Foster, Corresponding Member, March 20, 1883.
 November 17th, Auguste Rodin, Corresponding Member, December 17, 1910.
 November 19th, Alfred J. Bloor, Life Member, November 20, 1883.

The membership is as follows:

Members—	
Life	110
Annual	42
Associate—	
Life	13
Annual	132
Honorary	17
Corresponding	47
	361

Respectfully submitted.

SYDNEY P. NOE,
Secretary.

Report of the Curator.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The past year has been an especially busy one for the Curator,—in fact, for all of the staff. Although a large part of the routine work has been taken off his shoulders, other work had been added as our activities have increased; nevertheless, more has been accomplished on classifying and arranging the coins than during the previous year.

During the year 1917 our President has given to the Society 12,193 coins alone, not to mention an extensive library and many other magnificent gifts and contributions. This gift by itself would make our accessions the largest in our history if we did not include the many other notable donations of the year amounting to 7,609 pieces. These bald figures alone show how our Cabinet has grown during the past year. But numbers in this case tell but a partial story. Mr. Newell's gift means much more, as it almost wholly consists of Mohammedan coins, comprising his own collection of over 5,000 pieces, and the Curator's collection of the same class of coins of over 6,000 pieces which Mr. Newell purchased in order to give to the Society. This donation, with about a thousand pieces already in the Society's collection, and over 4,000 Mohammedan coins, chiefly Indian, formed by the late Joseph H. Durkee and turned over during the spring on a long-time loan by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, places the Society in possession of one of the world's largest Mohammedan collections, as we now have a total of about 17,000 coins.

A good start has been made in arranging and assimilating these coins, but years of work are ahead of us in this field alone if we are to do justice to the material we already have. It will take no visionary to predict that as this collection becomes better known, we are but on the threshold of a great era in this branch of numismatics.

One of the most important activities of the Society and one that may have far-reaching results is our recent policy of seeking large loans of coins and medals for the Society. We have made but the merest beginning, but the result has been remarkable. In fact, we have not done as much as we might have on account of lack of room and personnel. Chiefly through the instrumentality of our President, the Metropolitan Museum of Art has turned over to us on a long-time loan the Joseph H. Durkee Collection of nearly 6,000 coins, chiefly Oriental. Through the efforts of Mrs. Brett, Mr. J. P. Morgan has placed on loan a magnificent collection of Greek, Roman and European coins and medals, numbering in all about 1100 pieces. Negotiations are under way with several organizations for the loan or transferral of various collections now remaining dormant.

The Curator called attention in his last annual report to the inadequate storage facilities of the coin room. Beginning shortly after the last annual meeting the whole staff set to work to remedy this, and plans were drawn up for both steel and wooden cases. After much planning, figuring and experimenting, the all-steel case was decided upon as being the cheapest and most economical. After many delays, brought on largely by the war, one of these cases has been installed for a final tryout, and the balance of the cases have been ordered. These steel cases are a new proposition to the American collector, and present a number of interesting features. In fact, other museums have shown an interest in them, and the Massachusetts Historical Society has ordered two, identical with ours. The cases are 43 inches wide, 80 inches high and 25 inches deep. They are closed by a roller curtain.

Inside there are 230 trays about 19 inches square and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, arranged in two tiers.

In the report for last year attention was called to the need of a photographic apparatus. This deficiency has been met, and I take pleasure in announcing that a most excellent camera on a movable stand, and with other equipment, was presented to us last spring by our most thoughtful and generous President.

Through the efforts especially of our Secretary, our collection of medals by contemporary American artists has been considerably augmented. This is a phase that we have somewhat neglected of late, and it can be safely said that we are interesting more and more in our work the artists of the country.

Our collection of Indian Peace Medals has been slowly growing, thanks to our good friend Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. The most notable of his donations in this line is the extremely rare medal of George II, of which thirty were brought over from England by Sir David Osborne, Governor of New York in 1753, for presents to the six Nations, and of which only two pieces are now known. Another one of his gifts is a Lincoln Peace Medal showing the mark of a bullet. This medal saved the life of a Ute Indian wearing it.

It is most gratifying to announce that the two large plaques by Sawyer and the two medallions both loaned by the artists have been purchased during the year with the proceeds of the Society's medal to commemorate the declaration of war. With some help from Mr. Saltus this same source provided the means for meeting the balance due on the extremely rare Gustavus Adolphus decoration.

Since the November meeting the accessions have been as follows:

11,494 Coins and tokens, 36 Medals and decorations, 8 Pieces of Paper Money, 12 Counterfeits of Ancient Coins, a total of 11,550 pieces from twenty-three donors:

J. Auerbach,
Maurice Barres,
Robert James Eidlitz,
Anthony de Francisci,
Robert W. DeForest,
Cass Gilbert,
Dr. George F. Kunz,
William Poey de Luna,
Waldo C. Moore,
Edward T. Newell,
Henri Nocq,
John Reilly, Jr.,

J. Sanford Saltus,
Theodore Spicer-Simson,
Chandler Smith,
W. Gilman Thompson,
A. L. Warnshuis,
Henry Russell Wray,
Howland Wood,
Farran Zerbe,
Citizens Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans,
Holland Society of New York,
Joint Lutheran Committee.

The accessions since the last Annual Meeting to January 1st of this year have been as follows:

13,437 Coins and tokens, 220 Medals and decorations, 175 Pieces of Paper Money, 20 Counterfeits of Ancient Coins, 16 Coin Weights, 5 Miscellaneous, making a total of 19,802 pieces, including 5,929 coins forming the Durkee Collection placed in the Society's cabinet on long-time loan by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The donors, numbering 96, are as follows:

J. Auerbach,
Morgan G. Bulkeley,
Charles Robert Banks,
Dr. Francke H. Bosworth,
Maurice Barres,
H. O. Castor,
Raymond J. Chatry,
Lieut. H. Christman,
Dr. T. L. Comparette,
Ananda Coomaraswamy,
Mrs. Van Alstyne H. Cornell,
Frank G. Duffield,
Arthur P. Day,
A. J. Dondero,
Henry L. Elsner,
Thomas L. Elder,
Robert James Eidlitz,
John Flanagan,

J. Pierpont Morgan,
John Mowbray-Clarke,
Waldo C. Moore,
Edward T. Newell,
Henri Nocq,
John M. Oliver,
Adam Pietz,
William Poillon,
Stephen H. P. Pell,
David Proskey,
Wayte Raymond,
John Reilly, Jr.,
F. Xavier Rojas,
Giusseppe Ros,
J. Sanford Saltus,
Charles H. Schmall,
P. F. Schofield,
Janet Scudder,

Albert R. Frey,
 Anthony de Francisci,
 Robert W. DeForest,
 Miss Virginia Gerson,
 Mrs. Mary MacKenzie Garmany,
 Harrold Edgar Gillingham,
 Henry A. Greene,
 Cass Gilbert,
 Mrs. W. Todd Helmuth,
 Mrs. Leigh Hunt,
 Archer M. Huntington,
 Dr. James P. Haney,
 Elmer Hannan,
 E. B. Haswell,
 McDougall Hawkes,
 Henry Hering,
 George Ireland,
 A. R. King,
 Charles Keck,
 Robert P. King,
 Dr. George F. Kunz,
 J. de Lagerberg,
 J. Lillie,
 F. D. Lisle,
 William Poey de Luna,
 Emilio Mueles,
 Thomas O. Mabbott,
 R. Tait McKenzie,
 R. W. McLachlan,
 J. M. Miller,
 Gordon P. Milne,

I. Leland Steinman,
 Andre Salles,
 T. Spicer-Simson,
 Chandler Smith,
 Milton Tarlau,
 Theodore Tarlau,
 W. Gilman Thompson,
 Cor. John W. Vrooman,
 A. L. Warnshuis,
 Horace L. Wheeler,
 Howland Wood,
 Moritz Wormser,
 William E. Warner,
 A. A. Weinman,
 Mrs. Oliver J. Woodhull,
 Henry Russell Wray,
 Farran Zerbe,
 American Numismatic Association,
 Citizens Bank and Trust Company,
 New Orleans,
 German Historical Society,
 Holland Society of New York,
 Joint Lutheran Committee,
 Lincoln Iron Works,
 Medallic Art Company,
 Museum of the American Indian,
 Mayor's Catskill Aqueduct Committee
 Metropolitan Museum of Art,
 Rochester Numismatic Society,
 Union Cretienne de Jeunes Gens de
 Langue Francaise,
 HOWLAND WOOD,
 Curator.

Report of the Librarian.

Perhaps the best way of giving an idea of the progress of the Library during the past year is through comparison, and in library work this is usually measured by the number of cards added to the main catalogue. When I first took charge of the Library, two years ago, the cabinet of twelve drawers, only partly filled, was adequate. The present equipment in this line now consists of three times this number, and there is only a small allowance for development. Much of this growth is due to the careful cataloguing of the articles in the periodicals and through indexing the auction catalogues of both foreign and American dealers. It is hardly exaggeration to say that the Library has more than doubled its efficiency in this time. As a result it is being used more and more, and we have set as our ambition the bringing of its efficiency to such a point that resident workers in numismatics will, by coming here, save more time than the trip uptown requires, and that out-of-town students will find it advantageous to come here first if theirs is a numismatic quest.

The accessions by gift during the year have been very important. Chief among them is the gift by President Newell of the Mohammedan section of his personal library, augmented by a considerable number of works not previously owned by him and not in the Library's collection. The classical section was enriched by the gift of a magnificently bound copy of Haeberlin's "Aes Grave" from Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence, and from John Robinson, Esq., was received another finely bound volume—letters from H. A. Ramsden on points concerning Far Eastern Numismatics. A number of volumes, also in the classical field, have come from Mr. Charles B. Hoyt. From the Boston Numismatic Society and from Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham were received cheques to be used for purchasing books. Among the others whose names are appended, mention should be made of gifts from Messrs. Saltus, Kunz, Guiseppi Ros of Shanghai and Herbert Scoville.

At the spring meeting of the Council it was voted that for a limited period the Library should receive the income from the sale of the publications of the Society. Circular letters were sent to Libraries throughout the country offering several of our publications at a reduced rate. As a result, about

five hundred dollars has been passed to the Library for purchases. A letter circular was sent to members offering two of our publications at a reduction, and something like two hundred dollars has been secured for purchases as a result. This sum, while it will relieve the need of our Library at several points, is not adequate to meet that need, and it is hoped that means for further growth will be provided soon.

It is pleasant to report that the Journal of Hellenic Studies has favorably considered our request that we exchange publications, and as a result we are to receive from them, when conditions become more safe, the back numbers for at least six years.

During the year we have purchased many single items which were sadly needed. Mention might be made of the latest volumes of Babelon's "Traite", a set of the London Mint Reports, a file of the Periodical of the Viennese Medal Club, and a large number of single volumes of importance. We are ordering a large number of titles which are needed, and in my next report I hope to tell of the arrival of some of them.

In view of the facts that the Librarian's time has also been taken up with his duties as Secretary, and that several Library assistants have been employed during the year, with a consequent loss due to accustoming themselves to our methods, I trust you will discount that better results have not been achieved.

Donations to the Library have been made by the following:

American Museum of Natural History,	B. Max Mehl,
American Science and Historic Preservation Society,	Metropolitan Museum of Art,
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company,	Museo Nacional of Rio de Janeiro,
W. Gedney Beatty,	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,
Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett,	The National City Company,
Bureau of American Ethnology,	New Jersey Historical Society,
J. de Lagerberg,	Edward T. Newell,
Henry Russell Drowne,	Edward C. Parish,
Thomas L. Elder,	William Poillon,
Albert R. Frey,	John Reilly, Jr.,
Harrold E. Gillingham,	Rhode Island School of Design,
George S. Godard,	John Robinson,
E. Hahn,	Guisepe Ros,
George F. Hill,	J. Sanford Saltus,
Prof. Frederick Hirsch,	M. Schulman,
R. H. Smith Hobart,	Herbert Scoville,
Charles B. Hoyt,	Smithsonian Institute,
Murray Hulbert,	Springfield Coin Club,
Richard Hoe Lawrence,	Horatio R. Storer,
W. A. D. Lees,	U. S. Treasury Department,
Library of Congress,	Western Reserve Historical Society,
Massachusetts Historical Society,	H. S. White,
Respectfully submitted,	Howland Wood,
	Farran Zerbe.

SYDNEY P. NOE,

Report of the Committee on Ancient Coins.

The Committee on Ancient Coins reports continued progress with the Photographic Index of Ancient Coins. A year ago there were ten thousand cards mounted with reproductions of that number of coins in the file. Today we can state that we have about 20,000.

It is gratifying to report that there have been two members added to those working on this index—Dr. Edwin P. Robinson of Newport, and Prof. C. M. Galt. In our last report mention was made that work had been begun upon the Roman series. During the year guide-cards have been provided, and this section is being developed. The plan for this division made such an impression upon some visiting members of the St. Louis Numismatic Society that they have undertaken an independent file for their own use. When the catalogues still on hand, and others still to be obtained, have been cut up and mounted, this Index will probably comprise over 40,000 coin illustrations. As time goes on we shall include material from periodicals, and photographs of Greek coins from public and private collections and from books. The importance of this file to the student or collector of Greek

coins is incaluable, whether for the comparison of dies, inscriptions, artists, or the study of types. Its value has already been proved in the arrangement of Mr. Morgan's collection, and by Mr. Newell in his special field. The perfection of this classification will probably require the time of this Committee for several years to come.

A very important collection of coins has been loaned to this Society during the past year through the initiative of one of the members of the Committee on Ancient Coins. The collection of Greek and Roman Coins gathered by his father has been placed in our care through the kindness of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. It contains many coins of the greatest rarity and highest artistic quality, and we now have available for study some of the most beautiful coins produced by the Greek artists. The Committee on Ancient Coins invited a number of persons interested in classical studies to be present at the opening exhibition of this collection on December 4th. The collection also provided the subject of one of the best attended evening meetings of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. GEDNEY BEATTY, Chairman;
MRS. AGNES BALDWIN,
S. HUDSON CHAPMAN,
SYDNEY P. NOE.

Report of the Committee on Decorations, Insignia and War Medals.

Mr. President and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Regarding foreign decorations and war medals, your Committee has obtained but little information during the past year, and that from newspaper articles, which, under present circumstances and on a subject of this kind, are apt to be unreliable. When the war is over there will be opportunities for obtaining exact information, which do not at present exist.

The development regarding United States war medals are of great interest, in spite of the fact that up to the present time no new medals have actually been produced.

No less than six bills have been introduced in Congress on the subject of providing medals for those distinguishing themselves in the present war.

At the special session of Congress held last summer the following bill was introduced by Senator Lodge:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That American citizens who have received since August, 1914, decorations or medals for distinguished service in the armies or in connection with the field service of those nations engaged in war with the Imperial German Government shall, on entering the military or naval service of the United States, be permitted to wear such medals or decorations."

This was amended by Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, to provide that all soldiers and sailors of the United States, who may hereafter receive medals from any Government engaged in the war against Germany. As amended it passed the Senate and is now awaiting action on the part of the House.

This bill is certainly a long step in the right direction.

The other five bills relate to the award of medals by the United States Government, and of these one only takes up the question in a practical and comprehensive manner.

This bill, H. R. 6447, was introduced on October 4th, 1917, by Representative Murray Hulbert, of New York, at the request of Dr. William T. Hornaday, Vice-President U. S. Army League and Trustee of American Defense Society, and reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide suitable honor medals, crosses and other insignia of like character to be awarded by duly designated officers of the United States Government service to soldiers, sailors and others in the army and navy service, and to civilians as may be necessary, who by special acts of heroism, or heroic endeavor, or great sacrifice, have rendered to the United States conspicuous or distinguished service, there shall be created an Honor Commission, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the National Academy of Design, the Director of the Mint, and

one distinguished citizen to be selected and appointed by the President of the United States.

"Sec. 2.—The two commissioners not in the service of the Government shall hold office for periods of four years, and shall serve without salaries.

"Sec. 3.—The duties of the Honor Commission shall be to provide medals, crosses or other insignia for the recognition of distinguished service, prepare regulations for the making of awards, on the field of battle, on the sea, or elsewhere, and take all steps necessary to furnish duly approved insignia for bestowal according to the accepted regulations.

"Sec. 4.—All the regulations finally adopted by a two-thirds vote of members of the Honor Commission, and the designs for insignia accepted and adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Commission, shall be submitted for approval to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairmen of the Committees on Military Affairs of the Senate and House, and the Chairmen of the Committees on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives; and when duly approved in writing by a majority of those officers of the United States Government, and promulgated by the President, the regulations of the Honor Commission shall have due warrant of law.

"Sec. 5.—Any person who receives under the terms of the regulations of the Honor Commission a decoration for gallantry or distinguished services shall be entitled to wear the insignia bestowed and to place after his or her name the initials that signify the character of the recognition that has been bestowed; and every person who since August 1, 1914, has received, or in the future may receive from the Government of any foreign nation a medal, cross, ribbon, wreath or other insignia of honor for gallantry or meritorious services of any kind may retain and wear the same under the rules governing its display; and all acts or parts of acts contrary to the letter or the spirit of this provision are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 6.—No person shall wear any medal, cross or other insignia or place after his name any initials emanating from this act to whom such honor has not been regularly awarded as herein provided, and any person violating this provision of law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a federal prison for a period not exceeding five hundred days.

"Sec. 7.—All insignia to be bestowed by the United States under the terms of this act shall be manufactured by the United States Mint, subject to the approval of the Honor Commission.

"Sec. 8.—For carrying into effect the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, available until expended, the sum of \$5,000 for the necessary expenses of the Honor Commission and \$5,000 for the cost of work that may be done in the United States Mint.

"Sec. 9.—This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval."

This bill would solve the entire question, and render unnecessary the Lodge bill. It could, however, in the judgment of your Committee, be improved in two particulars.

It must be borne in mind that the principal duty of the proposed Honor Commission is to prepare regulations for the bestowal of the various medals and decorations: What they should be called, for what services the different one should be awarded, and how the decision as to their award should be arrived at.

Of the six members of the Commission five will hold that office on account of the official positions that they now occupy, leaving only one who could be selected as possessing any technical knowledge of decorations or medals and the customs which have prevailed, here or abroad, regarding their disposal.

The three Cabinet officers will add great weight to the decisions of the Commission, and their presence on the Commission is most important and desirable.

There is no logical reason why the Director of the Mint should be one of the members. If the medals should be made at the Mint, the mechanical part of their production would come under his direction, but the making of rules and regulations for the bestowal of such medals has no possible connection with the activities of the Mint, and when we consider the number of different Directors of the Mint that have held office in the last four years,

there is, at least, a possibility that this would mean many changes in the Commission without the assurance that any one would possess any special fitness for the work.

The appointment of the President of the National Academy of Design is, no doubt, suggested because he is a sculptor of note and would help in the selection of suitable and artistic designs; but we must remember that his term of office will soon be over and he probably will be succeeded by a painter. The National Academy of Design is an association of artists, of which the sculptors are greatly in the minority.

We of The American Numismatic Society would be violating all of our traditions if we should underestimate the importance of artistic merit in medals or coins, but we must remember that a war medal or a decoration is valued on account of what it stands for, not what it looks like.

If any organization is to be represented on this Commission, the one pre-eminently entitled to such recognition is The American Numismatic Society, for here we have students of the subject in all its phases, large collections of medals and decorations of all countries, and all necessary literature relating thereto. We study the medal both for what it is and for what it represents. In selecting a representative of the Society the individual best qualified should be chosen, regardless of whether he holds an office in the Society or not.

The carrying out of these suggestions would leave to the President of the United States the appointment of two "distinguished citizens" instead of one, and he could certainly be trusted to make selections that would be very good.

Making it obligatory that all these medals and decorations should be manufactured at the Mint, in the opinion of your Committee, would be a mistake. The Mint is not equipped for the production of decorations which bear any enamel. The Congressional Medal of Honor is manufactured by a firm of jewelers. The Mint can strike coins and medals, but can not do work of this kind. The Campaign badges of the Navy and Marine Corps have not been made at the Mint, and the Navy Department, on the 29th of December last, addressed a circular letter to various private concerns looking toward designs and bids for the production of a service badge for the operations in Mexico from 1911 to 1917.

Let us hope that this bill may be put in the best possible shape and then passed, and that such regulations will result as will provide that our own people at the front will get the recognition that they deserve, and get it quick.

Respectfully submitted,

J. SANFORD SALTUS, Chairman;
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
STEPHEN H. P. PELL,
HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Coins.

The report of your Committee covering numismatic activities in the field of foreign coins has again been hampered by war conditions and the difficulty of obtaining first-hand information, especially as regards countries of Central Europe, and these same influences have had an important and restrictive bearing on the issue of new coins as well as on auction sales.

In the United States there have been no important collections offered for sale at auction.

From Germany, newspaper reports have the information that the first auction sale since the beginning of the war was held by Adolph Hess Nachfolger at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, probably in April, consisting of the collection of Rhenish-Westphalian issues of Dr. Max Weygand of Dusseldorf. The collection contained especially rare gold gulden, ducats and double crowns, as well as copper coins of the cities of Westphalia, all of which brought record prices.

In England, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge held two important sales of British coinages. In July, that of part of the collection of Bernard Roth, and in October, that of Alexander Mann. The Roth collection embraced many fine specimens of the rarest and most desirable English gold and silver coins, originally contained in the Shepherd, Brice, Montague, Morsham, Murdoch, Rashleigh and Moon cabinets, especially early British and Anglo-Saxon pennies of the late Norman period; British staters; gold sceatta;

very rare pennies of Anglo-Saxon kings and Bishops; groats of the later kings; gold of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, James I., etc. The Mann collection covered very much the same field and was especially rich in gold and silver of the later kings and queens of Great Britain, the Tudors and Stuarts, and also Scottish coinages.

Finally, Glendining & Co. of London, in June, 1917, sold the collection of C. A. Watters of Liverpool. This sale included the original collection of Manx coins of Dr. Nelson and contained a fine series of British Colonials, among them West Indies and Australia, proofs and patterns, tradesmen's tokens and Manx tokens and coins.

The following are the new issues for 1917, and also those of 1916 not previously reported by this Committee:—

ALGERIA.—The aluminum pieces of five and ten centimes issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the town of Bone were continued during the year 1917, the only difference being that on the new coins no date appears. Two additional values in brass have been added, viz., 50 centimes and one franc.

COLOMBIA.—The Congress of Colombia has passed a coinage law, which was promulgated by the President on December 19, 1916. Under this law the Government will coin gold, silver and nickel pieces, and will recoin old and foreign pieces, standardizing in value the money in use throughout the country. The Government is authorized to coin gold pieces of established weight and fineness in the mints at Bogota and Medellin, when gold is needed in circulation, and when individuals present gold for coinage, the work is to be done at cost price. The Government will complete the mint at Bogota, and will arrange with the Departmental Government of Antioquia for the purchase or lease of the mint at Medellin, to be enlarged and put in shape to coin an adequate amount of money. The funds of the Conversion Board may be used in exchange for national silver pieces coined before 1911 and foreign silver coins now in circulation in Colombia.

The President of Colombia designated May 1st, 1917 as the date for beginning the withdrawal from circulation of the old silver coins, in accordance with the general terms of the coinage law promulgated in December, 1916. In his message urging the passage of the coinage bill he emphasized the special need of new money in the Department of Narino and the Intendencia of Choco, where a crude local money system has prevailed. When exchange is begun the Government will take old money at the rate of \$200 silver for \$100 English gold or legal tender. Nickel coins issued in 1904 and later will be exchanged for new nickel pieces to be coined for the purpose, in the proportion of 1 cent gold for \$1 paper. On the expiration of the period fixed for the withdrawal of old coins, which shall not exceed three years in the case of the silver pieces, only new coins shall be considered legal tender.

The Government will arrange for the coinage of silver pieces up to the value of \$1,500,000 in denominations of 10, 20 and 50 cents, with the stamp, weight and other conditions designated for this class of coins by existing laws, and in such proportions as may be required in effecting the exchange for old coins. The old silver coins will be used for this coinage.

The new nickel pieces which are to take the place of the old ones when the resources of the Conversion Board permit are to be in denominations of 1, 2 and 5 cents, and will reach a total value of \$1,200,000.

ECUADOR.—Supplementary to the decree published in our last report, another decree has been issued by the Government, which prohibits the exportation from the Republic, during the continuance of the European war, of Ecuadorian silver coin.

FINLAND.—New types of copper coins have been put in circulation as follows: Obverse, two-headed Russian eagle in a circle. Reverse, "10 Pennia 1917" in wreath. Same design, but "5 Pennia 1917," no wreath. Same design, but circle omitted, but "1 Penni 1917," no wreath.

FRANCE.—In addition to the tokens mentioned in our report the following have been issued for "necessity money":

Marseilles.—Chambre de Commerce. An aluminum issue of 75,000 pieces of 10 centimes and 25,000 of 5 centimes. They are all dated 1916.

Castres.—Three denominations, all in aluminum. Obverse, Arms between two branches. Above, on a scroll, "Debout." Reverse, "Ville de Castres (Tarn). 25c. 1916-1919." Polygonal. Same, but "10c." Round. Same, but "5c." Round.

St. Sulpice.—Two denominations, both in aluminum. Obverse, "Arcon-

nerie Francaise St. Sulpice, 1914." Reverse, "10c." Octagonal. Same, but "5c." Octagonal.

A report from C. W. Veditz, the Commercial Attache at Paris, states that:

"In many French cities metallic currency has become scarce, particularly 1 and 2 sou copper pieces; and it is not unlikely that nickel coins of the value of 1, 2, and 5 sous will soon be put into circulation by the mint. The shortage of the divisional metallic currency is said to be largely attributed to hoarding, for the quantities issued by the mint since the outbreak of the war have been unusually large. On June 30, 1917, there were outstanding 319,165,938 silver denominational coins, representing a total value of 313,-184,301 francs; 99,469,811 copper coins, representing 6,695,047 francs; and 1,579,940 nickel coins, representing 394,389 francs."

Another report from Paris of March 16 says that "a bill to demonetize existing French gold coinage has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. The purpose is to force hoarders to bring out gold estimated at 4,000,000,-000 francs which is still kept in hiding in spite of patriotic appeals to the owners to exchange it for notes. The bill provides for the issue of a new design, which alone will have currency after the war. Special arrangements would be made in the case of French gold held abroad."

Certain types of silver coins will be demonetized also to stop the hoarding which is said to be paralyzing trade. The hoarding craze is especially prevalent in the outlying districts, where the distrust of all paper money lingers among the people due to the memory of the universal ruin caused by the depreciation of the assignats of the French Revolution. One result is that the Government is obliged to buy metal abroad at a high price for new coinage. To force out the hidden money, therefore, Finance Minister Klotz has decided to submit a bill demonetizing all silver coins bearing the effigy of Napoleon, a very short time being given the holders to get rid of them. With the metal thus brought in, it is estimated, the Mint will have enough for a year's issue. The Finance Minister has issued a circular telling of the Government's intention to introduce the demonetizing bill affecting the coins in question. The circular points out that the intrinsic value of the silver in the coin is only 67 per cent of the nominal value of the coin.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—15 rupee, gold, struck for currency at Tabora by the German Colonial authorities when unable to obtain supplies from Germany. Obv., "Deutsch Ost Afrika 15 Rupien." Small ornament between legends. Eagle of Empire. Ornamented rims. Rev., Elephant looking to the right and walking on ground covered with herbage, mountains in background. In exergue, "1916," with a head on left and on right. Mint mark "T" below. Ornamented rim. Coins of lower denominations, 5 and 20 heller, with mint mark "T" made of an alloy of copper and zinc, are also said to have been struck.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce have agitated the question of decimal coinage during the early part of the year, the principal proposed change being the abolition of the farthing.

HONDURAS.—Consul F. J. Dyer, of Tegucigalpa, reports to the Department of Commerce that the Government of Honduras has decided that the problem arising from the shortage of silver coin can be met, at least in part, by issuing a coinage about 50 per cent. fine, and it is announced semi-officially that the national mint, long closed, will be reopened for the reminting of about 250,000 pesos, which will make 500,000 pesos of the new silver currency. The Honduras peso, which has been worth for the silver it contains about 75 cents or even more in New York, and which also contained a small quantity of gold, has long been quoted around 44 cents (gold) in Honduras. Despite laws enacted to discourage its exportation, so much of this silver currency has been shipped out of the country because of the profit to be made thereby that there is a very serious and increasing shortage of coin in Honduras. The silver is needed by the banks as a deposit to guarantee their paper circulation and by the large mining and plantation companies to pay off their employees, who under the laws of Honduras must be paid in coin. The Government, it is said, will accept the new coins in payment of customs duties and all other obligations, and it is believed that this will prevent the coinage from assuming the status of a depreciated currency.

MEXICO.—A new issue of gold 20 pesos is the latest in Mexican coinage, dated 1917, and is quite a handsome coin, if any coin bearing the Mexican eagle strangling a serpent can really be called handsome.

Although the obverse has this time-honored design, the inscription and

other details are well placed and executed. The reverse, however, is entirely new and novel. What at first glance appears to be a countermark is the famous Aztec calendar placed in the upper center, with "Veinte Pesos. 15 Gr. Oro Puro" below and around it.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The new 25-cent piece was issued last summer to take the place of the 20-cent piece formerly in circulation. The new coinage was struck at the Ottawa branch mint and bears the mint mark C. This coinage was authorized by a proclamation issued at St. John's, Newfoundland, on April 24 last, but dated at Buckingham Palace the 30th of March.

PANAMA.—In accordance with plans formed some time ago for retiring silver pesos of the Republic of Panama to the value of \$1,000,000 gold, the Government has taken advantage of the present high price of silver by exporting to the United States through the port of Cristobal-Colon 600,000 silver pesos, for which it will receive in return something more than \$300,000 in United States currency.

PERU.—William W. Handley, Consul-General at Callao and Lima, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce, makes the following statement:

"On account of the present high price of silver and the scarcity of coins of that metal throughout Peru, the Minister of Finance recently submitted two projects, or drafts of a law, to the Peruvian Congress with a view to alleviating financial difficulties. The first project is in the form of a request for authority for the coinage in the United States of small nickel coins to the nominal value of £50,000 (\$243,325). Under the second project authority is asked to issue paper circular checks of the denomination of one-tenth of a Peruvian pound (pound equals \$4.87—10 soles) up to the value of £500,000 (\$2,433,250). The standard silver coin in use in Peru today is the 1 sol silver piece, which is slightly under the weight of the American silver dollar. Its intrinsic value prior to the war was 24 pence. Today, as a result of the rise in price of silver bullion, its real value is 32 pence, or about 33 per cent in excess of its present nominal value. As a result there has been considerable hoarding of silver coin of all denominations, and as the smallest denomination of the Peruvian paper money in use is a 5 sol note, an urgent necessity for coin of small denominations has been created. The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the President, has deemed it advisable to ask authority for the immediate coinage in the United States of 25,000 pieces of the value of 20 centavos each (9.7 cents United States currency), 15,000 pieces of 10 centavos, and 10,000 pieces of 5 centavos each."

PORTUGAL.—A commerce report says that a law approved by the President of Portugal a short time ago prohibits, during the life of the war, the exportation of Portuguese metallic currency other than necessary amounts carried by travelers leaving the country. According to the same decree, new coins of copper and nickel alloy and of bronze are to be issued to replace the coins of bronze and nickel alloy now in circulation.

ROUMANIA and SERBIA.—It has been announced by the Bulgarian Minister of Finance that from January 1, 1917, the circulation of Serbian silver money will be prohibited in Bulgaria. All such money found after the date mentioned will be seized, the holders to be paid an amount equal to one-half its face value. It is also announced that henceforth Roumanian silver money will be received at the treasury at the rate of 0.65 leva (about \$0.1254 in American currency) for each lei, which in normal times was equivalent to the French franc. The circulation of Roumanian money will only be permitted in private dealings.

SERBIA.—20 Para. Obv., Coat of arms. Rev., in Russian letters, "Kingdom of Serbia 1917 Para"; in centre, "20." Metal, nickel or composition.

SALVADOR.—The National Assembly of Salvador has authorized the Executive to order the coinage of 100,000 pesos in nickel pieces of the value of 0.05 peso each. (The exchange rate of the Salvadorean peso was quoted at forty-five cents on April 1.) This coinage is demanded, says the legislative decree in *Diario Oficial*, by the present scarcity of fractional currency.

SCANDINAVIA.—An agreement was concluded in February between Sweden, Norway and Denmark supplementing their coinage covenant so as to make the minting of subsidiary iron coins for these countries possible.

The Director of the Mint at Stockholm, Sweden, has supplied the Riksbank and the general public with one-ore iron coins to the amount of 7000 kroner, which were immediately distributed in the market in small lots, generally to the amount of three or four kroner to each individual party. The two and five-ore pieces are expected to soon follow.

The diameter of the coins is as follows: Five ore, 27 mm.; two ore, 21 mm., and one ore, 16 mm. From one kilogram of iron, 174 five ore pieces and 576 one-ore pieces will be struck.

NORWAY.—Obv., "Kongeriket Norge"; in centre, separated by circle, crowned monogram "H 7." Rev. "5 Ore 1917" in three lines. Trefoils on both sides of "5" and below "1917", 19 and 17 separated by crossed hammers.

"In the Danish Rigsdag recently the Secretary of Finance gave the information that for the present only 150,000 kroners worth of 5 ore pieces would be coined, 75,000 kroner in 2 ore pieces and 30,000 kroner in 1 ore pieces.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Federal Council on October 24 decided to issue 2,000,000 ten-centime pieces and 3,000,000 five-centime pieces in bronze, owing to the shortage in nickel and copper. The coins will be withdrawn from circulation as soon as the present shortage of small money is relieved.

URUGUAY.—Fifty centavos. The obverse is similar to the former issue, and has the arms of the republic within a wreath and the inscription "Republica Oriental del Uruguay. 1916." The reverse has in the center the bust of Jose Artigas, born 1755, died 1851, Dictator of Uruguay for a number of years, with the surrounding inscription, "Con Libertad ni Ofendo ni Temo. Artigas. 50 Cent." The edge reads, "Republica Oriental del Uruguay. 1916."

All of which is submitted.

A. R. FREY, Chairman;
MORITZ WORMSER,
RUD. KOHLER,
WM. F. BELDEN.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Medals.

In these troublous days our interest naturally turns to the serious things of life, and art is among the first to suffer. For this reason, your committee has relatively little to report in its field. Mars still is rampant. The desire to commemorate by medallic art, however, every unimportant event, particularly among the Germans, seems to have diminished. Those interested in war medals will find them completely listed in Schulman's Catalogue No. LXVII, and an extensive collection has been exhibited by our own Society. The subject of German medals of the war has been treated in an article in the *Boston Transcript* under date of April 14th. There have also been issued during the year a Canadian "Win the War" Medal to emphasize the national unity of the French and English-speaking regiments, and three prize medals offered by Sir Arthur Evans, President of the Royal Numismatic Society, commemorating the victory of the British fleet off Jutland Bank. A memorial medal of the late Lord Kitchener, modelled by I. P. Legastelois, as well as one of the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, has appeared. Vernier's medal to commemorate the Defense of Verdun has much artistic merit. On July 14, the national French holiday, called "Paris Day" this year, official medals containing busts of Washington and Lafayette were sold for the benefit of various war charities. In France they have issued a medal showing a portrait of President Wilson and commemorating America's entrance into the war.

The Belgian Relief Medal, by Richard Brooks of Washington, and those of the New England Italian and the Serbian War Relief Funds, by Anna Coleman Ladd, while not to be considered as strictly foreign, may be mentioned in passing.

A medal has been published to commemorate the centenary of the City of Grimstad, Norway, and one for the 25th anniversary of the Sulitelma Copper Company, both by Ivar Thronson, the engraver of the Norwegian mint. This medallist is also to be credited with a handsome medal designed for a Norwegian Athletic Club and containing a portrait of Haakon VII. The Historical and Geographical Institute of Cabo Frio, Brazil, has struck a medal to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Institute. The Christine Nilsson medal, which was mentioned in last year's report, has finally appeared, but subscribers on this side of the water have been advised that due to the uncertainty of transportation their copies will be forwarded at a later date. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shang-

hai has circulated information regarding the proposed procedure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in connection with the encouragement of the manufacture of Chinese goods and exportation to other countries. It is stated that the Chinese manufacturer who exports annually a certain amount of products is to be awarded a first-class medal. A second-class medal is to be given to owners and managers of factories. Inventors of machines and devices that are found useful in manufacturing are to receive third-class medals.

In May, 1917, the first exhibition of Medallie Art was held in London and was most successful. It has since been transferred to Liverpool, and Manchester, and may be sent to other cities.

It is a source of gratification to the members of our own Society that the International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals held in this city nearly eight years ago is still considered a model of its kind, and it is to be hoped that the day may not be far distant when another exhibition may be held under our auspices to further stimulate interest in medallie art.

In passing we desire to record the demise of the well-known artist and medal engraver, Adolph Lindberg of Sweden, and Auguste Rodin, famous French sculptor.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ, Chairman;
J. DE LAGERBERG,
W. GILMAN THOMPSON.

Report of the Committee on Oriental Coins.

The growth of our Oriental coin collection during the past year has been truly remarkable. In this field alone there has been added 17,513 coins to the Society's cabinet. This includes both Mohammedan and Far Eastern pieces. On account of the importance of the two divisions included in the scope of this committee it is thought best to take up each branch separately.

The Curator has already called attention to the size and importance of the Mohammedan coin collection. Of the two collections presented by our President, one was formed by Mr. Newell himself and the others by the Curator. Both collections are representative of the whole field. A remarkable feature is the almost entire absence of duplication. Both dovetail into one another very nicely, and where one is less well represented the other is stronger. It is also interesting to note that where both collections are fairly full in a certain series, dates lacking in one are found in the other. In these collections are several interesting finds. For the time being these will be kept apart for purposes of study.

The Durkee collection, already mentioned in other reports, contains 5,757 Oriental coins; 1,440 of these comprise a most interesting assemblage of Siamese porcelain tokens. The balance are mostly Indian coins in gold, silver and copper that Mr. Durkee purchased in India some thirty years ago, and which was formed some years previously by Pandit Ratan Narian at Delhi. In this collection are a number of very rare and interesting pieces.

The Oriental coins are now being installed in the new steel cabinet, and in all probability will completely fill it.

In the Far Eastern section of Oriental coins we hold a most enviable position. The acquisition of the Ro collection some years ago placed us above all museums in the field of ancient Chinese odd-shaped pieces, which, together with the Gregory and numerous other accessions in former years, has made our cabinet most representative in many of the Far Eastern series. When our Treasurer came to the building he brought with him the second largest Far Eastern collection known, including the Munro collection of Japanese coins, etc. Last spring he added the world's leading collection of Far Eastern coins, formed by our late member, Henry A. Ramsden. This includes many large and complete series from China, Japan, Korea, Annam and Siam. Very few duplicates are to be found in all these collections, which total over 20,000 pieces. Many unique and nearly unique pieces are to be found in all these series.

The supreme importance of such a large aggregation of specimens from the distant Orient cannot be appreciated at a glance. Much of this material is inedited, or has been treated superficially, too often erroneously, for lack of perfect or sufficient number of specimens. Students of Sino-Numismatics must come here for aid in serious work. Already several eminent Sino-

logues have been attracted. Free access to Mr. Reilly's collections, under the supervision of a member of our staff, is offered to all serious students.

In conclusion, as our collections of the Nearer and the Farther East become better known we will be sought out by increasing numbers of students and inquirers, and donations and support will be attracted accordingly. We ourselves must not overlook the importance of our Oriental coins, which today constitute our most valuable section of our collections.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWLAND WOOD, Chairman;
DR. JAMES B. NIES,
JOHN REILLY, JR.

Report of the Committee on Paper Money.

Your Committee on Paper Money has to report that during the past year nothing of importance has been issued here or abroad. About the only event to chronicle is the issue during the past fall of one-cent pieces in Scranton, Pa., and Lewisburg, Ohio. This issue was brought about by the increased demand for one-cent pieces made necessary by the new revenue law creating a tax of one cent or more on so many items of luxury or amusement. We understand that the Government has frowned on these scrip issues, and in all probability the emissions have been discontinued.

The Society has acquired during 1917 one hundred and seventy-five pieces of paper money, about the yearly average. The larger number of these pieces have been the recent issues of Mexico, some choice Virginia Colonial notes, a piece of cardboard money for twenty-five cents issued by the Adams Express Co. in San Francisco in the early fifties, and an interesting counterfeit fifty-cent United States Fractional Currency of the second issue.

During August there was placed on exhibition for one month a most interesting loan exhibit of about four hundred notes issued in the invaded districts of Belgium and northern France. A full account of this exhibition appeared in THE NUMISMATIST for September. As far as we can learn, this is the largest collection of paper money relating to the present war that has ever been shown.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. C. BOYD, Chairman;
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
LYMAN H. LOW.

Report of the Committee on United States Medals.

The Committee on United States Medals would respectfully call attention to the very considerable number of medals added to the Society's collection during the past year. This has partly been due to the generosity of one of the members of our Committee, Mr. Henri Weil of the Medallic Art Company, who offered to bear the expense of striking bronze copies of medals not in our collection, where the dies were still in his possession, if the Society should secure the consent of the respective artists. Letters were written to twenty medallists stating Mr. Weil's offer and asking each artist to grant to the Society the desired permission. From a majority of these very favorable replies were received, and as a result twenty-five medals have been added to the Society's collection and others promised.

There have been a number of noteworthy additions through other channels. Mention should be made of the acquisition of the two large plaques by Sawyer, studies of Latin heads; two plaques purchased from Mr. Weinman; a medal commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of his firm, coming as a gift from Mr. Robert J. Eidlitz; a cast medal given by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, Curator of Indian Art in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; a beautiful portrait medal of Caro-Delvaile, by Mr. Spicer-Simpson, and a portrait of Mr. Weinman by his pupil, Anthony Francisci.

Although every effort is being made to secure a copy of the medals which appear from this time onward, there are a number of serious gaps in our collection, and a fund with even a very small income would permit the gradual overcoming of this condition.

Respectfully submitted,

JONATHAN M. SWANSON, Chairman;
T. L. COMPARETTE,
HENRI WEIL.

Report of the Committee on Coinage of Latin America.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on the Coinage of Latin America reports only one new issue that has come to its attention during 1917. That is a gold piece issued by Mexico of the denomination of twenty pesos. The design on one side of this coin is quite original, bearing a representation of the famous Aztec calendar stone. The other side shows the usual Mexican design, bird with snake in beak, over which is the inscription "Republica Mexicana." While this coin has the denomination of twenty pesos, still it is of about the same size as a United States ten-dollar gold piece, and has about the same value. It is understood that only one denomination has been issued so far, although during the year five and ten pesos, of the previous design, bearing the bust of the Mexican patriot Hidalgo, were also issued. The decree for the latest gold coin was issued some time in June or July, 1917.

During the past year the United States mint at Philadelphia has made a large number of coins for Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Salvador and Nicaragua, but we are unable to state whether any of these are of new designs or not.

Under new issues it may be of interest to mention that a fifty-centavo silver piece was issued by the Republic of Uruguay in 1916. So far as we are aware, this coin has not yet been generally brought to the attention of our numismatists. On the obverse is shown the bust of Jose Artigas. Around the border is the inscription, "Con Libertad ni Ofendo ni Temo." Below, "Artigas 50 Cent." In the centre of the reverse is the coat of arms of Uruguay, around the border being "Republica Oriental del Uruguay. 1916." This latter inscription is repeated on the edge in relief characters. Jose Artigas, who was born in Montevideo in 1755, was Dictator of Uruguay from 1814 to 1820. He died in Paraguay in 1851.

Your committee is much gratified to report that quite a number of collectors are now taking an interest in the Latin American series, particularly the gold coins, and that the work of preparing a list of all the coins issued in those countries is well under way. Much more satisfactory progress could be made, however, if access were to be had to comprehensive collections. This increased interest in the Latin American coinage has brought to light quite a number of varieties not generally known, and some have not heretofore been mentioned in numismatic print.

Among these may be mentioned a gold proclamation piece of Ferdinand VI of Spain, issued for Puerto Rico in 1747. Herrera, the Spanish authority on proclamation pieces, gives this same design in silver the number of 55 in his work, but makes no mention of one in gold. The piece weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ pennyweights and has a diameter of 25 millimetres.

Another new variety of proclamation piece is one issued in gold for Guatemala, bearing the bust of Charles IV of Spain, and dated 1789. The reverse design shows the two volcanoes, Fuego and Agua, with a horse with rider leaping from peak to peak. This design in silver is given the number of 148 by Herrera, but he does not mention a gold specimen.

An interesting discovery has been a two-pesos gold piece of the Confederacion Granadina, dated 1859, struck at the Bogota mint, which is similar in design to the larger denominations of the period. The gold coinage of the above Confederation is extremely limited, these being dated 1859, 1860, and 1861. So far as known the only pieces bearing this stamp are: 1859, 2 pesos, Bogota mint. 1859, 10 pesos, Popayan mint. 1859, 20 pesos, Bogota mint. 1860, 10 pesos, Bogota mint. 1861, 10 pesos, Bogota mint.

A number of other gold coins pertaining to Colombia have recently come to the attention of collectors through more systematic research for specimens, and will soon result in the formation of a fairly complete and accurate list of the coins of that country, which represents one of the most voluminous series of Latin America. The gold coinage of Colombia began in 1823, and since that time many varieties have been issued bearing the respective titles of Republica de Colombia, Republica de la Nueva Granada, Confereracion Granadina, and the Estados Unidos de Colombia.

One of the most important additions to this series for the past year has been a five-pesos piece, dated 1885, issued at the Medellin mint. It has been supposed that no gold pieces were issued between 1875 and 1913. Also there has been added a ten-pesos piece, dated 1876, bearing a design similar to the one of 1871, but from an entirely different die.

Notable among the new additions has been a one-escudo gold piece issued for North Peru, dated 1838, and issued during the short period of the Peru-

Bolivian Confederation. The latter was formed of the republics or states of North and South Peru, and the coinage of gold was very small. It began in both countries, so far as is known, in 1837, and ended in 1838. On the other hand, the silver coinage began in 1836, the first year of the Confederation, and lasted up to and included the last year, 1839. The gold coins were variously entitled "Estado Nor Peruano" and "Estado Sud Peruano" and "Republica Sud Peruana." So far as known, the following list comprises all the varieties and denominations of the pieces:

1837. 8 Escudos. "Estado Sud Peruano." Cuzco mint. Above the sun on the obverse are four stars, representing the four original provinces of which the state was composed—Cuzco, Arequipa, Puno, and Ayacucho. The mint assayers' initials are "B. A."

1837. 8 Escudos. "Repub. Sud Peruana." Cuzco mint. The above piece was described in the catalogue of the Ely sale, held by Schulman in Amsterdam Holland, some years ago. We have not been able to see an illustration of the piece, and it is the only one of the kind that has come to our attention.

1838. $\frac{1}{2}$ Escudo. "Repub. Sud Peruana." Cuzco mint. Assayers initials, "M. S."

1838. 1 Escudo. "Repub. Sud. Peruana." Cuzco mint. "M. S."

1838. 8 Escudos. "Repub. Sud. Peruana." Cuzco mint. "M. S." (This piece shows a design similar to the 8 escudos of 1837, but above the sun are five stars, indicating the addition of another province. The reverse design reads "Confederacion" in small letters, in contrast to "Federacion" in large letters on the same denomination of 1837.)

1838. $\frac{1}{2}$ Escudo. "Est Nor-Peruano." Lima mint.

1838. 1 Escudo. "Est. Nor-Peruano." Lima mint.

1838. 2 Escudos. "Est. Nor-Peruano." Lima mint.

1838. 8 Escudos. "Estado Nor-Peruano." Assayer's initial, "M." Lima mint.

We might mention a considerable number of other coins which have come to notice recently, and have gone a long way toward filling out the lists of the coinage of certain Central American countries, but we will reserve this information for a future report, when we hope to be able to give a more exact and complete list.

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Chairman;

HARRY F. WILLIAMS,

VIRGIL M. BRAND,

Committee on the Coinage of Latin America.

Report of the Publication Committee.

Your Committee made a departure during the past year by issuing as soon as possible after the Annual Meeting the Proceedings for 1916 and the Annual Meeting of 1917. These were distributed to the members in April and the edition was five hundred.

The Journal for this year, which has just been mailed to members consists of a single monograph, A Dictionary of Numismatic Names, by Albert R. Frey. It contains 312 pages, about the same number of pages as the previous two years.

As Volume 50 is now completed it has been thought advisable to issue an index for all of the previous Journals. This is something that has never been done and is much needed. The index is in type, but publication has been stopped for lack of funds.

Part II of Volume 51 is provided for by private subscription, and will appear in due time.

Several important manuscripts are in our hands awaiting funds to publish and several others we have probably lost, as we could give no assurance of their being made use of.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN REILLY, JR., Chairman;

HOWLAND WOOD,

SYDNEY P. NOE.

Report of Committee on Publication of Medals.

After an interval of several years a medal has been published by this Society to commemorate the declaration of war by the United States on

April 6th, 1917. The issue of the medal was due to the suggestion of Mr. Edward D. Adams, Honorary Governor for Life, who very generously bore the expense of the dies.

It was originally planned to issue the design with a bar in connection with the "Liberty Loans." Only subscribers to the Loan would be entitled to purchase or wear the piece, and the bars, after the style of the British War Medals, would indicate subscriptions to one or more of these loans. When it was found impossible to secure Government sanction for the plan, it was decided to issue the medal as a uniface piece having simply the date of the declaration of war, the fighting attitude of our national bird being relied upon to convey in symbol the spirit with which our country had entered the conflict.

In contrast to the plan in which our Society's medals have hitherto been issued, the piece was offered for a limited time only and to members of the Society only. The issue was restricted to not more than fifty copies in silver and not more than five hundred in bronze, but of this quantity only those ordered up to September 29th, 1917, were to be struck. It is very gratifying to your Committee to report that the limit set for the silver medals (50) was reached, and that 113 copies in bronze were struck. Bronze copies were presented to the artist, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, the Library of Congress, and Dr. William T. Hornaday, the Director of the New York Zoological Gardens, and a large cast from the artist's model was secured for the Society. The Curator has reported on several desirable accessions secured with the proceeds, and the fund for the Publication of Medals has, by the action of Council, been credited with five hundred dollars. The medal received much favorable comment in the press and brought a considerable number of requests for copies from non-members. It also brought renewed contact with several members with whom we had lost touch.

At the request of Mr. Robert W. DeForest, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Chairman of one of the Mayor's committees in connection with the celebration of the completion of the Catskill Aqueduct, our Society undertook the publication of a medal commemorating this important event in the history of New York City. The medal was designed by Mr. Daniel C. French, and, in contrast to the usual form in which medals are issued, was cast rather than struck. Circulars were sent to our members and to the members of the Mayor's Committee, and as a result 12 copies in silver and 57 in bronze have been made. In view of the high cost for this medal (\$25 in silver and \$7 in bronze), this result is gratifying. The Society receives a small amount to cover the clerical work connected with the medal's publication, but it was felt that we were performing a service to our members in enabling them to participate in the subscription, as well as setting a precedent for future civic issues of a like nature. This belief has been justified since then by the request that our Society handle in a similar manner the publication of the medal designed to commemorate the visit of the French and British Commissions to our City. Circulars will soon be sent out describing the piece.

It is the belief of your Committee that when it becomes known that this Society is willing to place its experience at the disposal of any civic body or private individual who desires to have a medal prepared, there will be a stimulation to the issuing of medals. Any spreading of the word that our Society is more than glad to render this service will meet with appreciation not only from the Society, but from those to whom the aid is offered.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman;
HOWLAND WOOD,
SYDNEY P. NOE.

Report of the Huntington Medal Award Committee.

Your Committee has completed its work, and has determined on the award of the Huntington Medal.

To make the presentation more fitting, it has requested one of the Governors to act for us. We consequently call on Mr. Drowne to announce the name of the recipient of the greatest honor the Society can offer.

Mr. Drowne:

"Ten years ago, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of The American Numismatic Society, a medal, known as the Archer Milton Huntington Medal, was designed. It was provided that specimens in silver should be

awarded from time to time, in recognition of literary or other services to the science of numismatics.

"The Committee appointed to award this medal has requested me to make the presentation. I take pleasure, in behalf of the Society, in announcing that the first bestowal of the Huntington Silver Medal is to our President, Mr. Edward T. Newell, in recognition of his literary contributions to the history of the coinage of Alexander the Great and his successors.

In presenting this evidence of our appreciation of the work you have done and are doing, may I voice the hope, in which we all share, that the years for continuing your labors may be many, and that they may be equally fruitful."

HOWLAND WOOD, Chairman;
JOHN REILLY, JR.,
W. GEDNEY BEATTY.

The amendment to Article III of the Constitution presented at the meeting of March 17, 1917, was adopted. This involves changing Article III to read as follows:

"The Society shall consist of individual classes, as Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Associate Members and Corresponding Members; also Organizations classed as Honorary Members and Associate Members." Whenever "Member" or "Honorary Member" occurs, change to "Fellow" and "Honorary Fellow. This applies to Constitution and By-Laws.

The amendment to Article V, Section 2, presented at the same time, involved the amendment to the phrase "at least one of whom shall be ineligible for re-election to the Council for the period of one year," was also adopted.

Mr. Belden, on behalf of Mr. Saltus and himself, presented the following amendment to the Constitution:

Article V. Amend Section 3 to read as follows:

"The Officers of the Society shall be a President, two (2) Vice-Presidents and a Treasurer, who shall be elected by the Council, from among its members, within three weeks after the Annual Meeting of the Society, and shall serve for the term of one year or until their successors are elected, and a Secretary, who shall be a salaried official, appointed by the Council."

The amendment to Article V of the Constitution was officially reintroduced because the Council had failed to take action upon it since the previous Annual Meeting. This now reads:

"Section 5. Only native-born citizens of the United States shall be eligible to the Council."

Both these amendments will come up for action at the Annual Meeting of 1919.

Mr. Bauman L. Belden presented a motion that, because of his recent gift of Mohammedan and other coins, as well as in view of his many previous gifts, Mr. Edward T. Newell be enrolled as a Benefactor of the Society.

Mr. Drowne took the Chair and put the motion which was unanimously carried.

A motion was presented by Mr. Beatty that a vote of thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Newell for his gift. Carried unanimously.

The Society then proceeded with the election of members of the Council. The names of Messrs. Belden and Field were placed in nomination by Mr. Reilly. Mr. Boyd presented the name of Mr. Drowne, and Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell was nominated by Mr. Belden. A motion that the nominations be closed was carried. As a result of the election by ballot, Messrs. Field, Drowne and Belden were declared elected to the Council for the period of five years ending January 1923.

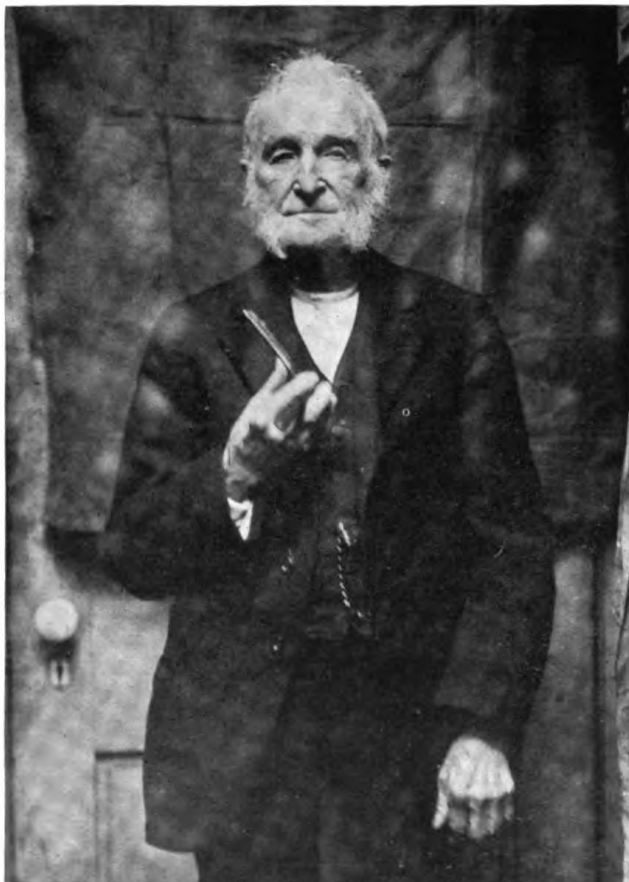
On motion the meeting adjourned.

SYDNEY P. NOE,
Secretary.

Counterfeit dollars, made principally of lead, are said to be numerous in St. Paul, Minn., and business houses are being warned against them. Whether they are being manufactured in that city or are being sent there from other places has not been determined.

THE OLDEST COLLECTOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

We are not sure that collecting adds years to the span of life, but we do know that it provides a form of entertainment and pleasure for those in advanced years, as well as for the young and middle-aged. America has a number of collectors who long ago passed the allotted time of life, but who are still actively engaged in collecting numismatic specimens.



Perhaps the oldest of these is Dr. Jesse C. Green of West Chester, Pa., whose portrait is shown above through the courtesy of Mr. J. J. Hetherington, also of West Chester. Dr. Green celebrated his 100th birthday on December 13, 1917. His portrait shows him in the act of shaving, showing that his mind is still clear and his hand steady. In numismatics Dr. Green interests himself in collecting Colonial and Confederate notes. He is also a collector of other things, including stamps, old almanacs and canes.

COINAGE FOR DECEMBER, 1917.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during December, 1917, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 2,488,000; Quarter Dollars, 6,048,000; Dimes, 9,760,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 13,340,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 77,560,000.

For the Philippine Islands Government: Silver, 1,660,000 pieces. Bronze, 1,400,000 pieces.

NEW YORK SWEDISH CHURCH COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

In commemoration of the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Bartholomew Church, New York City, on SS. Philip and James Day, May 1, 1917, the rector, churchwardens and vestrymen have struck a medal to be distributed among contributors in the congregation to the new church. The medal was designed by Bertram G. Goodhue, the architect of the church. The model was made by the sculptor Attilio Piccirilli, and the medals were executed by the Medallie Art Company.



On the obverse is St. Bartholomew, whose figure was inspired from the one on the bronze doors of the present church. In one hand he holds a small model of the future St. Bartholomew's Church. At his side is represented the cornerstone. The background represents the City of New York, the arms of the Saint are displayed at one side, and the whole is encircled by the commemorative inscription, "In commemoration of the laying of the cornerstone of St. Bartholomew's Church, May 1st, A. D. MDCCCCXVII."

On the reverse are four shields in the form of a cross. The shields are of the Diocese of New York, the Parish of St. Bartholomew's Church, the United States of America and the City of New York. These radiate from a central disc displaying the ship which symbolizes the Church. The inscription on this side reads "Behold the tabernacle of God with men, and He will dwell with them."

The above is through the courtesy of Rev. Eric G. Ericson, pastor of the church.

J. DEL.

COLLECTING TURK BANKNOTES AN INTERESTING JOB.

London correspondence to the press says that collecting Turkish banknotes bids fair to surpass stamp collecting in popularity, and by the time the war ends there will probably be more varieties of the former than of the latter.

Some of the Turkish notes are remarkable. Many have on one side an illustration of Kut-el-Amara, and on the other the words "This town will always remain in the hands of the Turks, thanks to the heroism of our soldiers and the soldiers of Germany." Kut fell to British assaults some time ago.

Every time Turkey finds herself broke, which is often, she appeals to Germany, who grants a "loan." This consists of an authorization to issue a new lot of paper money, which Germany promises to buy "after the victorious end of the war."

BRITISH MUSEUM FOR USE OF AIR BOARD.

The British Government has officially announced its intention to take over the British Museum in London for use by the Air Board during the war. Most of the art treasures of the Museum, including its large and valuable collection of coins, have been removed to places where they are not exposed to air raids. Strong protests were made when it was announced that the Government proposed to take over the Museum for this purpose.

ENGLAND USES FRENCH MONEY TO PAY GERMAN PRISONERS.

The salvage of war materials of all kinds has been more systematically and extensively practiced in the present war than in any previous one in the history of the world. Nothing that can in any way be utilized is wasted. At the Paris Ordnance Depot England has for some time been using skilled mechanics among her German prisoners in salvaging automobile parts. Some 1200 are thus employed.



These prisoners are paid three francs a day in a special currency, which is illustrated above. (The illustrations are considerably reduced.) The notes are for two and five francs, and bear the arms of Great Britain in addition to the value. This paper money is current at the army canteens, where the German prisoners may buy cigarettes or other luxuries not usually provided prisoners of war.

COINAGE BY U. S. MINTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

Following is a tabulation of the coinage executed at the U. S. Mints for the calendar year 1917, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
McKinley Memorial Dollars	10,014	\$ 10,014.00
Total Gold	10,014	\$ 10,014.00
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	21,503,400	\$10,751,700.00
Quarter Dollars	37,965,600	9,491,400.00
Dimes	91,692,000	9,169,200.00
Total Silver	151,161,000	\$29,412,300.00
MINOR.		
Five Cents (Nickel)	65,527,829	\$ 3,276,391.45
One Cent (Bronze)	284,025,785	2,840,197.85
Total Minor	349,553,614	\$ 6,116,589.30
Total Coinage	500,725,628	\$35,538,903.30

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Philippine Islands Government	14,791,920 Pieces
Foreign Governments	6,022,324 Pieces

COINAGE IN PARAGUAY.

There is practically no domestic coin in circulation in Paraguay. No coinage of valuable metals has taken place there in many years, and no recent coinage of base metals. Paraguayan money has so depreciated in value that the commercial worth of the fractional coins exceed their monetary value, and, accordingly, in times past many of them have been sold for junk.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

Francis Worcester Doughty, prominent in numismatics a generation ago as the author of a work on the cents of the United States and as a collector, died recently at his residence at Cresskill, N. J. He was also a well-known writer of boys' stories.

The Philatelic West for November-December appears in a comple new dress, with a decided improvement in typographical appearance.

The initial issue for the 1918 volume of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* is an interesting number. "Uncle George" renews his correspondence with his nephew "John" in a lengthy letter giving advice on topics connected with collecting. Under the heading "Numismatic Random Reels," Delmont L. Angell relates some interesting incidents in his early career as a collector. Portraits of President Wurtzbach and Chairman of the Board of Governors Moore accompany an article setting forth the objects of the American Numismatic Association. There is also an article on the coinage of England during the Rebellion, 1641-52. Numerous short articles, with reports of the meetings of societies, complete the issue.

A dispatch from Manila says that a bill has passed the Philippine House, and is expected to pass the Senate, to reduce the weight of the bullion in the Philippine coins. The bill also provides for the issue of Government paper notes of one peso, the lowest heretofore being two pesos.

Mr. Geo. C. Arnold, the well-known numismatic dealer of Providence, R. I., who is also the treasurer of the Arnold Real Estate Co. and a booster of his home city, is just now strongly urging favorable action by the Rhode Island Legislature on the petition of the Rhode Island Co. to allow it to increase its tariff rates.

In the British section of the exhibition "Hero Land," recently held in New York City, there was displayed the Spink collection of war medals, valued at \$200,000. It is said to be the most complete of its kind in the world, and attracted large audiences.

WAR CARDBOARD MONEY IN SAVANNAH.

An issue of cardboard money has been placed in circulation by the Economy Grocery Stores of Savannah, Ga. They are of white cardboard, about the size of a 25-cent piece, with a metal rim to protect the edge. On one side is printed "Economy War Penny," and on the other side, written in ink, "E. G. Co." They are used for making change at the stores of the company when short of cents, and are redeemable at any time in cash or merchandise by the company.

ADVOCATES BRITISH EMPIRE COINAGE.

The presence of so much Colonial silver in circulation just now will make most of us advocates for a British Empire coinage. For we cannot understand why a shilling coined by the British Mint in Australia is not worth a shilling here unless taken by an Australian soldier or traveller to the Commonwealth Bank for exchange. Nothing is more annoying than to be given an Australian or Canadian coin and find it almost impossible to negotiate it.—*London Chronicle*.

MORE NICKEL COINS FOR ECUADOR.

The National Government of Ecuador has authorized the Banco Comercial y Agrícola of Guayaquil, says Commercial Attache William F. Montavon, at Lima, Peru, to have coined at the Philadelphia Mint nickel coins of denominations of 5 and 10 centavos to the total value of 200,000 sucres. Silver coins have disappeared from circulation, and the supply of small bills and subsidiary coins is not sufficient for the business of the country at present, hence the need for additional small coins.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXI.

MARCH, 1918.

No. 3

BACK VOLUMES AND NUMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIST FOR SALE.

In the December and January issues of this magazine we offered for sale back volumes for 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, with a summary of the contents of each volume. A few volumes of those years still remain for sale. This month we offer two more volumes—those for 1898 and 1899. The principal feature of these two volumes is the descriptive list of "American Store or Business Cards," by Dr. B. P. Wright. At that time Dr. Wright had formed one of the largest, perhaps the largest, collection of store cards ever brought together, and the list was made from his own specimens. It is the only list of business tokens ever published, and being the pioneer work it is naturally incomplete, though of inestimable value to collectors interested in United States tokens.

Volume for 1898.—This volume is complete in twelve numbers. Besides Dr. Wright's list of Store Cards, it contains installments of papers begun in the previous volume, and other articles of numismatic value. Included in its contents are:

"American Store and Business Cards," by Dr. B. P. Wright, with many illustrations.

"The Tin and Pewter Coins of Great Britain," by W. Thurston.

The Coins of Aix-la-Chapelle and Augsburg.

"The Coinage of China," by J. A. Brudin.

"The Coins of Republican Rome," by Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

The Coins of Anhalt.

"The 1804 Dollar."

"A Rare Astor Medal."

"A Numismatic History of the Thaler Coins of Germany," by Ph. Heinsberger.

"The Jackson Tokens," by F. W. Doughty.

"The Judas Coin."

"Postage and Fractional Currency of the United States," by Geo. W. Rice.

"The Oldest Coins of Mark Brandenburg," by Ph. Heinsberger.

"The Coins of Genoa," by Ph. Whiteway.

"The Money of Porto Rico," by Trumbull White.

In addition to the above there is the usual miscellany, reports of meetings of societies, etc. Many of the leading articles are fully illustrated. This volume, as well as the following volume, should sell for double the price asked. Complete in twelve numbers. Price, \$1.50.

Volume for 1899.—Complete in twelve numbers. Its contents are briefly summarized as follows:

"American Store and Business Cards," by Dr. B. P. Wright.

"Postage and Fractional Currency of the United States," by Geo. W. Rice.

The Coins of Altenberg.

"The Coins of Genoa," by Ph. Whiteway.

"War Decorations."

"Recent Finds of Ancient Manuscript and Judean Coins in Palestine."

"The 1804 Dollar Again."

"Holy Coins. A Recent Agitation."

"U. S. Quarter Dollar of 1892," by Geo. W. Rice.

"The Coins of Republican Rome," by Dr. Geo. F. Heath.

"The Medals of China," by J. A. Brudin.

"The King's Coins: The First Money Minted for Canada."

The usual shorter miscellaneous articles, meetings of societies, etc., combined with the above, make this volume one of exceptional interest. Illustrated as usual. Price, complete volume, 12 numbers, \$1.50.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

(Copyright, 1918, by the American Numismatic Association.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE \$100.00 INTEREST-BEARING NOTE OF MAY, 1862.

(No. 44 in this Series.)

This is known as an "Interest-bearing note." It bears interest at the rate of two cents per day, and interest began on the date written on the bill, which was also the date of its issue. This is called by collectors a "Milk-maid" note, and is further known as a "white-steam" bill, the steam from the locomotive showing white. In the centre, train of cars with old-fashioned wood-burning locomotive stopping for passengers. Near by, a railroad-track laborer with spade. Note the placing of one telegraph wire on the tops of the poles, as in the early days of telegraphing. In the background, an old-fashioned side-wheel steam sailing vessel. Lower left corner, farm scene with milkmaid.

This note was payable six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and was not fundable. This is a series "Ae" note, No. 1387. Lithographed by Hoyer and Ludwig, Richmond, Virginia. The back of this bill shows printing in red ink. A large "C," "100" and "One Hundred Dollars." It is claimed that this printing has been done since the War by private parties to make a supposed new variety of Confederate money. It has on its back the following indorsements:

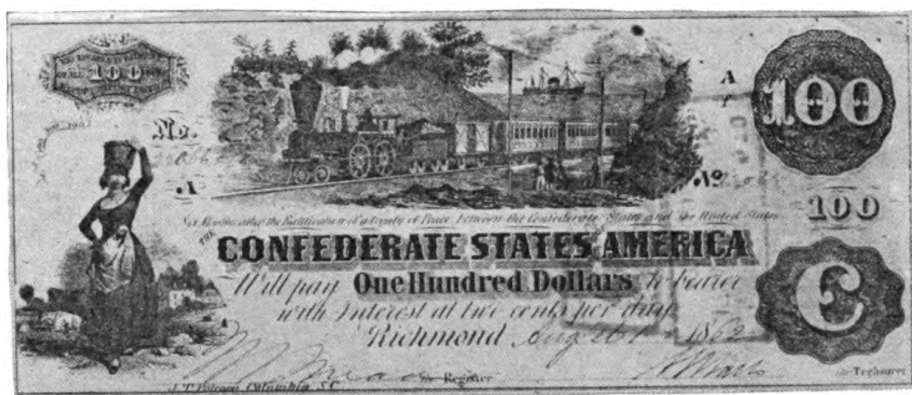
"Interest paid to 1st January, 1863, at Raleigh, North Carolina," also, "Interest paid to 1st January, 1864, at Raleigh, N. C." One of these notes printed red on back is said to have been sold in New York for \$21 as late as 1890. The same note is also to be found printed on the back in green.

There are fifteen varieties of this note, the difference being mainly in the serial letters. Probably about 10,000 issued in all.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

A newly created medal, "France's Gratitude," was handed by President Poincare to King Albert of Belgium when passing through Paris, February 4th, for the south of France. The medal was awarded to the Queen of Belgium on behalf of the French Government.

J. DEL.



THE \$100.00 INTEREST-BEARING NOTE OF 1862.

(No. 45 in this Series.)

This is known as an "Interest-bearing note." This is also a "white-steam" bill of the same design as the bill preceding (No. 44 in this collection). Back of note plain, but with the following indorsements:

"Interest paid to 1st January, 1863, at Augusta (Ga.)," in black.

"Interest paid to 1st January, 1864, at Augusta (Ga.)," in red.

"Interest paid to 1st January, 1865, at Augusta (Ga.)," in blue.

Payable six months after ratification of a Treaty of Peace, with interest at two cents per day, but not fundable into stocks or bonds of the Confederate States.

Dated Aug. 1st, 1862. Series "Af," No. 22066.

Lithographed by J. T. Paterson, Columbia, South Carolina.

There are thirty-two varieties of this note and thirty-two varieties engraved by J. T. Paterson & Co.

Total issue unknown.

A NATIONAL DUTY.

The Treasury of the United States has a great deal of money to raise and it can not be raised by bankers alone, says Secretary McAdoo. The banks of this country can not alone sustain America's needs in this war and extend to our allies the essential aid which they must have to continue the war.

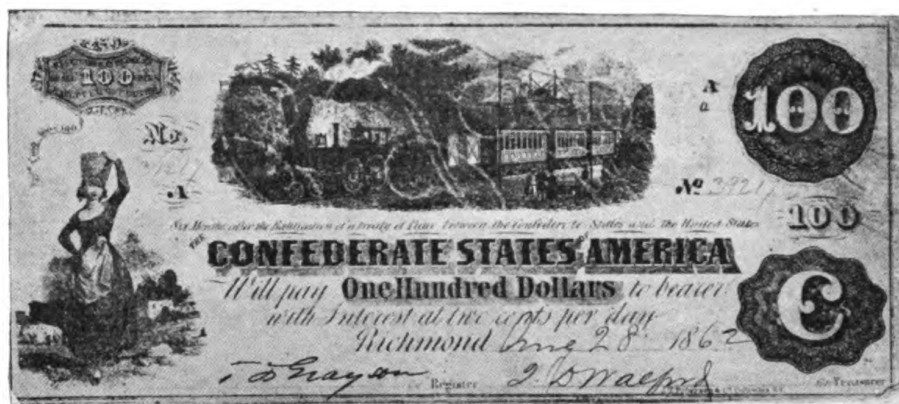
The rich of this country can not do it alone; the men of this country can not do it alone; the women of this country can not do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determined to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

The Secretary of the Treasury says this question is before every American—"Are you willing to help the fighting men of our Nation, and in helping them to help yourselves? Are you willing in helping them and helping yourselves to make liberty supreme throughout the world and to make the atrocities, the infamous and unspeakable crimes against civilization committed by Germany impossible forever in the future?"

GERMAN MEDALS IN BRITISH MUSEUM.

Specimens of twenty-one medals issued in Germany during the present war have been presented to the British Museum recently. One of the most interesting items in the collection is a large cast-iron medal representing an air attack on London in the early part of the war, with Zeppelins soaring over the Tower Bridge.

J. DEL.



THE \$100.00 BILL OF 1862.

(No. 46 in this Series.)

This is known as an "Interest-bearing note." It bears interest at the rate of two cents a day. This is similar to the two preceding bills (Nos. 44 and 45 in this collection), except that it shows a fine mist or diffused steam coming from the locomotive. It is therefore not a "white-steam" note. It is a curious fact that the diffused steam and train and milkmaid designs appear on old notes of the Mousam River Bank of Sanford, Me., issued in the early 50's. Payable six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace, with interest at two cents per day, but not fundable into stocks or bonds.

Indorsements on back of bill as follows:

"Interest paid to 1st January, 1864, at Tallahassee (Fla.)."

"Interest paid to 1st January, 1865, at Augusta (Ga.)."

Back of note without printing. This is a Series "Aa" note, No. 39217, dated Aug. 28, 1862. Engraved by J. T. Paterson & Co., Columbia, S. C., and printed on paper watermarked "C. S. A." in large, bold script letters. There are ninety-six varieties of this bill on various papers, with and without watermarks, including notes dated 1863.

Total issue unknown.

GREECE TO MINT MORE SILVER COINS.

Consul General Alexander W. Weddell, at Athens, reports that a royal decree published in the Government Gazette of October 27 (old style) authorizes the issue by the Greek Government of silver 1 and 2 drachma pieces up to the value of 33,000,000 drachmas (\$6,369,000) to be coined from silver bars, in accordance with the provisions of the treaties of the Latin Monetary Union.

In the event that coinage is at present inexpedient, the Government is empowered to issue directly through the Ministry of Finance a series of 1 and 2 drachma notes up to the amount of 30,000,000 drachmas (\$5,790,000). These bills will be accepted at par throughout the Kingdom and will be receivable in payment of public taxes and debts. They will be withdrawn as the silver coins are issued, being taken in exchange therefor.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE SILVER COINS?

The scarcity of Sweden's subsidiary coins is reported of late to be greater than ever. In spite of the high pressure at the mint, the coins disappear as quickly as they can be struck. As to the copper coins, it probably may be explained on account of the smuggling to foreign countries. But what about the silver coins? Officials are unable to solve the mystery in any other plausible manner than that a panic similar to that which occurred at the outbreak of the war has caused the public, as soon as possible, to exchange all paper for hard money.—(Free translation by J. DEL.)



THE \$100.00 BILL OF VARIOUS DATES AUG. 26th, 1862, TO JAN. 8th, 1863.

(No. 47 in this Series.)

Interest-bearing note with written date, November 20th, 1862. This is the same class of note as the three preceding notes (Nos. 44, 45, 46 in this collection), but of a new design, and engraved instead of lithographed. In the centre, negroes hoeing cotton, a typical Southern scene. Lower right corner, figure representing Columbia carrying a wreath of victory, with rising sun in the background. Lower left corner, bust of John Caldwell Calhoun, born in South Carolina, March 18, 1782. Entered Yale University in 1802, and graduated with distinction. Elected to the Legislature of his State in 1808; member of the National House of Representatives in 1811. In 1817 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Monroe. Elected Vice-President in 1824, and again in 1828. On March 6, 1844, he was appointed Secretary of State by President Tyler. He had the indisputable basis of all high character, unspotted integrity and honor unimpeached. From 1811, when he entered Congress, until his death, he was rarely absent from Washington. Died at Washington, D. C., March 31st, 1850. Attention is called to the portrait of Mr. Calhoun on the \$1000 bill (No. 4 in this collection). Here is a case where different engravers at different times and places, and evidently working from different portraits, as shown by the marked differences in position, have produced likenesses of Mr. Calhoun, remarkable in their resemblance to each other.

Back of bill without printing but with the following indorsements:

- "Interest paid to 1st January, 1863, at Augusta."
- "Interest paid to 1st January, 1864, at Charleston."
- "Interest paid to 1st January, 1865, at Charleston."

This is a series "X" note, No. 65017, payable six months after a Treaty of Peace, with interest at two cents per day. This bill is printed on parchment or bond paper watermarked "C. S. A." in large script letters. There were ninety-six varieties of this note, with dates from Aug. 26th, 1862, to Jan. 8th, 1863 (60 dated 1862 and 36 dated 1863), written in, on plain paper and various watermarked papers, as follows: "C. S. A." in script and block letters, "J. Whatman 1862," and "Hodgkinson & Co., Wookey Hole Mill." The total issue was about 200,000 of each letter W to Z. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, South Carolina.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PAPER "SMALL CHANGE" IN NORWAY.

The Norges Bank has recently put into circulation 40,000 crowns worth of 1-crown notes (at normal exchange the Norwegian crown is worth 26.8 cents U. S. currency). These notes have been issued to meet the shortage of small silver change which has been felt in Norway for some time past. The same rule pertains in regard to these notes as for silver coinage of corresponding value, namely, that no one is obliged to accept a sum exceeding 20 crowns in a single payment.

CHINESE COINS.

By A. W. FERRIN.

United States Commercial Attache at Peking.

To the minds of most people, who have not visited China in recent years, the words "Chinese coins" connote thin round pieces of copper with square holes in the centers, through which a cord may be run. "Cash" are indeed still to be found in the remoter provinces, in spite of the assiduity with which the Japanese have been buying them up and melting them down for their copper content, which is worth more than the value of the "cash" as a medium of exchange. But "cash" are rarely seen in the larger cities, and the accumulation of 100 cash in Peking recently required visits to a dozen cash shops, and then the pieces were unstrung. Requests for a "string of cash" were everywhere met with the answer "mayo," which is the Chinese equivalent of the Americanism "nothing doing."

Silver dollars, with subsidiary silver 20 and 10-cent pieces and coppers representing 10 cash, or one cent, have superseded "cash" everywhere except up country. Since 1915 the government has been gradually and successfully introducing a standard silver dollar known as the "yuan," not because it bears the image of Yuan Shih Kai, which it does, but because the Chinese word "yuan" means a "round object." Recently 50, 20 and 10-cent subsidiaries of the yuan, which are in fact what they are called, have been coming into circulation alongside the old 20 and 10-cent pieces, which are not the fifth or tenth part of a dollar, but whatever the cash shops say they are. These older subsidiaries, with copper coins, are the "small money" which travellers soon find are not decimal subdivisions of "big money." At present it takes twelve of the old 10-cent pieces, six of the old 20-cent pieces or 120 old coppers to make a dollar at most of the Peking cash shops, but variations from this temporary standard are numerous. Two yuan 50-cent pieces, five 20-cent pieces, ten 10-cent pieces or 100 coppers make a dollar, according to law, and anybody who refuses to accept them at these values may be punished by fine of from ten to one thousand dollars.

The Mexican dollar still circulates, but in lessening numbers, while the various dragon and other old dollars are being but gradually replaced by the new yuans. Some 200,000,000 of the yuan dollars have been put into circulation, and during the past year (1917) the yuan subsidiaries, 50-cent, 20-cent, 10-cent and 1-cent pieces, have been gaining headway, but they are not yet common. Even in Peking the 1-mace 44-candareen pieces of the Manchus (20 cents) and the 72-candareen piece (10 cents) are still the popular "small money," in the face of the obvious advantage of the decimally divided yuan coinage.

One of the first objects of the revolutionists of 1911 was the establishment of a uniform coinage. How well that object was realized is indicated by the fact that Dr. Guiseppe Ros has collected no fewer than 126 different coins struck or cast since the beginning of the republican regime, including 10 different silver dollars and two one tael pieces. The existence of these one tael pieces, should not be misunderstood, however. The tael is not normally a coin, but a Chinese ounce of silver, and the tael coins discovered by Dr. Ros are "freaks" struck in Sinkiang in 1912, which never circulated to any extent. Bullion silver is, for convenience, cast into "shoes" of so many taels, which are not in any sense coins, though 50 tael "shoes" are in common use between banks, and even a 1-tael piece can, with difficulty, be obtained as a curiosity.

It was not until the third year of the republic (1915) that the national coinage act was passed and the "yuan," popularly known as the Yuan Shih Kai dollar, became the legal unit. Meantime the many other dollars of provincial origin had obtained more or less wide acceptance, and it will be a long time before the yuan completely displaces these dollars and the old dragon dollars of the Manchus. Dragon flags have been driven off the streets, but dragon money is harder to conquer.

Of the silver dollars struck since the birth of the republic, three bear the image of Yuan Shih Kai, two of Li Yuan Hung, and one of Sun Yat Sen, who also appears on a gold dollar. The others are less personal, and bear some kind of republican emblem. Yuan Shih Kai, besides having his

face on three silver dollars, is commemorated by three imperial coins, issued while he was trying to make himself emperor.

The imperial coins of Yuan Shi Kai, or of Hung-Hsien, to call him by his "reign name," are:

Ten dollars gold, bearing the head of Yuan Shih Kai on the obverse and on the reverse a dragon (emblem of empire) grasping a bunch of arrows in its left front paw and a sceptre in the right, with "The Empire of China" above it and below the words "The Beginning of the Hing Hsien" and "Ten Dollars."

One chio, silver (10 cents), the obverse of which contains the words "First Year of Hung Hsien" and "In Commemoration of the Change of Regime," in addition to the words "Silver Coin of China" in a central circle. On the reverse is a dragon crawling around the words "One Chio."

Ten cash, bronze, reading on the obverse, in English, "The First Year of Hung Shuan (the name is romanized wrong) Ten Cash," and on the other side "Copper Coin of the Value of Ten (cash)," "First Year of Hung Hsien" and "Commemorative of the Change of the Regime" in Chinese, with floral ornaments.

The ten-dollar gold piece (struck at Tientsin) was never circulated, and the silver 10-cent piece, minted in Hunan, was soon withdrawn from circulation.

The 123 republican coins collected by Dr. Ros include silver dollars, 20 and 10-cent silver pieces, copper cents; bronze and copper pieces of 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cash; two chio, one chio, one fen, five li, five mace, and 1 mace and 44 candareens, silver. The last-named is of the same denomination as the 20-cent piece of the Manchus, who also had a 72-candareen piece (10 cents), which is still in extensive circulation.

Peking, December 10, 1917.

"BELGIUM'S APPEAL."

The illustration below is that of the medal issued a few months ago by the Belgian Children's Relief Committee of Philadelphia, which was described in our issue of August, 1917. It was issued upon the suggestion of Mr. Samuel S. Fleisher, the well-known yarn manufacturer and philanthropist of that city. One of the medals is presented to each of the contributors to the fund.



The illustration is from a photograph of the artist's model, and is somewhat larger than the medal, which is 1 3/8 by 1 1/8 inches. The only inscription is at the bottom—"Belgium's Appeal." The designer was Mr. Albert Laessle of Germantown, Pa., to whom we are indebted for the photograph of the model. The medals are by Messrs. Davidson of Philadelphia. The reverse is blank.

THE COINS OF HAWAII.

By JNO. P. G. ARNDT.

Having visited the Hawaiian Islands on my return trip from New Zealand and the South Sea Islands in the summer and autumn of 1911, and taking a special interest in collecting coins, I came to the conclusion of writing this article on the former coins of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Prior to the year 1883 there existed for circulation in Hawaii only the coins of the United States of America, England, France, Mexico and some of the South American Republics, with the exception of a local currency issued at Lahainaluna about the year 1850, consisting of 3 Keneta (cents), 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Dala (dollar) pieces printed on square pieces of cardboard, and some notes issued by Ladd & Co. of Honolulu in 1848. Besides this paper currency there were in circulation copper coins, the Hapa Haneri pieces with bust of King Kamehameha III on obverse and date 1847; on reverse, value, "Hapa Haneri" within wreath, and the words "Aupuni Hawaii," signifying Kingdom of Hawaii, of which four varieties



Copper Cent of 1847.

exist. In 1862 there was issued by John Thomas Waterhouse of Honolulu a tradesman's token with portrait of King Kamehameha IV, struck in white metal, for small change in the islands. But of a regular coinage we cannot speak until the accession of King Kalakaua I to the throne of Hawaii in February, 1874, who in the year 1881, in company with Colonel Judd, his Chamberlain, and the Hon. William N. Armstrong, his Commissioner of Immigration, on a trip around the world, was approached in Vienna, Austria, by officials representing the French and Belgian mints, with a view to having a national coinage issued for his island kingdom. By order of the King, patterns for the new coins were struck of the denomination of 5 Keneta (cents) in nickel, bearing on the reverse a garter surmounted by the royal crown enclosing the figure 5, with the Hawaiian motto, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono." But owing to a mistake of the engravers of the coins, the word "Au" was substituted in place of "Ua." The obverse had the portrait of Kalakaua to left with title "King of Sandwich Islands," and the date 1881. The King, of course, was so pleased with the impression of an independent coinage that he ordered several hundred pieces to be coined for circulation, but owing to the fault of the metal his native subjects did not approve of the new coins, consequently many were either destroyed or distributed among his friends, so that his realm was without an independent coinage until Claus Spreckels, a banker and sugar planter, in 1883 approached His Majesty on the subject of having a silver coinage struck for the benefit of the Hawaiian nation.



Nickel Five Cents of 1881.

Accordingly, application was made by the Hawaiian Government for the coinage at the San Francisco Mint of \$1,000,000 in silver of denominations

to correspond with the silver coins of the United States of America in fineness and weight, regulations of the 9th of November, 1883, by the Secretary of the United States Treasury as required by Act of January 29th, 1874. The coinage applied for having been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, with his approval, fixed the charges for coining the number of pieces specified, and the charges having been paid, the coinage was commenced on November 17, 1883. The dies prepared for the purpose and furnished by the agent of the Hawaiian Government were, upon completion of the coinage in June, 1884, forwarded to and remained in the possession of the Director of the Mint. The application specified the coinage of a piece of the value of "one-eighth of a dollar," but this was subsequently changed to a piece of "Ten Cents." The total coinage, in pieces and value, was as follows:

Denomination:	Pieces.	Value.
Dollars	500,000	\$ 500,000
Half Dollars	700,000	350,000
Quarter Dollars	500,000	125,000
Dimes	250,000	25,000
Total	1,950,000	\$1,000,000

The designs for the Hawaiian silver coins were prepared by Mr. Charles Barber of the Philadelphia Mint, and in beauty and workmanship almost excel our own coins of the United States. The reverse of the dollar represents the Royal Hawaiian Coat of Arms on mantle supported with the Star of the Order of Kamehameha suspended; around, the Hawaiian motto, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono." The figure 1 to left and letter D to right; in exergue, "Akahi Dala," signifying one dollar.



Silver Dollar of 1883.

The Hawaiian Coat of Arms was designed by Haalilio and was adopted by the Legislative Council in 1845. The white balls, Puloulou, were placed at the sides of the door of the King's house and indicated protection to whomsoever entered. The triangular flag, Puela, at the fess point, was an ancient flag of the Hawaiian chiefs. The name of the crossed spears supporting the flag is Alia. The men bearing the Kahili and spear were Kamanawa and Kamceiamoku, twin brothers, high chiefs of Kona, Hawaii, the latter a devoted friend of Kamehameha I.

The motto, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono." Translation in English, "The life of the land is in righteousness."

The half and quarter dollar pieces bear the crowned shield with motto as above and inscription, "Hapalua ½-D" for the former and "Hapaha ¼-D" for the latter. The design for the one-eighth of a dollar on reverse is the value within wreath expressed in the Hawaiian language, "Hapawelu," surmounted with crown and motto as the other coins; in exergue, in English, "Eighth Dollar."

For the dime piece the design is similar to the last, only the inscription reads "One Dime"; in exergue, "Umi Keneta" (ten cents). The obverses of all the coins have the bust of "Kalakaua I, King of Hawaii," and in the field below, the year 1883. They are all with milled edge.

The Hawaiian Government issued against deposits of this silver coinage Treasury notes in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

An Act approved July 17, 1884, by the Hawaiian Legislature and King Kalakaua to regulate the currency is as follows:

"From and after December 1st, 1884, the gold coins of the United States of America shall be standard and legal tender at their nominal value in payment of all debts, public and private, within the Kingdom of Hawaii. Further, the standard silver coins of the United States of America and the silver coins of the Kingdom of Hawaii shall be from and after December 1st, 1884, a legal tender at their nominal values for any amount not exceeding \$10 in any one payment. From and after December 1st, 1884, gold and silver coins other than the coins of the United States and Hawaii shall be received in the Treasury at a rate not exceeding their bullion value, for Government dues, duties and taxes. Chapter 37 of Session Laws of 1880, being an act to provide for a national coinage, is hereby repealed; this repeal to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1884."



Unofficial Pattern Dollar of 1891.

With the accession of Queen Liliuokalani in 1891 there was issued unofficially in England, by R. Huth, Esq., a pattern silver dollar bearing on obverse the bust of Liliuokalani with inscription in Latin, "Liliuocalania Dei Gratia"; on reverse, hemisphere showing Hawaiian Islands, "Hawaiiarum Regina, 1891"; in exergue, "Akahi Dala." Also, a \$20 gold piece was coined with same portrait and inscription on obverse, reverse showing with wreath two Puloulou Staffs surmounted with Hawaiian crown; below, "20 Dala." To my knowledge there are only four specimens of those gold coins in existence.

After the abrogation of the monarchy January 17, 1893, there was issued by the same gentleman a pattern silver dollar of the Princess Kaiulani, former heir apparent to the throne of Hawaii, showing on obverse bust of princess to right, surrounded by 3 dolphins, with inscription in Latin as follows: "Caiulania Liliuocalaniae Reginae Sororis Filia." Reverse, showing hemisphere of the Hawaiian Islands, "Spes Publica. Oct. XVI. MDCCCXCIII" (October 16, 1893).

The dies for the coins were prepared by J. H. Pinches, Esq., in England and never circulated, but were held by friends and admirers of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and are to some extent rare and much sought after by numismatists. But since the annexation of Hawaii in 1898 by the United States of America, most of the Hawaiian silver coins have gone into Uncle Sam's melting pot in San Francisco, so that collectors of coins will some day pay handsome prices for obtaining any of those pieces representing the former coinage of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

To those who are interested in collecting Medals, Military and Civic Decorations issued under the different Kings of Hawaii, I will give herewith a complete list of their foundation, etc., as follows:

Premium Medal in silver and bronze, issued by the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, organized in 1850 by King Kamehameha III. Size 64. Designed by Mitchell of Boston, Mass.

Order of Kamehameha I, organized by King Kamehameha V, April 11th, 1865, in 3 classes.

Order of Kalakaua I, founded by King Kalakaua I, February 12, 1874, in 4 classes, to commemorate his accession to the throne.

Order of the Crown of Hawaii, September 12, 1882, in 7 classes.

Order of Kapiolani, August 30, 1880, in 7 classes, for services rendered by women, including the Kapiolani Medal for art and sciences.

Order of the Star of Oceania, December 16, 1886, in 7 classes.

The last four orders were founded by King Kalakaua I for presentation in recognition of services rendered the king and country.

TOKENS HAVING REFERENCE TO NATIONAL AND HOME DEFENCE.

By S. H. HAMER.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

A token which has every appearance of being one of Skidmore's manufacture is:

53.—Obv., A bust to right. Legend, GEORGE. III. REX. Rev., In eight lines, TO COMEMERATE (Sic) HIS MAJESTY VIEWING THE DUTCH PRIZES AT THE NORE OCTR 30. 1797. Edge, diagonally milled.

Among Thomas Spence's political tokens are some having reference to sailors. The following specimens have been selected for notice, as they have no political reference by the design of the reverse, viz.:

54.—Obv., Within a beaded circle, a youth with cap in right hand. Legend, A MARINE SOCIETY BOY. Rev., A sailor smoking, and holding in his left hand a tobacco pouch. Legend, A TRUE HEARTED SAILOR. Edge-reading, SPENCE DEALER IN COINS LONDON.

Jonas Hanway published a book entitled, "An Account of the Marine Society, Recommending the Piety and Policy of the Institution, and pointing out the Advantages accruing to the Nation; with the Motives for establishing it, also a full detail of their Rules and Forms of Business. With a list of the Subscribers from the commencement, in July, 1756, to September 30, 1759. Also a Proposal for accommodating the Boys, equipped by them, in the Merchants service, when the War is finished.

"By Mercy and Truth Iniquity is purged.

"The sixth edition adapted to the present time. By Mr. Hanway. London, M. DCCC. LIX."

The book has a frontispiece on which is depicted a ragged lad being directed to join the Society, to which a number of youths are shown advancing.

Preceding the Rules is a folding plate, showing the General Committee at the seamen's office, over the Royal Exchange; here lads, some half naked, are being received and clothed in the garb of the Society. Another engraving shows lads being introduced to Britannia, who directs them to the Marine Society's Warehouse, where they are supplied with clothing. A motto above the engraving is, "For the Service of Our Country."

Another plate shows a mother, beseeching Britannia, this preceding "A Proposal in Behalf of Boys on board the King's Ships, for such Distribution of them in the Merchant Service, and other Employments, as shall tend most to their preservation, and render them most useful to the Public, after the conclusion of the War."

Hence we see the connection between the Marine Society Boy and the True-Hearted Sailor.

Another token has on the

55.—Obverse, An anchor separating a pair of hearts; above it, a regal crown. Legend, WHEN THIS YOU SEE REMEMBER ME. Rev., In 9 lines, T SPENCE BOOKSELLER DEALER IN PRINTS & COINS N 8 LITTLE TURNSTILE HOLBOB LONDON. Edge, diagonally milled.

Another has on the

56.—Obv., A man being "pressed" for service by sailors. Legend, BRITISH LIBERTY DISPLAYED. Rev., Two boys and a turnstile. Legend, LITTLE TURNSTILE HALFPENNY. Edge, plain.

Another of very significant design is:

57.—Obv., A sailor brandishing a cutlass. Legend, TOM TACKLE IS RICH FOR KING AND COUNTRY. Rev., A disabled sailor begging. Legend, TOM TACKLE IS POOR. MY COUNTRY SERVED. Edge, plain.

The invasion of this country was intended by the French. Rafts or flat-bottomed boats were to be used.

An interesting work on this subject, with a coloured plate showing the type of raft, has on the title-page: "Voluntary Contributions. An Appeal to the Head and Heart of every man and woman in Great Britain, respecting the threatened French invasion, and the importance of immediately coming forward with Voluntary Contributions. 1798." The raft, as illustrated, is "fearfully and wonderfully" designed; that "great brass cannon of gigantic size," and those six smaller ones, "for attacking in front, in case of resistance, when landing," would no doubt be regarded as invincible, but they never had an opportunity of effecting an invasion.

A penny token having reference to the subject is:

58.—Obv., The British flag and a drum flanked by two flags on each side, inscribed, respectively, SPAIN. PEACE. FRANCE. HOLLAND. The flagpoles of the three national flags are shown with the top portions broken. Legend, BRITAIN TRIUMPHANT. Rev., A representation of an "invasion raft" at sea. Exergue, A. D. 1798. Legend, FRENCH. FOLLY. IN. BUILDING. RAFTS. Edge-reading, I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY.

59.—Another from the same obverse die has the following reverse: Within a circle, an inscription in five lines, T. WOOD SALESMAN GOSPORT. VALUE. ONE PENNY. Legend, GOSPORT PENNY TOKEN. 1798. Edge-reading, as last.

Although this bears the name of one purporting to be the issuer, such a person has not been traced, and, as Charles Pye says, "There is a Gosport Penny made for sale," we may reasonably conclude that the two were made for sale to collectors.

It is worth noting that the flags connected with the broken flagstaves have reference to the several victories, viz., by Sir John Jervis over the Spaniards, Feb. 14, 1797; by Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet in October, 1797, and to Nelson's victory of the Battle of the Nile in August, 1798.

The following is taken from the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1798. "The rafts which are now building in the bason of Ostend advance with great celerity. They are formed of very long and thick beams and solid planks, strongly bound together, and laid on a triple row of casks. A number of these rafts may be joined together, and one formed of as great length and breadth as may be desired."

It will have been noticed that all the tokens described have had reference to the navy, and naval commanders. There is, however, one which refers to a military commander who was engaged in national defence. His portrait appears on a penny token.

60.—Obv., A bust to left in military costume. Legend, CHARLES MARQUIS CORNWALLIS. Rev., A figure of Fame standing between military trophies. Legend, HIS FAME RESOUNDS FROM EAST TO WEST. Edge-reading, VALUE ONE PENNY AT P. DECK'S POST OFFICE BURY 1794.

A white metal medal of similar design is:

61.—Obv., A bust in military costume partly to right, the die sinker's initials, W. M., to front. Legend, CHARLES MARQUIS CORNWALLIS. Rev., A figure of Fame between military trophies. Exergue, 1794. Legend, AB ORI O ENTE AD OCCASUM (From East to West).

An obituary notice in the Gentleman's Magazine informs us that he was born Dec. 31st, 1738. He died Oct. 5, 1805, at Ghazipur, in the Province of Benares. He was a soldier and a statesman; he fought for the preservation of an empire in America, but was defeated. In no part of the British Empire will the death of this venerable and amiable nobleman be more lamented than in Ireland. His administration in that country was short, but it was successful. He put down rebellion, captured an invading enemy, established a legitimate and merciful Government, and abolished a system of violence and arbitrary rule. He was appointed by the Directors of the East India Company, in 1786, to the Governorship of Bengal. His death took place on the date mentioned while travelling from Calcutta towards the upper provinces, with the intention of taking personal command of the army. Travelling by boat meant restricted exercise. This caused a loss of appetite, which brought on extreme debility. Despite it all, he proceeded forward, but was at last obliged to be put on shore at Ghazipur, about 1000 miles from Calcutta, where he died. On this being

announced, all the neighboring chiefs sent messengers to offer their condolence. Much satisfaction was expressed on their being assured that the same line of conduct adopted by the Marquis would be pursued by his successor. Amongst the numerous arrangements which he made for conciliating the nations by alleviating the burdens under which they laboured he ordered that a contribution of three lacks of rupees, which had been levied at Barhampore for the support of the troops, should be repaid to the inhabitants by installments.

This concludes the section dealing with the tokens for National Defence. Those having reference to Home Defence, and which form an equally interesting series, are as follows:

The possibility of this country being invaded by an enemy has in times past, as at present, caused the inhabitants to volunteer for defence of the country. A number of Eighteenth Century Tokens have reference to such. Taken chronologically, the first for consideration is:

62.—Obv., A mounted dragoon. Legend, PRO REGE ET PATRIA. Exergue, QUEEN'S BAYS. Rev., A view of a barracks. Upon a label, above it, NORWICH BARRACKS 1793. Edge-reading, PAYABLE AT JOHN ROOKS.

The issuer was a carpenter in Fish-gate Street.

These also appear with plain rounded edge. They are also struck on brass and silver flans.

63.—A variety has the obverse from a die on which the period at end of legend almost touches the horse's tail.

64.—Another variety from the same obverse die has a new reverse of similar design to the last, but the lines indicating the "courses" in the wall are sunk, whereas in the previous instance they were raised.

65.—From the obverse die of the first mentioned token, with a reverse die for a Hampshire token, viz., Britannia seated to left, legend, RULE BRITANNIA, exergue, 1795, some mules were struck, some with edge-reading, PAYABLE IN LONDON, the remainder engrailed, others with a plain edge not in collar.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SERRATED COINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

By SIGMUND KRAUSZ.

The serrating (giving a tooth edge) of gold and silver coins is said to have originated with the Carthaginians about 300 B. C. Some bronze coins of the Seleucidian kings of the middle of the second century B. C., as well as certain Macedonian coins, are also of the same description, but in those countries the custom was of comparatively short duration.

In Rome it prevailed for a long time. The first Republican pieces of this kind are about contemporaneous with those of Carthage. They are of the early anonymous type of the dioscure with the wheel symbol, and were probably issued in imitation of the serrated Punic coins, which enjoyed high credit.

Their issue was not continued for a long period, and only about a hundred and fifty years later were they again introduced, to be continued alongside the smooth-edged coins until the end of the Republic shortly before Christ.

The object of serrating coins cannot be satisfactorily explained, and has given numismatists much food for speculation. The theory that they were issued as a safeguard against counterfeiting seems not to hold good, as the existence of a number of plated (*fouree*) coins, as well as the Seleucidian and Macedonian bronze issues of this character, excludes the possibility that they were invented to prevent forgery.

Serrated coins were mostly issued by the provincial mints, and are, as a rule, of crude fabric. They were largely imitated by the barbarians, and this permits of the conclusion that they were specially coined for the intercourse with these peoples, who, according to Tacitus, in their commercial relations with Rome, showed a decided preference for the ancient denarii of this character on account of their greater weight and finer metal.

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1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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EDITORIAL.

TWO CENTS VS. THREE CENTS.

In normal times Congress does not take kindly to innovations, particularly on the question of our currency. Within the past year it has been compelled to do many unusual things, and will doubtless have to do many more before the war has been won. But whatever else it may do, we do not believe it will authorize the coinage of a 2-cent piece, upon the recommendation of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, merely to provide a convenient coin for purchasing newspapers, the price of which in many cities has recently been increased to two cents.

If Congress is to authorize the coinage of new denominations of coins to correspond with the prices of commodities in daily use, we respectfully submit that we need a 3-cent coin to buy a stamp, a 7-cent coin to buy a

pint of milk, a 9-cent coin to buy a pound of sugar, and a 23-cent coin to buy a gallon of gasoline. And the list might be extended indefinitely.

In our currency we need only a sufficient number of denominations of small coins to make purchases of all commodities with the handling of a minimum number of coins, either in the actual purchase or in receiving change. There is a gap in our coinage between the 1 cent and 5 cents that should be bridged. A 2-cent coin would help considerably, but a 3-cent piece would have greater utility for all purposes.

A new denomination of coin is not to be had for the asking. When it is asked for, if favorable action by Congress is expected, the request will have to be backed up by more logical argument than the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has presented.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The "Tray and Troy" Token.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Can you give me any information about the H. B. West token? Do you know whether the two dogs were exhibited at Crystal Palace in 1853, or did West simply use this building on the tokens? If not issued in 1853, do you know the date of issue?

H. G. BENNETT.

Louisville, Ky., February 8, 1918.

Mr. Bennett's queries are submitted to our readers. We have no information as to the history of this token.

THE 1918 ASSAY COMMISSION.

The American Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Society were both recognized in the appointment of members of the Assay Commission for 1918. Hon. William A. Ashbrook of Johnstown, Ohio, who headed the Commission, is an Honorary Member of the A. N. A., as well as Chairman of the Currency Committee of the present Congress. Dr. George F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co., New York City, is a member of the A. N. S.

The Commission was made up of the following gentlemen: Hon. William A. Ashbrook, M. C.; Mr. Will H. Rounds, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Mr. John L. McNeil, Durango, Colo.; Mr. W. P. Morris, Salem, Ill.; Mr. Samuel Newhouse, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. Calvin Page, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mr. L. V. Bassett, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Mr. A. C. Weiss, Duluth, Minn.; Mr. J. H. O'Neil, Boston, Mass.; Mr. L. W. Nieman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. Martin H. Glynn, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. Roy W. Keehn, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. S. B. Amidon, Wichita, Kans.; Mr. Robert P. Oldham, Seattle, Wash.; Mr. Kenneth M. Simpson, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. George F. Kunz, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Louis A. Fischer, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. F. Hillebrand, Bureau of Standards. In addition to the above members appointed by the President, the commission included, as ex-officio members, the Judge of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the assayer of the Assay Office at New York.

The commission met at the Philadelphia Mint on the 13th and 14th of February to test the weight and fineness of the coins reserved by the several mints of the United States during the calendar year 1917. At all the mints, out of every delivery of coins to the Treasury, a certain number of pieces are taken and forwarded under seal to the Philadelphia Mint for examination by the Assay Commission, in order to secure due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary and Anniversary Meetings, November 30th, 1917, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Professor F. P. Barnard presented to the Library a copy of his recently published work, "The Casting Counter and the Counter Board."

Mrs. F. E. Dixon, Mr. William Howat, of Melbourne, Australia, and Mr. G. Wuthrich, M.I.E.E., were elected members.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Andrew, read the Council's report, a portion of which is as follows:

The Council has the honour to present its Fourteenth Annual Report to the members.

On November 30th, 1916, the Society consisted of 18 Royal, 10 Honorary, and 389 Ordinary Members.

Since then the list of Royal Members has been reduced by 1, and that of Honorary Members also by 1.

Of the Ordinary Members your Council deeply regrets to report that the roll of losses is unusually heavy. Mr. Winstanley Carlyon-Britton, the eldest son of your Director, fell in action on the Western Front for the sake of the Great Cause. He was an original Life-Member of the Society, and in pre-war days a regular attender at the meetings. The sympathy of the members will be accorded to Major Carlyon-Britton and the family.

In the decease of the Duke of Norfolk the Society was deprived of a Life-Member, and one who helped at the date of its foundation. The death of Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., will be a loss, not only to this Society, but to the rest of archaeological England.

In the case of the loss of Mr. Thomas Henry Briggs, also an original member, his brother, Mr. Thomas Henry Briggs, F.E.S., has succeeded him in his membership and interest in the Society. So, also, the late Mr. John West, Corresponding Member of the Council for Abingdon, has been succeeded by his son, Mr. John G. T. West.

With the exception of the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, F.S.A., a member for but a few months, in whom many of the members have lost a friend, the following who have died during the year were original members, or joined the Society within its first year: Mr. Percival Barratt, Mr. Charles Adolphus Briggs, F.E.S., The Rev. C. F. Jones, Mr. Edward Jones, Mr. Horace Lambert, Mr. John D. Robinson, The Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, F.S.A.

The President, Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson, has again been able to preside at every meeting of the Society, and the general attendance has been well maintained, the exhibitions very good, and the papers read of both interest and importance.

The sympathy of the members will go forth to Mr. Dale, who has lost his youngest son, and to Miss H. Farquhar, who has lost her nephew, both bravely fighting on the Western Front in the defence of civilization.

No doubt due to the ever active interest of our Vice-President, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, and now the first Vice-President of the Institut Francais aux Etats-Unis, New York, the Executive Committee of that Institution has presented to the Society the third of the six impressions in bronze of its medal commemorating the recent French Mission to the United States. The members will appreciate the compliment paid to the Society by this act of courtesy.

The members nominated by the Council were elected, namely:

President—Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents—Miss Helen Farquhar; Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.; The Right Hon. Lord Grantley, F.S.A., D.L., J.P.; William Sharp Ogden, F.S.A.; The Rev. Edgar Rogers, M.A.; J. Sanford Saltus, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

Director—Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., D.L., J.P.

Treasurer—Alexander C. Hutchins, F.C.A.

Librarian—Raymond C. Carlyon-Britton.

Secretary—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

Council—Thomas Bearman; William Dale, F.S.A., F.G.S.; Lionel L. Fletcher; Grant R. Francis; Henry Garside; C. P. Hyman, J.P.; L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.; Mellor Lumb; H. Alexander Parsons; Walter Lewis Pocock;

Edward Shepherd; W. Beresford Smith; H. W. Taffs; Frederick Toplis; Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A.

The ballot for the John Sanford Saltus Medal, which is awarded by the ballot of the members triennially to the member whose paper appearing in the Society's publications is, in their opinion, the best in the interests of numismatic science, resulted in a majority of votes for Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., in recognition of his treatise on the British Coinage from the reign of Henry II to that of Henry III.

Professor and Mrs. Barnard having offered to exhibit the latter's remarkable collection, the evening was devoted to an exhibition of that curious and interesting series of personal medals, usually home-made, which assumes the form of engraved coins. In her notes accompanying the collection, Mrs. Barnard explained that the term "Love Tokens" commonly accorded them was a misnomer, because that particular branch of the series was perhaps the least interesting.

Many of these metallic records commemorate, sometimes seriously, sometimes satirically, political men and methods of the day; naval and military victories and, occasionally, misfortunes; views of cities and models of ships; the blazon of heraldry and the enterprise of trade; the call of religion and the lament of the prisoner; the huntsman and his hounds; the minstrel and his fiddle; the stage and the dance; the crime and the criminal, even the hanging in chains of a highwayman; for, as one of these little jettons has it, "all the world's a stage" upon them.

Mrs. Barnard's exhibition included nearly all the above subjects, and some of the pieces were beautifully engraved.

Admiral the Marquis of Milford-Haven showed his beautiful series of coins engraved or stamped with naval designs and subjects. Most of these were upon the silver currency of the eighteenth century, and represented named ships carved with that love of detail and finish so effective in the sailor's art. One piece, in particular, which represented the wreck of a man-of-war, was a miniature on silver.

Mr. Andrew showed a set of political and military medals of this order engraved by the same skilful hand, on some of which whole armies in battle were drawn, whilst others depicted, satirically, passing events in Bethnal Green.

Mr. Arthur Whitehead, of Salisbury, supplied the contemporary reports of the cause and manufacture of the medal which represented the hanging-in-chains of John Curtis for highway murder near Salisbury. Both Mrs. Barnard and Mr. F. W. Yeates exhibited specimens of this tragic memorial, one example giving even a detailed plan of the site.

Mr. Charlton showed a large collection of the class, both British and foreign.

Mr. James Berry, Mr. Taffs, and Mr. Fletcher also added interesting pieces to the series. In fact, the response to the Council's invitation to contribute to the success of this exhibition was so general and so abundant that it is quite impossible to do justice to it in this report, but it is hoped that it will presently materialize into print and picture in the *Journal*.

The President showed a series of silver coins commencing in the reign of Edward VI, which had been officially countermarked for fiscal purposes, and Mr. Lawrence showed that even forged imitations of the Spanish dollar had been accepted by the Treasury and duly countermarked with the head of George III. Mr. Taffs and Mr. Hamer demonstrated that the principle of countermarking had been extended to the token issues.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The thirty-second meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order in Room 402, 444 Market street, San Francisco, on Wednesday evening, January 30th, 1918, with President Huddart in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Beardslee, Mohr, Haigh, Haagensen, Rodgers, Huddart, Brandon, Hill and Sherow. Jno. A. Gill, 2500 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, was the guest of the evening.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

After the reading of the correspondence, the application of Jno. A. Gill was presented, and Mr. Gill was unanimously elected a member of the society.

The acting Secretary-Treasurer called attention to December and Janu-

any issues of *THE NUMISMATIST* received, the latter issue being of particular interest, as it contained an article on the Panama-Pacific coinage by Mr. Zerbe, Honorary 2nd Vice-President of this Society. He also mentioned the service being rendered by Mr. C. A. Burner of Normal, Ill., who, commencing with the issue of *The Philatelic Index* for January 15th, 1918, is publishing in tabulated form the auction prices realized at coin sales, this issue containing a complete report of the 192nd sale of Lyman H. Low, and Chapman's sale of December 15th, 1917.

The President then announced the advent of a new firm in San Francisco, The San Francisco Stamp and Coin Company, at present with a mail address at Box 3184, this city.

There being no further business to be transacted, the meeting adjourned to examine the coins exhibited, which were as follows:

By Basil Brandon: George IV Maundy set, 1, 2, 3 and 4 pence, uncirculated; sixpence, shilling, 1821, half crown, 1820, R. S. T. type, uncirculated; sixpence, 1824, shilling and half crown, 1825, shield and garter type, uncirculated; Lion sixpence and shilling, 1826, half crown, 1825, uncirculated; farthing, E. F.; halfpenny and penny, 1826, uncirculated.

Dr. S. C. Rodgers: Gold coins—Octagonal \$50; California Pioneer \$10; Utah \$5, \$20, first coinage; a series of \$5, \$3, \$2.50 and \$1, all in good condition; also English pound.

OLIVER G. BEARDSLEE, Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

BRANCH NO. 1, A. N. A., CHICAGO.

The January meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Friday, January 7. The following members were present: Messrs. Jonas, Ripstra, Josephson, Kelly, Davis, Borisch, Lawless, and Becker.

In the election of officers for the coming year J. T. Kelly was made President; L. Josephson, Vice-President, and R. E. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer. The new officers were installed with due ceremony.

The exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Jonas: Crown of Sigismund III of Poland, and 5 zloty of Poland, struck during the Revolution.

By Mr. Ripstra: A number of medals, among them being some fine old Italian cast medals which had been finished by hand, and some fine Lincoln medals.

By Mr. Josephson: Medal commemorating the surrender of Yorktown, and some old Irish tokens.

By Mr. Davis: A number of small silver coins of Bengal, the East India Company, and India, and the five varieties of the 1839 cent.

By Mr. Lawless: Chihuahua quarter real, 1846; Barbadoes penny, 1792, and fifteen fine large cents, including 1794, Hays 7 and 54; 1796, Gilbert 10, and 1807, comet variety.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The annual meeting of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal was held on the 21st of December, 1917, at the Chateau de Ramezay, the President, W. D. Lighthall, in the chair.

After routine business the following exhibits were shown:

R. W. McLachlan: Confederate States of America bonds for \$100,000, \$50,000 and \$5000; a coupon bond for \$1000 and another for \$50.

Mr. L. A. Renaud: A series of coins relating to Judea, under the Macabeans and Romans; two of Alexander Janus, B. C. 105 to 78; seven of John Hyrcanus, 63 to 67 B. C.; six of Herod the Great, 37 to 4 B. C.; two of Herod Archelaus; one of Herod Antipas, and one of Herod Agrippa, 37 to 44 A. D.; one of Annius Rufus, Procurator, 12 to 15 A. D.; one of Valerius Gratus, fourth Procurator, 15 to 26 A. D.; one of Pontius Pilate, 26 to 36 A. D.; one of Claudius Antonius Felix, eleventh Procurator, 54 to 68 A. D.; two of the First Revolt of the Jews; one first bronze and one silver denarius inscribed "Judea Capta."

Mr. J. C. A. Heriot reported on behalf of the committee appointed to suggest a new and more appropriate design for the Arms of Canada. This report suggested that a petition be sent to the Governor in Council by the

Society, suggesting that the Arms of Canada be: Azure, a lion passant guardant; or, in chief, two maple leaves; in base, fleur-de-lis; or, crest, a moose proper; supporters, two Indians; motto, "Dieu protege le Roi."

The following officers were elected for the year: President, W. D. Light-hall; Vice-Presidents, Ludger Gravel, Victor Morin, E. Z. Massicotte, R. W. McLachlan, S. M. Baylis, C. A. d'L. Harwood; Treasurer, George Durnford; Recording Secretary, C. Phillips; Corresponding Secretary, Pemberton Smith; Curator, P. O. Tremblay; Librarian, M. de la Bruiere; Council, G. N. Moncel, A. Chausse, O. M. H. Lapalice, Dr. A. P. Chagnon, J. C. A. Heriot, S. W. Ewing, G. S. Wilson, R. Neilson.

The January meeting of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal was held at the home of Mr. R. W. McLachlan.

The following exhibits were shown:

By L. A. Renaud: First school book, a French grammar, printed in Montreal, 1778, the only copy known.

Mr. McLachlan exhibited the accessions to his cabinet of Canadian Coins and Medals during 1917, numbering 166, of which 28 related to the Province of Quebec, 79 to Ontario, 1 to Nova Scotia, 2 to New Brunswick, 16 to Manitoba, 4 to Saskatchewan, 6 to Alberta, 3 to British Columbia, 22 to the Dominion in general, and 5 to Newfoundland. The purposes for which these were issued were: Coins, 11; checks and store cards, 85; historic medals, 3; exhibition medals, 6; Humane Society medal, 1; medals relating to the war, 5; educational, 24; athletic, 11; religious, 5; Masonic, 12; private 3. Mr. McLachlan gave a detailed description of many of these medals, which showed considerable art, among which may be mentioned the medal commemorating the 275th Anniversary of the founding of Montreal, designed by A. Laliberte; another, the Selwyn House School medal, designed by Henri Hebert, a son of Philip Hebert, the sculptor, who designed the Tarte medal. Another Loyola College medal represents a new medallist of Montreal, named W. Scully.

NUMISMATIC CLUB OF STOCKHOLM.

The Numismatic Club of Stockholm, Sweden, met the 8th of February, at which time Dr. Wallstedt displayed his collection of Roman coins, and the medal engraver, Mr. Sven Kulle, some placquettes by himself.

Commodore Magnus Lagerberg presented to the Arkiv the *American Journal of Numismatics* and proceedings of the Society for 1915, as well as 23 personally written biographies of members of the Society at its foundation, in 1873, also full details of their coin and medal collection at that period. All the above will be preserved in the Arkiv of the club. At the present time there are only two survivors of the original members—the Rev. B. Wadstrom and Mr. A. Bernstrom.

Commodore Lagerberg delivered an address on the origin of coin collections and the Oriental literature in connection therewith to about the year 1600.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 62nd meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, February 13th, with our new President, Mr. C. A. Frazer, in the chair. There were fifteen members present: Messrs. Bugbee, Drowne, Frazer, Fuller, Krager, McCowan, G. M. Morris, Morse, Oliver, Pond, Prevost, Sears, Shean, Stone and A. W. Morris. Visitors: J. H. Whipple, L. Packard, D. J. Bragg, Jr., and J. J. Buckley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved with slight corrections. The Treasurer's report was dispensed with.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. Elmer S. Sears, our fellow-member and well-known Swansea numismatist, was then introduced. He gave a very interesting talk on counterfeits and their detection, illustrating his talk with numerous sketches on a blackboard, pointing out there were three kinds of counterfeits or imitations, namely, electrotypes, copies, and altered dates, of which the last would be far the most dangerous. He particularly illustrated how to tell a genuine 1799, 1804 and 1856 cent, as well as the

1804 dollar, etc. A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Sears for his address.

Mr. Oliver, the Secretary of the A. N. A., then exhibited his collection of fractional currency of about 125 crisp varieties. Mr. Pond, our ex-President, also exhibited a part of his collection of paper money. Both of these exhibits were very much appreciated by the members and visitors.

After a short auction the meeting adjourned, and the officers of the club, together with the speaker of the evening, were the guests of our ex-President, Mr. Pond, at a midnight collation, or "fourth meal of the day."

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, January 22nd, 1918. 138th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Gillette, Horner, Loizeau, Borradaile, Savage, Bernstein, W. H. Amberg, Bunnell, Woodbury, Bauer, Stanley, Sunday, Dr. Young, Dr. French, Plumb, Dr. Tillotson, Maunovry and Wolff.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Letter received from Dr. D. A. Young of Buffalo, stating that he would be at the meeting if the trains were running. The Doctor came in with his usual happy smile just prior to the letter being read.

Telegram received from Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, President of the American Numismatic Association, stating that he regretted very much that, owing to the fuel and light situation, he had been prevented from coming, and wished us a most enjoyable and profitable gathering and sent greetings to all.

Letter received from Mr. Dell Angell of Milwaukee, also from Mr. C. F. Clarke of Le Roy, regretting very much being unable to attend the meeting.

Postals received from Vice-President Dr. S. Handler and Mr. Koeb, stating that, owing to their illness, they did not believe they would be able to attend this meeting.

Moved by Mr. Bauer, seconded by Mr. Bunnell, that the secretary be instructed to send a letter of sympathy to both Dr. Handler and Mr. Koeb.

W. H. Amberg read an article regarding the Willow Bend Inn, which was foreclosed on January 10th on account of the town going dry. Many of the members regretted to learn of this, as they well remembered having had many a pleasant time while stopping there for their dinner at the R. N. A. outings.

A handsome watch fob, made of a \$3 gold piece encased in a gold band and suspended on a gold plate having the following inscription in four lines, "Milton Roblee. From Rochester Numismatic Association, Jan. 1918," which was mounted on a black silk ribbon, was presented by Mr. Gillette on behalf of the Association to Mr. Milton Roblee, manager of the Hotel Rochester, as a token of our appreciation for the many courtesies extended to the R. N. A. during the past year. Mr. Roblee thanked the Association in a most fitting manner and hoped to continue to be as cheery with his generous courtesies in the future as he had been in the past; and also stated during his remarks that his particular reason for feeling cheery is that his son had been promoted to Major in the Army.

After the meeting the Association held its 6th annual dinner, which was changed to a buffet lunch on account of the war conditions and limited to members. Tables were set and the members sat down to partake of the good things to eat. The rest of the evening was spent in coin talk and numismatic stories.

Meeting adjourned to February 5th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, February 5th, 1918. 139th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by the Treasurer, Mr. Claude T. Borradaile, in the absence of our President. Members present: Messrs. Borradaile, Horner, Loizeau, Koeb, Maunovry, Sunday, Crandall, Bauer, Burling, Wolff, Plumb, L. G. Amberg, Gillette, W. H. Amberg and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Dr. French remarked that it would be a good idea to have something doing at every meeting, and suggested that we have an auction at one meeting and a paper read at the next.

Mr. Bauer spoke regarding an article he had seen in the paper recently in reference to scrip money now being used in Palestine, and remarked that it is very interesting, as it is nearly 2000 years since money was issued there by the Jewish people.

Mr. Maunovry informed the members that he saw our Vice-President, Dr. Handler, and regretted to say that the doctor was very ill. Moved by Dr. French, seconded by Mr. Bauer, that we send flowers to Dr. Handler. Carried.

Mr. Koeb showed a handsome proof of the Merritt Medal for 1917, which is somewhat thicker than the previous issues struck for the Association.

Moved by Mr. Gillette, seconded by Dr. French, that the Association purchase priced auction catalogues of the Geo. C. Carlton collection and the Hewitt and Bartlett collections held by Mr. Thomas L. Elder in New York City on December 6th, 7th, 8th, 1917, and January 25th, 26th, 1918, at a price of \$1 each. Carried.

Mr. Maunovry spoke regarding the *Philatelic Index*, which is published semi-monthly by Mr. C. A. Burner of Normal, Ill., containing prices realized at coin and stamp auctions.

Mr. Maunovry exhibited several United States coins, including 1793 Liberty Cap, 1804, 1809, 1811 and 1813 cents in fine condition.

Dr. French read an article from a paper entitled "The Seal Which Is Used on Our Paper Money," as follows: "A relic of the Revolutionary days when we were not yet a nation still remains on our paper money. The seal which appears on every bill issued by the Government contains the abbreviated words 'Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil.' The full phrase is 'Thesauri Americana Septentriomalis Sigillum,' which simply means 'Seal of the Treasury of North America.' Our distinguished ancestors felt that if a thing were to be said with dignity, it had to be said in Latin."

Letter received from a non-member stating that he has a small collection of coins for sale and enclosed a list of same.

An auction sale of \$1, \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces, and other fine United States coins, including an extremely fine specimen of the 1793 cent having periods after Liberty and date, and "America" on the reverse, also several other cents in uncirculated and proof condition, was held during the evening, Mr. Bauer acting as auctioneer.

Meeting adjourned to February 19th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

COINAGE FOR JANUARY, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during January, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 3,070,000; Quarter Dollars, 2,320,000; Dimes, 7,150,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,147,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 54,031,000.

Coinage executed for the Philippine Islands Government:

Silver—50 Centavos, 362,000; 20 Centavos, 1,250,000; 10 Centavos, 2,000,000.

Nickel—Five Centavos, 100,000.

Bronze—One Centavo, 2,400,000.

MR. MOORE SPEAKS ON "HOBBIES."

On January 25 Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., delivered an address, by invitation, before the lodge of Knights of Pythias in his home city, Lewisburg, Ohio, upon the subject, "Hobbies." Mr. Moore spoke entertainingly upon the different objects people collect, among them being coins and medals. The address was printed in full in the *Lewisburg Leader* of February 14.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

OFFICERS

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Lee, Mass.

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30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass. 26 Irvington St., Springfield, Mass.

Librarian,
H. H. YAWGER, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.
FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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and Ky.
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Utah, Col., Ariz. and N. Mex.
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JOHN A. WOOD, 165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.
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H. L. DOANE, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.
S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 1, 1918.

- 1961 O. P. Eklund, 0711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.
 1962 Harry B. Jones, Box 1166, Pittsfield, Mass.
 1963 Paul G. Hooper, Decatur, Ind.
 1964 Reinhold Faelten, 30 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to February 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to April 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the April issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
J. W. Shaw (Coins and Paper Money), Louisville, Kansas	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
George W. Wardner, 2nd (U. S. and Ancient Coins), 4 Upland Road, Wellesley, Mass.	F. R. Kimball John M. Oliver
A. N. Wolff (General), 62 Cumberland St., Rochester, N. Y.	Jean Maunovry John W. Horner
Raymond Billings (American Coins), 181 Burbank St., Pittsfield, Mass.	John M. Oliver Harry B. Jones
John M. Connor, Jr., "Woodwild," Metuchen, N. J.	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
M. Sorensen (U. S., Central and S. American), 405 E. Ave. West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	L. T. Brodstone B. Max Mehl
Fred J. Hein, 2240 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	S. Hudson Chapman Farran Zerbe
Joseph H. Hooper (U. S. and Colonial), Ruxton, Baltimore County, Md.	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
Osman P. Stovall, 109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
Walter Derlacki (Medals), 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.	J. Henri Ripstra Fred Michael
William A. Holshouser (U. S. Nickels & Half-dollars), St. Petersburg, Florida	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
G. R. Haun (Foreign Copper and Nickel), Box 689, Denver, Colo.	George H. King John M. Oliver
Joseph Martin (General), Lafayette, La., Box 339	Frank G. Duffield John M. Oliver

Change of Address.

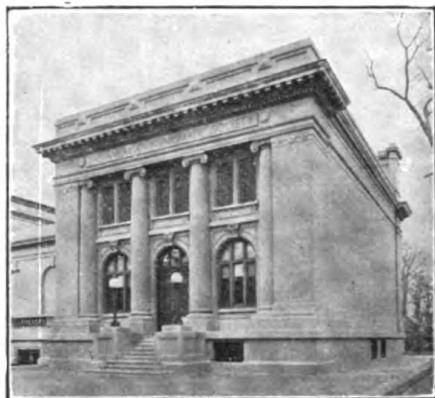
Phil Bruso, from Littleton, N. H., to 345 State St., Springfield, Mass.
 Benj. Berkshire, from 602 Republic Bldg., to 31st and S. W. Boulevard,
 Kansas City, Mo.
 George E. Franklin, from Franklin Express Co., to 74 Windsor Ave.,
 Hartford, Conn.

Springfield, Mass., February 20, 1918.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

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THE MEDALS AND TOKENS OF HENRY CLAY.

By THOMAS L. ELDER.

An Address Delivered Before The American Numismatic Society,
January 3, 1918.

The precepts, character and life of that distinguished and picturesque statesman, Henry Clay, find ample expression on the many medals and tokens issued in his honor covering the periods during which he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Those phrases and inscriptions do not convey their full meaning to the collector or layman unless he is familiar with the life and acts of the man himself and with the history of the times in which he lived. With such a subject as Henry Clay we have a good deal to consider in a single address, and the biographical and historical sketch I am about to give can only be an outline of some of the more important events of his life and times. The question as to how a man of such importance could have been overlooked for the Presidency I have several times heard asked, but not answered. How a man with over half a century of prominence, during which time he had occupied almost every honorable position except the Presidential chair, could have missed the crowning ambition of his life, I am going to attempt to make clear this evening.

It was in Hanover county, Virginia, on April 12th, 1777, in a neighborhood mentioned on the tokens, "The Slashes," that Henry Clay was born; and the year 1777 was known along the southwestern border as "the bloody year of the three sevens." The territory in Kentucky where he early removed to was known in Indian fighting days as "the Dark and Bloody Ground." His father, a Baptist clergyman, was a man of standing and character, while his mother was a daughter of George Hudson, of Hanover county, and said to have been a woman of exemplary character and of much public spirit. Clay's life does not seem to have been filled with so many hardships as Lincoln's, and his forefathers had more social standing and a little more means. Henry was the fifth of seven children, and received only a common school education at the "School-house of the Slashes," a small log-cabin affair, presided over by an Englishman named Peter Deacon. This teacher had an uncertain past and was given to hard drinking, so he was not a very good model for Clay to imitate. While not at school Henry worked for the support of the family, and he was often seen walking barefoot behind the plow, or riding a pony to Daricott's Mill on the Pamunkey River, using a rope for a bridle, and a bag filled with wheat or corn or flour as a saddle. We token collectors have seen him thus pictured on the little brass token showing "The Mill Boy of the Slashes." On this token Daricott's Mill with its wheel appears, the scene being shown in crude style. It was by these trips to the mill that Clay got the nickname of "The Mill Boy of the Slashes." His mother married a second time, her second husband being Captain Henry Watkins, of Richmond. The Captain placed young Henry at 14 as a "boy behind the counter" in a small retail store kept by Richard Denny in Richmond, Va. There Henry gave himself for one year to drawing molasses, measuring tape and selling various goods, while he devoted his small spare time to the study of books. Soon afterwards he was placed in the office of the clerk of the High Court of Chancery.

Roland Thomas, the senior clerk of the office, has given us an interesting account of Clay's appearance as a boy in his new position. He was a raw-boned, lank, awkward youth, with a countenance by no means handsome, yet not unpleasing. His garments of flinny cloth were home-made and ill-fitting, and his linen, which the good mother had starched for the occasion to unusual stiffness, made him look peculiarly strange and uncomfortable. With great uneasiness of manner he took his place at the desk where he was to begin copying letters, while his companions could not help tittering at his uncouth appearance and his blushing confusion. But they soon turned to like him, and it turned out that he could talk uncommonly well when he ventured to do so, and he proved himself the brightest and most studious young man among them. He continued to read books after business hours while most of his companions gave them-

selves up to the pleasures of the town. Henry Clay found a wise and noble helper in Chancellor George Wythe, one of the most distinguished men of the time. Wythe received his education in William and Mary College. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and aided Jefferson in revising the laws of Virginia. Jefferson and John Marshall had been students of law in his office. As the Chancellor's amanuensis for four years, Clay had an excellent opportunity to study law, and his mind was made up to pursue that calling. He entered the office of Robert Brooke, the Attorney-General of Virginia, as a law student, spent about one year with him, and obtained his license to practice law. Richmond at the time was the social centre of Virginia and contained a population of 5000, so Clay made many interesting acquaintances. But feeling he needed more in life than social pleasures, he decided to remove to Kentucky, following his mother and step-father to the border town of Lexington. So that at a very early age his opportunities for careful and thorough study were ended. Of deep learning he had a very limited amount. He was not the finished scholar, college-bred. He had depended more on the occasional gathering of miscellaneous information, and his equipment for the large tasks ahead of him was very poor. A certain superficiality thus remained with him throughout life. It was his one weak point. His learning thereafter was in the larger school of experience. His natural talents were so great, however, that his genius made up for the shortcomings.

Kentucky in 1797, the year he arrived there, was far different from Richmond. Only a few years before the pioneers had floated down the Ohio River on flat-boats and made the first settlements at Marietta and on the present site of Cincinnati. Daniel Boone, who entered this region in 1769, saw vast herds of buffalo, the exact counterpart of the animal on our present Buffalo nickel, feeding in its valleys and wading its rivers. Only half a dozen years before Clay arrived there the locality was still earning its name of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" on account of numerous Indian depredations, border fights and hairbreadth escapes. The population was composed largely of hunters, trappers and pioneer farmers. Many of these men were of fearless, reckless disposition, who loved the wilderness and loneliness of the frontier. The sound of the mountain torrents, the crash of thunder and flash of lightning in its native forests and valleys were music to their ears. Ten years after Daniel Boone's first settlement there, Kentucky was said to contain less than 200 white inhabitants; but when Henry Clay arrived the number had rapidly increased to about 180,000 persons. No part of the country could relate more thrilling stories and traditions of perilous adventures and bloody fights. For more than a generation the hunting shirt, leggins and mocassins of deerskin, the long rifle ("la longue carabine"), coon-skin cap and hunting knife formed the principal outfit of the male Kentuckians. At Lexington, Clay's new home town, a desire for culture on the part of a few resulted in the establishment of a ladies' seminary in 1788, in strange contrast to the crudeness and wildness of the surrounding life. It was to such a section that Henry Clay went to practice law. Lexington, although dignified as a "college town," had little in common with the sedate college towns of New England. Many years later, in 1815, Amos Kendall, who had drifted to Lexington in pursuit of employment and was at the time a private tutor in Henry Clay's family, wrote in his diary: "I have, I think, learned the way to be popular in Kentucky, but do not as yet put it into practice. Drink whiskey and talk loud, with the fullest confidence, and you will hardly fail of being called a clever fellow."

When Clay arrived in Kentucky the hunter in buckskin coat and leggins, with long rifle and powder horn, was still a familiar sight on the streets. The boisterous hilarity of the saloon and gaming table were very popular in that region, and a racing horse interested Kentuckians better than a lecture on Greek art or parlor manners. Oddly enough, Clay seemed to find this sort of life congenial, and he immediately became very popular there. Shortly after he arrived he joined a debating club, at several meetings of which he was a silent listener. At one meeting, after the debate was over, Clay ventured to remark that he did not think the speakers had exhausted their subject. He was asked to speak. His nerves were somewhat shaky at first, but he regained his confidence and poured out a flow of reasoning that astonished his hearers. After he had reached old age he used to speak

of his early beginnings in Kentucky, of these debates and his scant income. Said he, "I remember how comfortable I thought I should be if I could make one hundred pounds a year, Virginia money, and with what delight I received the first fifteen shillings fee." He evidently referred to the Virginia paper money, with which collectors are familiar. In 1803 Aaron Burr passed through Lexington, where he was arrested on a charge of being engaged in an unlawful enterprise, dangerous to the peace of the United States. He engaged Clay, who obtained his release by his deceiving Clay as to his real intentions. Afterwards in New York, when Burr offered him his hand, he refused it. Clay's progress as a lawyer continued and he became noted in criminal cases. Usually he won his case, no difference how bad his client's case was. It is said that no murderer ever defended by Henry Clay was sentenced to death. To one of these he said once, "Ah, Willis, poor fellow, I fear I have saved too many like you who ought to be hanged." Clay seems to have originated the "brain-storm theory." A Mrs. Phelps, a farmer's wife, in a fit of angry passion, had killed her sister-in-law with a musket. Clay used "temporary delirium" as a ground of defense. The jury, with some confusion of judgment, found that the accused was just insane enough not to be hung, but not insane enough to be left off without a term in jail.

Clay's time was occupied with other things besides his practice. He was fond of company, and did not always select the best, and he had a love for cards from which he never completely recovered. In 1799 he married Lucretia Hart, the daughter of a very prominent citizen. His prosperity increased, so he was enabled to buy the noted residence called "Ashland," so often mentioned on the tokens, and from which he wrote so many campaign and other letters to his friends. Later in politics he became known as "The Farmer of Ashland." Clay was tall in stature and had a pleasing face, a wonderful voice and expression which seemed to change to suit any occasion. According to the custom, he wore his hair very long, giving him an odd effect. He had a never-failing courtesy, a cheery, sympathetic nature, was gay, spirited, and always ready to enjoy and to see others enjoy themselves. Knowing these things, we do not wonder at his popularity. The people of Kentucky took him to their hearts and never lost their affection for him during the many long years of trial and strife which followed. Clay took such an active part in the country's law-making, wars and treaties that it is quite out of the question to go deeply into them in this address, but I would like to briefly sketch some of them. Clay's honors were not only entirely due to his own efforts, but they commenced quite early in life. The year 1803 found him elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and that State sent him to the United States Senate in 1806, before he was thirty years old. In 1814 he was selected, with Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams and others equally noted, as one of the Ghent Peace Commission to Great Britain; 1815 found him Speaker of the House, and in 1817 he was re-elected to that office. In 1818 he advocated the recognition of the independence of the Spanish-American colonies, then in a state of revolution. Later he drafted an important bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. It was in this year that the life-long feud between Clay and Andrew Jackson commenced, when Clay criticised the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by Jackson's orders. In 1823 Clay was elected to Congress and again chosen Speaker. His friends placed his name before the convention for the Presidential nomination in 1824, but there were a number of competitors in the field, and John Quincy Adams was finally nominated, and received Clay's support. Jackson, the Democratic candidate, was defeated, it is said, largely through Clay's speech-making and assistance to Adams. Adams then appointed Clay his Secretary of State. During this period he negotiated treaties with Prussia, the Hanseatic Republics, Denmark, Colombia, Central America, Austria and Great Britain.

In 1824 it was Clay's privilege to welcome the great hero, the Marquis de Lafayette, to the House of Representatives. It was a solemn and touching scene, and Clay delivered an address full of feeling. With delicacy he seized upon the poetic side of Lafayette's visit, saying: "The vain wish has been sometimes indulged that Providence would allow the patriot, after death, to return to his country, and to contemplate the intermediate changes which had taken place, to view the forests felled, the cities built, the

mountains leveled, the canals cut, the highways constructed, the progress of the arts, the advancement of learning, and the increase in the population. General, your present visit to the United States is a realization of the consoling object of that wish. You are in the midst of posterity." Clay and Lafayette had long been friends and correspondents. The old soldier had been completely won by the brilliant and frank Clay, and he was repeatedly heard to speak of Clay as the man whom he most wished to see made President of the United States.

On March 25th, 1825, the House thanked Clay by resolution for the "able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over its deliberations." His biographers state that Clay stands in the traditions of the House as the greatest of its Speakers. He was a past master of parliamentary law. Even his bitter enemies felt obliged to give their assent to this resolution. Clay got into an argument with John Randolph of Virginia in 1825, and Randolph called him a "blackleg." A duel promptly resulted. They exchanged shots, both missed. Only Randolph's coat was touched. At the second shot Clay put another bullet through Randolph's coat, but Randolph emptied his pistol into the air, exclaiming, "I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay." Thereupon they shook hands and forgot their enmity.

Toward the close of his term as Secretary of State Adams offered him the honorable position of Judge of the Supreme Court, but this Clay declined. After the close of Adams' administrative duties he made an address in which he lauded Clay: "Let any man who questions my motives in appointing Clay as Secretary of State select and name the man whom, by his pre-eminent talents, by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all-embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic, a President of the United States, intent only upon the honor and welfare of the country, ought to have preferred to Henry Clay." Soon afterward Clay was elected President of the American Colonization Society to colonize free negroes in Africa.

In 1832 Clay was again a candidate for President. He had been nominated by the National Republican party on December 12th, 1831, at Baltimore, and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania was named for Vice-President, and the issues in the forthcoming campaign were outlined. Jackson must be defeated if the Bank of the United States was to be saved. The tariff also was put forward by both parties for adjustment. Clay insisted in confining the reduction to duties on articles not coming into competition with American products. In 1832 the bill passed both houses to re-charter the U. S. Bank, but Jackson vetoed it in bitter terms, leaving with his veto a capital campaign document. No more powerful stump speech was ever delivered. It exhibited the bank as a most odious monopoly granted to favored individuals without any fair equivalent; a monopoly exercising despotic sway over the business of the country; a monopoly giving dangerous advantages to foreigners as stockholders; a monopoly which would put millions into the pockets of a few men; a monopoly tending to make the rich richer and the poor poorer." In arguing against the re-issue of its charter Jackson used a bitter pill to Clay by simply repeating Clay's former argument, used in 1811, when he himself was opposed to the bank's charter. The result of this veto on the Senate was a flow of oratory, Webster, Clay, Ewing and Clayton thundering magnificently against the veto and its author. Notwithstanding the great work and speeches in favor of the bank and charter, the election of the same year was a great disappointment to the Clay following. Of the 288 electoral votes Jackson had won 219 and Clay only 49—those of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky. The South was violently against the tariff, while Clay was for it, and his continual refusal to compromise any question relating to the U. S. Bank charter clearly outlined the issues, but the great popular hero Jackson won with the masses, and his victory was overwhelming.

The Presidential election of 1836 did not see Jackson a candidate, but so powerful was his influence that the candidate he favored—Van Buren—won the election against Harrison. Then followed the great bank panic in 1837, with which all collectors are familiar, and which found a commentary in a multitude of token issues and cards.

The country had shown important growth. Many state banks were established, and their capital rose from \$61,000,000 in 1830 to \$525,000,000 in 1837. There was a mania for establishing banks. Public land sales was a great question. Speculation was rife; the country seems to have gone wild over it. A flood of paper money appeared. As Clay said at a late period, "It expressed the distrust of the Executive in the solvency of the banks, and created an extraordinary demand for specie." There was a loud cry for the withdrawal of the specie circular. As Webster described it, "The specie circular checked the use of bank notes in the West and made another loud call for specie." Before April 3rd came a general collapse. First, the influx of capital from Europe stopped. Discounts went up and prices down. English creditors called in their dues. The cotton houses in the South went down. Nine-tenths of the merchants in Mobile suspended. New Orleans was in a state of financial anarchy. Stocks of all kinds dropped with a thump. Tens of thousands of workingmen were thrown out of employment and onto the streets. Bankruptcies were announced by the scores and hundreds. Everybody was in debt, and there was a great scarcity of available assets. The Dry Dock Bank, one of the deposit banks, failed. Runs on other banks followed, and on May 10th New York banks in a body suspended specie payments. Confusion and distress were general. Jackson went out of office before the crash came and was sent on his homeward way in a halo of glory. The old U. S. Bank continued to exist under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, and a new U. S. Bank was the panacea offered by both Clay and Webster. Nicholas Biddle, who had resigned from the presidency of the bank in March, 1839, was prosecuted for conspiracy. He was acquitted, and died in 1844, poor and broken-hearted. Van Buren had hardly come into office in 1837 when Henry Clay was mentioned for a Presidential candidate in 1840. At the Harrisburg (Pa.) convention Clay was defeated for the nomination. The selection was referred to a committee of three, who were to confer with each delegation as to candidates. Nothing could excel the audacity with which this convention was managed by a few politicians to ensure Clay's defeat. On the first ballot Clay secured 102 votes, Harrison 91 and Scott 57. After several decoctions and filtrations in secret, a majority for Harrison was found. Harrison was elected by 234 electoral votes against 60 for Van Buren. The Whigs were delirious with delight and hailed the victory as the greatest event of the time. In spite of his disappointment Clay had supported Harrison with energy, and made many speeches in the name of the log-cabin and cider-barrel campaign. After the election Harrison offered Clay the office of Secretary of State, but Clay declined it. In 1841 Clay was recognized as the leader of the Whig party. He moved the repeal of the sub-treasury act and drove it through both houses. He then brought up a bill providing for a new Bank of the United States. President Tyler, who became President after Harrison's death, vetoed it. Clay denounced Tyler for what he said was faithlessness to Whig principles. The Whig party rallied to Clay.

With all Clay's brilliance, experience and accomplishments as a statesman he had many bitter enemies who worked havoc with his Presidential prospects. The Democrats fought most of his bills—and they were many. Even Tyler, elected on the Whig ticket, became his opponent and vetoed some of his measures after they had passed the Whig House. Clay's ability over Harrison, Tyler, and even Andrew Jackson, was very marked in many respects. Another drawback to Clay was he had not been a military hero, and popular military heroes had the call. In the picking of candidates Clay was shelved several times, the last campaign being a concrete example. This was due in some cases to the machinations of small politicians. It must have been a bitter pill to Clay to have been put aside for such a lightweight as William H. Harrison. In these times the money question was the greatest question. Until 1841, when Tyler vetoed Clay's bill to recharter the U. S. Bank, the bank issue had been the subject dearest to Clay's heart, but after this defeat the scheme for a great U. S. bank never regained vitality again, and in the succeeding campaign the Whigs regarded it as a dead issue.

On March 31st Henry Clay took leave of the U. S. Senate and made one of his most dramatic addresses. The occasion was regarded so memorable that the Senate thereupon adjourned. The Senators pressed around him,

bidding him farewell. Clay shook hands with Senators after years of estrangement. "His leaving the Senate was something like the soul's leaving the body," wrote Crittenden. "His departure had an enervating effect." No sooner had Clay left the Senate than he was deluged with requests from all quarters to visit the country. His home, "Ashland," in Kentucky, was made the scene of a great open-air meeting, attended by a large multitude, and many speeches were made by his neighbors. He was compared to Cincinnatus and Washington and called "The Farmer of Ashland," and as a citizen of Kentucky he was said to have caused the State's escutcheon to blaze with immortal brilliance. As early as 1842 his name was brought forth as the candidate of the Whigs for the great and momentous campaign of 1844. This campaign I shall make particular reference to because it was the one which brought forth such a flood of Clay medals and tokens, and was his greatest campaign. In the same year, 1842, he attended, by invitation, a Whig convention at Dayton, Ohio, which was attended by 100,000 people. This attendance gives one some idea of the prominence of politics in those days, because the normal population of Dayton could have been only a few thousand. There he was nominated for President in 1844. At Richmond a Quaker named Mendenhall arose and heckled Clay about abolition. He asked Clay to liberate his slaves and to give his views on slavery. Clay replied with a remarkable speech saying he believed slavery should be gradually abolished, and called it a great evil. His remarks showed he was a prophet, for he spoke of the possibilities of civil war, pillage and carnage arising from this question. He admitted he had 50 slaves, valued at \$15,000, and asked Mendenhall if he would contribute that sum to take care of the slaves if they were liberated. Clay's speech was considered important and was published all over the country. But many thousands of objectors to his slave views were to rise against him in 1844, and Mendenhall incidents were important to his future prospects. Tyler strongly favored the annexation of Texas, in spite of the Mexican Government's declaration that it would consider the annexation of Texas by the United States as a declaration of war.

For the Democrats a convention was held. Van Buren expected to be the nominee, but it went to James K. Polk, of Tennessee, while George Dallas, of Pennsylvania, a light-calibre man, was nominated for Vice-President. The Democrats designated the annexation of Texas as the principal issue. Polk had the reputation of being a free-trader, and wrote a letter favoring a protective tariff to propitiate some Pennsylvanians, where the cry was raised, "Polk and Dallas and the Tariff of 1842." This Democratic convention was remarkable as being the first to report its proceedings by electric telegraph, the line having just been completed between Baltimore and Washington. The Democrats even had the audacity to use as a war cry, "Protection to American Industry," and the people were asked to vote against Clay as the enemy to home industry. This was one of the most daring frauds ever perpetrated in our political history. Yet this deception and lie was carried through the campaign successfully for several months and cost Clay the votes of Pennsylvania. By way of irony, the Polk Democrats would thus repeal the tariff of 1842, which Clay and the Whigs vainly struggled to maintain. Clay had other deadly enemies. The old Hero of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson, on the very brink of the grave, sounded a note of warning to his friends against his most-hated enemy. He wrote a letter expressing the belief that Clay and Adams had by bargain and corruption defeated him of his right to the Presidency in 1825. The Liberty or Abolitionist party also attacked Clay as a slave-holder and gambler. Polk, also, they designated as a slave-holder. The Liberty party desired also to strengthen their organization for future action through support from the Whigs, so tried to win Whig votes from the candidates, and succeeded.

In this notable 1844 campaign the U. S. Bank question having been dropped, the other important Clay issues were brought forward. Clay had offered a resolution recommending that the members should wear only clothes that were manufactured by home manufacturers. This was the first demonstration in the way of the "encouragement of home industries," hence here originated the well-worn phrase of the different political parties and candidates. About this resolution he had a quarrel with Humphrey Marshall, which led to a duel, in which both were slightly wounded. As

early as 1824 he had supported a bill which was to protect our industries. The duties proposed were: (1) On articles the importation of which would not interfere with home manufacturers, such as silks, linens, cutlery, spices and some others bringing more revenue duties; and (2) on iron, hemp, glass, lead, wool and woolen goods, cotton goods, etc., these to bring high protective duties. Thus Clay had developed into a full-fledged protectionist, and this policy Clay called "The American System." Token collectors are thus acquainted with the origin of the inscription so often found.

At this time Clay began a sort of triumphal tour of the United States. His receptions at the different towns and cities must have resembled those given Theodore Roosevelt. His admirers showed the same wild enthusiasm toward their idol. Clay then was in his sixty-seventh year, and no longer a young man. Already his career had been long and varied, and filled with remarkable experience and many brilliant achievements. The Democrats were busy also, and there were several battle cries. Mr. E. Gilbert, one of our veteran collectors, lived at Catskill, N. Y., at the time and remembers parading with a torch for Clay and Frelinghuysen. He remembers one campaign cry:

"Hurrah, hurrah, the country is rising
To vote down Clay and Frelinghuysen."

The Whig policies had become somewhat obsolete, and the Texas question loomed a sort of unwelcome subject, fraught with dangerous possibilities. In regard to the tariff and the money questions, the platforms of the two great political conventions seemed to differ very little.

As to that memorable "Baltimore Convention," so often referred to on Clay's medals, it was held on May 1st, 1844. Almost all the notables of the Whig party were in attendance, including the great Daniel Webster. Clay was nominated by acclamation. The motion was carried by a great shout that shook the building. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, was nominated for Vice-President. At this convention Webster made an address praising Clay, his former opponent. Frelinghuysen's influence on the election was doubtful, as he had the reputation of being rabidly anti-Catholic. "The Annexation of Texas" was demanded in a great cry from the South. In South Carolina the slogan was "Texas or Disunion." In the meantime the Tyler administration had concluded a treaty of annexation with Texas. In an elaborate letter, known as "the Raleigh letter," Clay declared himself against this policy, mainly because it would surely bring on war with Mexico, and because it compromised the national character. At this junction Clay made the greatest mistake of his political life. Yielding to the entreaties of Southern Whigs who feared his declaration against the annexation of Texas might injure his prospects in the South, he wrote another letter, this time addressed to Stephen F. Miller, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., in which he said, "Far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I would be glad to see it without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, upon fair terms." This letter turned against him many of the abolitionists in the North, and their candidate, James G. Birney, nominated at Buffalo, gained many votes. It is believed this act of Clay cost him the election.

The impression created by the Raleigh and Alabama letters, written by Clay, was bad. Birney, the Abolitionist candidate, did not poll a large vote, but it lost Clay New York, which was enough to turn the scale against Clay. Polk carried New York by a majority of 5080 votes. The Birney candidates received 15,812 votes. It was charged, also, that the Democrats in New York perpetrated great election frauds (a charge not unheard of nowadays in that State). Had Clay received the anti-slavery vote he would have won New York, and with it the election, and thus would have realized the fond dream of his life—to be President of the United States. "The abolition vote lost you the election," wrote Ambrose Spencer, of New York, as "three-fourths of the votes there were cast by Whigs converted into Abolitionists." A well-known biographer says: "The object of Clay's highest ambition escaped him because at the decisive moment he was not true to himself." Everything hung on New York. Returns came in slowly. The suspense was awful to the Whigs. The descriptions of the grief of the defeated were almost unbelievable. Tears flowed from the

eyes of many men and women. In the cities and villages business was given up for a day or so. There was a feeling that a great wrong had been done. Many despaired of the Republic. Clay was in a gloomy state of mind. "The great blow that has fallen on the country is very heavy," he wrote to a friend. "It will be long, if ever the people recover from the corrupting influence of Jacksonism."

This defeat was not his only sorrow. He suffered financial reverses at this time, while his outlays as a public man were very large. One of his sons got into financial difficulties, and at the age of 67 he found himself defeated with a heavy mortgage resting on Ashland, his Kentucky home. A strange relief suddenly reached him. While at his local bank at Lexington the president of the institution informed him that sums of money were continually arriving from different parts of the country to pay off Henry Clay's debts and that all notes and mortgages were cancelled. Clay, deeply touched, said: "Who did this?" All the answer he got was the givers were unknown, but they presumably were not his enemies. Clay doubted if he could accept these gifts, and consulted his friends about the matter, and finally he agreed to accept them, since he could not return gifts when the donors were unknown.

Soon after important events transpired. Congress passed the Texas annexation act, and war ensued between the United States and Mexico. The Whigs openly denounced the war, calling it "Polk's War." Clay denounced it as having been caused by the annexation of Texas. His speeches and resolutions found a response in New York, where great meetings were held at the Tabernacle and at Castle Garden, where the people, a good many of whom had voted against him at the last election, praised him to the skies. He was spoken of again as a possibility for Presidential timber in 1848. Indeed, we have several medals of his dated 1848, one of them bearing the well known saying, "I would rather be right than President." But it seemed that, like the thrice-nominated William Jennings Bryan, he had grown stale as a candidate. Even Kentucky gave symptoms of doubt as to his availability to run again. So, Zachary Taylor, fresh from his victories at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and the life-long friend of Clay, was nominated by the Whigs. Clay's popularity from a personal standpoint had not waned. At Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York he was received with great demonstrations of enthusiasm and regard. There was no end of handshaking and cheers for him. Finally he wrote a letter, at his supporters' solicitation, allowing his name to be presented to the convention. But, contrary to his expectation, Taylor refused to withdraw from the field. At the Whig convention, which met on June 7th, Taylor received 171 votes and Clay only 32 on the fourth ballot. Clay was mortified, for some of his friends had deceived him.

In December, 1849, Clay arrived at Washington to take his seat in the United States Senate. The slavery question was then uppermost. There he found a noted array of associates with great names, including Calhoun, Webster, Sam Houston, Jefferson Davis, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas, Hannibal Hamlin, John P. Hale, William H. Seward and Salmon P. Chase. Clay's opinion was that the Union, being threatened with disunion on account of the slave questions, should be saved by some compromise. The admission of new States always brought forth the important question as to whether slavery would be permitted within their borders or not. Clay's greatest speeches were made during this period. To the North he appealed for concession; to the South for peace. Calhoun, Seward and Webster also made notable speeches on this subject. Strange to say, Webster excused slavery in Texas. Clay had exhausted himself for many long days by speechmaking, using his greatest efforts to preserve the Union.

For his almost superhuman efforts in pacifying the different factions during the great Missouri Compromise issue he was rewarded just before his death by seeing his solution being accepted by both of the great parties as the final settlement of the slavery question. Thus he undoubtedly was most instrumental in postponing the great Civil War for ten years at least. He was after this called "The Great Pacificator." Happily he did not survive to see that the slavery question had only smouldered and was to break out again with redoubled fury. Jefferson regarded the Missouri Compromise as the most important question of the time. Said he, "In the gloomiest

moments of the Revolution I had never any apprehension equal to that I feel from this source."

Webster excelled Clay in breadth of knowledge and in purity of diction, but Clay was the far greater orator. Webster could instruct and convince, but Clay could overcome his audience. As a leader he was superior to Webster, as well as of all other contemporaries, excepting possibly Andrew Jackson. In no sense was he a money-maker in politics, and his integrity was unsullied throughout his career in public life. In his private affairs he bore the same spotless reputation. In money matters he was always a man of honor, with the principles of a gentleman. His habits were slightly convivial, and he was of singularly winning address. He was a cautious leader, but was a splendid party chief, idolized by his followers. He was actuated in all he did by a lofty national spirit, and was intensely proud of his country and ardently devoted to the Union. His last public utterance, while a member of the U. S. Senate in 1851, was a short speech addressed to Louis Kossuth, who visited him in his room, deprecating the entanglement of the United States in the complication of European affairs. He had one son, Henry, who was an officer in the Mexican war and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista; another son, James Brown, was born in 1817 and died in Montreal, Canada in 1864.

Henry Clay is buried in the cemetery at Lexington, Ky., and a tall monument surmounted by his statue was erected over his tomb. Through the life, acts and influence of Henry Clay we collectors have been left a rich heritage in Clay medals, and a more direct reference to them is in order.

Nine months before his death, in 1852, he himself made some suggestions as to an inscription to be put on a large gold medal by C. C. Wright, which his friends in New York caused to be struck in commemoration of his public services. The following is the inscription furnished by Clay himself:

Senate, 1806.
Speaker, 1811.
War with Great Britain, Ghent, 1814.
Spanish-America, 1822.
Missouri Compromise, 1821.
American System, 1824.
Greece, 1824.
Secretary of State, 1825.
Panama Instructions, 1826.
Tariff Compromise, 1833.
Public Domain, 1833-41.
Peace with France Preserved, 1835.
Compromise, 1850.

These were the events in his career which Clay most desired to be remembered. It is curious that the longest and most bitter of his political efforts, that for the Bank of the United States against Jackson, could not be mentioned in the list of his services; nor his efforts to be made President of the United States.

After Clay's death this noted medallic portrait was copied in reduced size. On the reverse the hand of Clay points to a scroll on a solid rock, bearing the word "Constitution," the scroll inscribed "American System," "Compromises," etc., with the legend, "The Eloquent Defender of National Rights and National Independence." We know this was struck after his death because it bears the dates of birth and death. I possess this medal in black rubber, which may possibly be unique in this material. The political medals and tokens issued during the period covered from 1820 to 1850, for candidates from Andrew Jackson to James K. Polk, offer a wide variety and an interesting field for study, with an almost unlimited number of metals, die and type varieties and grades of workmanship. They were unmistakably signs of the times, reflecting with fidelity the widest range of political views and opinions. They attest also that politics was the greatest question which covered a very long period of our national history. Clay had lived long. No other statesman had been so long prominently before the public eye. He had witnessed every step in our progress from the stage coach and canal boat to the invention of steam navigation, the entry of the railroad train and the discovery of the telegraph. With an

almost unbroken forest west of Indiana, and with agriculture hardly commenced, the country was, notwithstanding these few great inventions, still in a formative and crude state. So the public turned its eyes to politics. It was the great business of the age. The medals and tokens themselves were issued by the party organizations, by political supporters or by personal friends of the candidates. We know that in one or more instances the wording of the pieces was suggested by the candidates themselves. The inscriptions show that the politicians of the time knew the political game thoroughly, indulging in the blandest and loftiest phrases of adulation when describing the virtues of their candidates. The military heroes naturally took first rank over the civilians. Jackson was "the Gallant and Successful Defender," or "the Hero of New Orleans"; Harrison was the "Hero of Tippecanoe," Taylor was "The Hero of Palo Alto." They knew how to appeal to the laboring man or to the agriculturist, and to win with the former Clay was going to give "Protection to the Working Class," as an "assurance of success," while to the hardy tillers of the soil he was "The Ashland Farmer" or "The Mill Boy of the Slashes." To captivate the elite and dignified Easterners he was "The Noble and Patriotic Defender of Protection," or "The Originator of the American System." Those politicians knew what they were doing when they inscribed a token to Harrison, "He Leaves the Plow to Save His Country."

Clay lived through the picturesque old days of safe and slow travel. The rickety railroad trains, the snail-paced canal boats were familiar to him and used by him. Besides, those were the good old days of "*free things*." Our tokens tell us the political leaders promised "Free Soil, Free Homes, Free Trade, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Labor," and so forth. Almost everything was promised except immortality.

No defeated candidate for the Presidency was ever so bemedaled as Henry Clay, and no candidate who was ever elected had so few medals in his honor as Clay's successful rival, James K. Polk. Probably less than a dozen varieties will cover about all the issues to Polk, while Clay's were not less than a hundred and fifty different types or metals. These we find struck in all metals except aluminum, a metal not then discovered. A favorite type also was the button or badge, worn on the neck-tie or coat lapel. These buttons were usually brass gilded, and enclosed a portrait of Clay, and sometimes of Frelinghuysen, also. Of these we have seen a great many varieties, and this class was issued down to the end of Grant's administration. The enthusiasm of Clay partisans were at times almost pathetic. Clay's Whig supporters were so cock-sure of his election that they called him *President* on his medals long before he was elected. There are several oddities of this kind in his series. The "Slashes" token is one calling him "President." Some of his medals and tokens are of great rarity, and there are several fine collections here in the city. That of The American Numismatic Society is a fine one and contains about 97 varieties. One of special rarity and interest shows Clay's home at Lexington. I note another which must have been struck prior to the 1844 campaign, since it records events of his life but only down to the year 1825. This possibly was struck for the campaign of 1828 or 1832. Another shows Clay holding a tattered battle-scarred flag of the United States, the reverse having an eagle holding a ribbon in his beak with "Natives," and the legend inscribed is, "Beware of Foreign Influence." Another of similar type bears an eagle trampling symbols of power, such as coronets, sceptres, etc., under foot, and reads, "American Republicans, Beware of Foreign Influence." The reverse shows the scales of Justice over the Bunker Hill Monument.

Many varieties of such tokens are seldom met with nowadays, even in the public auction sales. In the good old golden days of token collecting, the days from 1860 to 1876, the sales of Cogan, Woodward and Bangs contained a goodly number of this series, including issues of Jackson, Harrison, Van Buren and Clay. The old Levick, Woodward, McCoy and Betts collections were especially rich in politicals. It is to be regretted that in recent years the collecting of these pieces has been neglected, but there is evidence that the interest is reviving.

Among the die-sinkers and makers of medals and tokens of the period I may mention Wright and Bale, Bale & Smith, C. C. Wright, True, Merriam, Morin, Odling, Leonard, R. Lovett, Sr., Taylor, Thomas, Stimpson and Mitchell. The names of some of the above appear on Clay medals and

tokens. The die-cutting was, as a rule, mediocre, excepting examples by C. C. Wright, Bale & Smith, Wright and Bale, and Mitchell. C. C. Wright was the finest American medallist and die-cutter of his time. It is doubtful if he has been excelled in this country since. As a rule, the Clay portraits were crude, and not a few of them positively hideous, mere caricatures. It is fortunate for Clay that he was not always taken at his medallic face value.

Scoville made many of the buttons and badges, and his name often appears. Williston, another large New England button-maker, doubtless contributed to this varied series.

The many tokens with holes at the top were designed to suspend on coat lapels. The small brass medals, the most common of all, were muled with several reverses, some reading "The Farmer of Ashland," others "The Ashland Farmer." The reverses differed also, one reading "The Noble and Patriotic Supporter of Protection," while another read "The Noble and Patriotic Supporter of the People's Rights." Others bore the unbalanced scales with the Democrats "Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting." Oblong shell portraits had pins attached. We have seen several very rare Whig buttons with Liberty caps on their obverse.

A reference to our medals shows that "Protection," "The Tariff" and "Beware of Foreign Influence" were popular war cries of the Whig party. The frequent animosity to evil foreign influences was well founded in those days, for Clay was born at the height of the American Revolution, and as a young lawyer the memories of the wrongs we had suffered and the sacrifices we had made in men and money to win our independence were fresh in his mind. He had lived through and had taken a prominent part in the War of 1812-14 and had witnessed the unlawful seizures of men and ships by both France and Great Britain. Added to these experiences were the long and trying experiences he had had to help adjust the difficulties between America and Great Britain at Ghent in 1814. Clay was, first of all, a great American patriot. Well does the medal say of him, "Every End He Aimed at Was His Country's." Had Henry Clay lived to see this great world war he would be found thundering against the barbarian and piratical acts of the German autocracy.

From the fine collection of The American Numismatic Society I have selected 32 different Clay medals, tokens, buttons and pins of special interest and best suited to illustrate my address. These will be thrown upon the screen, and they will be commented upon by myself and by any who may wish to speak about them. Before this is done I wish to strongly emphasize what I said the last time I addressed you in this building, that is, the very urgent need of more books and literature on the subject of American medals and tokens, and especially on our early political tokens. We have Mr. Low's treatise on the Hard Times Tokens, but there is no distinctive work on the issues of Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, William H. Harrison, Martin Van Buren and others, almost as important medallically. As the years go by these token issues will become more and more important as commentaries on our early political and financial national history. They mark the token beginnings in American numismatics, and to us are even more important than the individuals commemorated. If I were a rich man I would be tempted to endeavor to get a competent man to work on the subject of publication, and let him devote his entire time to it if it took years of effort to complete the task. There is a wealth of European medallic literature, but a dearth of American numismatic literature. We are far behind in this and should speed up at once.

Here is a list of the medals and tokens for our illustrations:



No. 1.

1. Obv., Head left. Rev., "Mill Boy of the Slashes."

2. Bust. Rev., View of his home, Ashland. Pewter.
3. Homely bust to left, no inscription. Rev., Milling and shipping scene.
4. Small, homely bust to right, name. Rev., "A Tariff for Protection."



No. 5.

5. Brass button. Bust r., name, 1845. Rev., "Clay and Frelinghuysen, Protection and Union."
6. Another, somewhat similar, by Scoville in 1845. Bust r., name, date.



No. 7.

7. Very small button with bust, made by Scoville (smallest of all).
8. Oblong badge or pin, bust to left in wreath.
9. Bust to left, "Harry of the West." "The Protector of Home Industry."
10. Homely bust to left, name, date, 1844. Rev., Anchor, "Hope" (in three metals).
11. Bust to l. "For President, 1845." Rev., "Henry Clay Will Carry The Day."
12. Head to left. "The Ashland Farmer." Rev., "The Noble and Patriotic Supporter of Protection." Brass. One of the commonest tokens.



No. 13.

13. Bust to left. "Protection to American Industry." Brass. Rev., Eagle.
14. Bust to l., name, date of birth. "The Farmer of Ashland." Rev., "Nominated by the Baltimore Convention, May 1, 1844."
16. Bust to r. "In Commemoration of the Great Convention Held at Baltimore, May 1, 1844."
17. Bust to r. "Henry Clay and the American System," by I. B. C. "United We Stand." Brass and copper.
18. Togated bust to r., name. "The Union and The Constitution." "The Eloquent Advocate of Protection to Home Industry." Silver.
19. Oval badge. Name. By Thomas.
20. Bust to l., by True, no name. Silver shell, possibly a pattern or trial never used.
21. Bust to l., name. "Protection to American Industry." Brass gilt.
22. Fine bust to left by Mitchell. Rev., "The Flag We Wear at Our Masthead Should Be the Credentials of Our Seamen." Agricultural and oth-

er implement of commerce. "The Wealth of a Nation Is Indicated by Its Industry."

23. Same obverse. Rev., Trophies, flags, etc. "Our Country, Right or Wrong."

24. Bust to l., by Merriam, Boston. Memorial medal. "The Eloquent Defender of National Rights, Died June 29, 1852."



25. The most noted Clay medal. Bust to l., by C. C. Wright. Rev., Record of his life and honors accorded him. This record was furnished, at the request of his friends, by himself for this medal.

26. A reduced copy of the last obverse, dates of birth and death, the dies again used after his death. Rev., Hand of Clay holding a scroll over a rock; on the scroll, "American System, Compromises," etc. "The Eloquent Defender of National Rights and National Independence."

27. Very rare memorial silver medalet. Crude bust to left by D. N. "Henry Clay." Rev., Dates of birth and death. "In Memory of Henry Clay. The Citizens of California."



28. Bust to l. "In Memory of Henry Clay." Rev., "New Orleans, La., April 12th, 1860." Gilt, with loop attached.

29. Bust facing. "I Would Rather Be Right Than President." Rev., Eagle, "United States of America, 1848." This token shows his admirers struck medals for him for more than one of his Presidential campaigns.



No. 31.

30. Brass gilt button, the reverse showing the name of Scoville & Co., a firm of button-makers located at Waterbury, Conn.
 31. Homely bust by Leonard. Rev., Shipping scene. "Henry Clay, the



No. 32.

Champion of a Protective Tariff."

32. A pewter medal reading "Beware of Foreign Influence."

(In the April and May, 1917, issues of *THE NUMISMATIST* there were described 88 varieties of medals and tokens of Henry Clay, a number of them illustrated. Those shown above are in addition to those illustrated at that time.—EDITOR.)

FRENCH AND BRITISH WAR COMMISSIONS MEDAL.

Following the successful distribution of the Catskill Aqueduct Medal, of which it assumed charge for the Mayor's Committee of New York City, the American Numismatic Society has now undertaken the sale and distribution of the medal commemorating the visit of the French and British War Commissions to this country last spring. This medal was authorized by the committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Mitchell to welcome the War Commissions. Five of them have been struck in gold for presentation to M. Rene Viviani and Marshal Joseph Joffre of the French Commission; The Right Hon. Arthur Balfour and Lieut.-Gen. G. T. M. Bridges of the British Commission, and Mayor John P. Mitchel of New York City. A limited number of replicas have been struck, and these can be obtained only through the American Numismatic Society. The price of the silver medal has been fixed at \$10, and that of the bronze at \$5. Subscriptions, accompanied by check, should be sent to Mr. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York City.

The obverse of the medal was designed by Daniel Chester French. In low relief is represented the symbolized head of Victory crowned with a trench helmet. To this is bound a sprig of oak, a lily, and a cluster of pine needles, as emblems of England, France and the United States. The inscription reads "To Commemorate the Visit to New York of the French and British War Commissions, 1917." The artist's signature is placed inconspicuously on the shoulder band.

The reverse was designed by Miss Evelyn B. Longman, and depicts a group of three figures. The inspiration of France personified by Joan of Arc, and the chivalry of England in the guise of a medieval knight, both in full armor, are enlisting the aid of American Liberty in the world-war for freedom. The small letters of the artist's signature and the date are the only inscription.

GERMANY BUYS DUTCH SMALL COINS.

A press dispatch from The Hague says that Dutch coppers and nickels are being smuggled into Germany in such quantities that there are scarcely any cent or five-cent pieces left in circulation. Six marks (about \$1.50) are paid by German agents for 100 Dutch cents (40 cents), and 20 marks (\$5) for 100 nickel five-cent pieces (\$2).

RARE VARIETY OF BANK OF TENNESSEE SHINPLASTER.

A rare variety of a 10-cent note of the Bank of Tennessee is sent to us by Mr. John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass., and is illustrated below. The notes of denominations under \$1 of the Bank of Tennessee issued during the Civil War are plentiful, and collectors will have noted that the reverse of Spanish silver coins are shown on them. The 50-cent note has two reverses of the four reals, and the 25-cent note has two reverses of the two reals. The common 10-cent note has the reverse of the real on the left and the figures "10" in a circle on the right, and the 5-cent note has the half-real reverse on the left and the figure "5" in a circle on the right. The rare variety of the 10-cent note illustrated here has the reverse of the real on each side, corresponding with the 25 and 50-cent notes. Both varieties of the 10-cent note are by J. Manouvrier of New Orleans. There are other minor varieties in the two 10-cent notes.



Mr. Morse states that of a find of a large number of notes of this bank only one of this variety was found, while there were many of the common variety in the lot.

The Bank of Tennessee opened its doors for business in February, 1838. It was a political institution and was controlled by the State. William Nichol was its first president. Succeeding presidents were Col. Willoughby Williams, Felix Robertson, A. O. P. Nicholson, Cave Johnson, Granville P. Smith and G. C. Torbitt. The bank had branches in Memphis, Clarksville, Athens, Murfreesboro, Somerville, Columbia, Shelbyville, Sparta, Trenton and Knoxville.

After the war began the Legislature passed an act compelling the banks to increase their circulating medium. In 1861 the circulation of the Bank of Tennessee was \$1,313,728. In 1862 it reached \$4,710,666.

When the Federal army entered Tennessee the bankers went South, using all manner of conveyances. The officers of the Bank of Tennessee took its specie and deposited it in Atlanta.

In February, 1866, the Legislature passed an act to place the Bank of Tennessee in liquidation and wind up its affairs. Several years passed, however, before the final report of the trustees was accepted by the court.

NEW VARIETIES OF SWEDISH PAPER MONEY.

The directors of the Swedish Riksbank have ordered the issue of five-kroner currency bills with certain alterations in the engraving and color of the face of the notes. Specimens of such bills have been made and submitted to the Government with the request that they be accepted and that official notice be given to the public to that effect. The changes in the bank notes are principally as follows: In the lower right corner the denomination "5" will appear in red, and under the symbolic Goddess of Svea, as well as under the denomination number in the upper left corner, a double engraving consisting of fine regular pattern art engraved yellow and red lines. In the center of the bill, below the main text, appears a rosette in yellow, blue and red. The text "of the 30th day of May, 1873," is changed to "of the 30th day of may, 1873," and the inscription "Hinc robur et securitas, 1618," is joined by four lines on the left side of the postament below the Goddess of Svea. The alphabetic series number and year of issue appear in black.—(Free translation by J. DEL.)

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S 1917 MEDAL.

Following its custom, the Rochester Numismatic Association has issued its 1917 Association medal, which bears on the obverse the portrait of its President for the past year, and the inscription "Fred E. Merritt, VI President, 1917." The reverse is from the die that has been used in this series of medals, and has previously been illustrated. It was designed and the dies cut by Joseph A. Koebe, a member of the R. N. A., and the medals were struck by Bastian Bros. of Rochester.



The portrait is an exceptionally good one of Mr. Merritt, who has the distinction of having been the R. N. A.'s long-distance President, his business compelling him to be in Philadelphia the greater part of the year. He has, however, been able to preside at quite a number of the meetings. In his absence Vice-President (now President) H. H. Yawger officiated.

NEW BELGIAN STAMPS FOR BELGIAN RED CROSS.

(The following matters of Belgian war news are from recent issues of "Informations Belges," the daily news letter which the Government of King Albert publishes from its present abode at Havre, and are furnished THE NUMISMATIST through the courtesy of the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., of which Prof. Helen H. Tanzer, a member of the American Numismatic Society, is Assistant Director of the Division of Foreign Language Publications.)

Mr. Paul Segers, Belgian Minister of Railroads, Shipping, Postal and Telegraph Service, has just decided on the issue of a new series of postage stamps for the benefit of the Red Cross of Belgium. This issue is to consist of a special printing and to be limited to the fourteen stamps actually in use. Nevertheless, the color and shadings are to be changed. For domestic use they will have the same value as other stamps, but they will be sold at double the usual price. This surtax will be indicated by a surcharge in red.

The figures of the printing have been decided as follows: There will be 400,000 copies printed of the stamps of 1, 2, 5 and 10 centimes; 200,000 copies of 15, 20 and 25 centimes stamps; 75,000 of 35, 40 and 50 centimes and of 1 franc; 25,000 of 2 and 5 francs; 15,000 of 10 francs.

This new series will be put on sale commencing the 15th of January, 1918, at the main Belgian Postoffice, at Sainte Adresse, and at all post-offices in unoccupied Belgium. Orders in writing can be addressed from now on to the Administration of the Belgian Postoffice at Havre.

Since the Germans have been seizing, in occupied Belgium, nickel coins for their war necessities, zinc coins have been put in circulation. It is announced that 50-centime pieces of the same metal will be immediately struck.

ONE OF THE LAST WORKS OF RODIN.

The plaque illustrated below has recently been issued, proceeds from the sale of which are to be applied to the Relief Fund for the French Theatrical Artists. A circular just sent out by the American Branch of the above fund calls attention to the distress among the families of those in the theatrical world caused by the closing of the playhouses in Paris, and asks for contributions to the fund.



The plaque is reproduced through the courtesy of Mr. T. Tileston Wells, 43 Cedar street, New York City, Secretary of the American Branch. It was designed by Rodin, the noted French sculptor, whose death occurred recently, and it is said to be one of his last works. It is of bronze, and the illustration is actual size.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

The *British Board of Trade Journal* of January 3 states that the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay, India, was authorized by proclamation dated October 21, to take effect from the date of promulgation in India.

The police of Stuttgart, Germany, have uncovered an extensive plan for the buying up of French gold coins in banks in several cities in the southern part of Germany and shipping them abroad. Several arrests have been made and 160,000 francs in gold seized. This notwithstanding the German people are being entreated to turn in all gold to the Reichsbank to strengthen the reserve.

The February issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* is almost entirely de-

voted to an article, "Luther and the Reformation, Illustrated on Coins and Medals," by Mr. Moritz Wormser. Thirty-five illustrations of coins and medals are shown, all relating to the subject. The paper is written in Mr. Wormser's entertaining style, and is timely, just following the celebration of the Fourth Centennial of the Reformation last fall.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, the accessions to the cabinet at the Philadelphia Mint amounted to 359 specimens, consisting of 85 coins, 175 tokens and 99 medals. All the specimens acquired are modern.

Of the new design of the quarter dollar issued late in 1916 there were only 52,000 struck bearing that date.

The sympathy of the members of the A. N. A., his friends and acquaintances will go out to Ex-President Farran Zerbe upon learning of the death of his sister, Mary G. Zerbe, which occurred at her home in Tyrone, Pa., on January 24, after a protracted illness.

The Treasury Department in Washington recently received from a woman in Tennessee a contribution of 76 German coins with this request: "Please melt these into bullets and let them help pay the Kaiser in his own coin." As the War Department cannot use either silver or copper for bullets, the coins will probably be melted at the mint and their value as bullion returned to the sender in War Savings Stamps.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has announced the award of Medals of Honor to Seaman Ora Graves of Maxwell, N. M., and Tedford H. Cann of New York City, for extraordinary heroism.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, at its fourteenth annual meeting at Pittsburgh recently, recognized 26 acts of heroism. In seven cases silver medals were awarded, and in nineteen cases bronze medals. Ten of the heroes lost their lives in the acts for which the medals were awarded.

At the Philadelphia Mint a gas combustion furnace of the open flame and tilting type has been installed for melting the minor coinage metal ingots, but without success on cupro nickel. The showing on bronze was promising, and further tests are to be made on both cupro nickel and bronze.

Mr. Horace L. Wheeler, the newly-elected President of the Boston Numismatic Society, has been looking up the comparative antiquity of numismatic societies in the United States, and finds that the Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was organized in 1857, The American Numismatic Society (New York) in 1858, and the Boston Numismatic Society in 1860. Mr. Wheeler has just been chosen Librarian of the American Statistical Association, and also an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has awarded the Temple Gold Medal to George Luks for his painting, "Houston Street," a remarkably rich and glowing interpretation of a New York street scene.

A recent issue of *Bank Notes* contains illustrations and descriptions of the one-cent scrip recently issued by the People's Banking Company of Lewisburg, Ohio.

A London correspondent of the Associated Press says that Germany has produced 580 different war medals to commemorate various alleged victories during the war. Copies of about half of them have been obtained by the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and are now on exhibition there. Some of the medals are intended as cartoons. Such is a medal depicting England as a skeleton torpedoing the Dutch steamer *Tubantia*, although the Dutch Government proved that the torpedo was of German manufacture.

There were purchased as bullion and melted at the mints and assay offices of the United States 961 mutilated silver dollars during the year ended June 30, 1917, and used in minting subsidiary silver coins.

The coinage at the United States Mint at Philadelphia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, was the largest in the history of the institution. The metal operated upon totaled 2007 tons, and the wastage on this vast coinage amounted to only \$918.84.

The following shows the number of proof coins and medals sold at the Philadelphia Mint during the fiscal year 1917: Gold medals, 265; silver medals, 428; bronze medals, 20,604; minor proof coins, 939. The nominal value of those sold was \$11,359.99.

A BIT OF FINANCIAL HISTORY.

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1900, two years after the Spanish War, 2 per cent. bonds were offered at par and oversubscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled.

United States 4 per cent. bonds in 1888 sold as high as 130 and in 1901 brought 139 $\frac{7}{8}$ on the stock market.

The United States has never defaulted on any of its bonds. Not one of its bondholders has ever lost a cent of principal or interest except those who voluntarily have taken losses by selling their bonds in a period of temporary price depression. One hundred cents on the dollar, principal and interest, has the United States always paid.

Back of the \$250,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000 of our national resources stands the rugged honesty of America. Liberty Loan Bonds are the safest security in the world.

TO MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A.

If you have not already done so, your dues in the A. N. A. for 1918, and subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, should be sent to the General Secretary, John M. Oliver, 30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass., without further delay. Renewals to date have been excellent, but those who have overlooked this matter should attend to it immediately.

FRANCE TO DEMONETIZE COINS.

Word comes from Paris that the Government has decided to demonetize certain types of silver coins to put a stop to the hoarding which is paralyzing trade. The hoarding craze is especially prevalent in the provinces, where the distrust of all paper money lingers among people, due to the memory of the universal ruin caused by the depreciation of the assignats of the French Revolution. One result is that the Government is obliged to buy metal abroad at a high price for new coinage.

To force out the hidden money, therefore, it is proposed to demonetize all silver coins bearing the effigy of Napoleon, a very short time being given the holders to get rid of them. With the metal thus brought in, it is estimated, the mint will have enough for a year's issue.

ROUMANIAN, SERBIAN, AND GREEK MONEY IN BULGARIA.

The Ministry of Finance has prohibited the circulation in Bulgaria and the occupied territories, of Roumanian, Serbian, and Greek bank notes, as well as the silver and nickel money of those countries. All persons and institutions having such money were obliged to declare them to the National Bank of Bulgaria before December 1, 1917. If such moneys are found in the possession of any one after that date, a suit will be instituted against such person and the money confiscated. All persons who had such money in quantities were allowed to export it out of the country within the time limit stated above, provided they petitioned the customs division of the Ministry of Finance.

TIN DISCS USED AS MONEY IN LONDON.

Tin token money is the latest in war currency in London, according to a press dispatch. The pieces are not intended for general circulation, but are for use in some of the Government offices' eating establishments, where girls employed in making munitions can purchase enough of the tin tokens for their luncheons and teas to last a week. They are merely tin discs stamped with various denominations, and have no value except for this purpose, but they have proved a great convenience and have relieved the pressure for small coins.

Other varieties of token money are said to be in use in the public eating-houses in London, the scarcity of small coins being general.

GERMAN PAPER MONEY RIDICULES FATHERLAND.

A press dispatch from Amsterdam says that the artist who designed paper money of the denomination of 50 pfennigs which is now being circulated in several rural towns of Prussia has been arrested at Nieberlahnstein on the charge of holding up the Fatherland to ridicule. His offense lay, according to the Maasbods of Rotterdam, in the ornamentation on the margin of the bills. After the money had been in circulation for some time it was discovered that the marginal decorations consisted mostly of drawings of articles of food. Above a picture of a ham the artist inscribed in microscopic letters: "A tender memory and a fond hope." Over a design of three turnips he wrote: "This is how the Germans live."

FOREIGN PAPER MONEY IN BULGARIA.

Consul-General Murphy at Sofia reports that German and Austro-Hungarian bank notes are no longer to be favored with an obligatory rate of exchange, and their importation to Bulgaria is now forbidden. Travelers coming from Germany and Austro-Hungary are not permitted to bring in more than 2000 marks or crowns. Bank notes representing a greater amount than that must be deposited at custom-houses on the frontier. The use of foreign bank notes, including those of Germany and Austro-Hungary, in payment of taxes is also prohibited.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXI.

APRIL, 1918.

No. 4

RECENT ISSUE OF EGYPTIAN 20 PIASTRES.



Obverse.—The name of the first Sultan of Egypt, "Hussein Kamil," in Arabic characters, with the Hegira date of his accession, 1333 (A. D. 1914), below. A branch of leaves on the left, and another on the right, the lower portions of the branches being crossed and tied together by ribbon formed into a bow with flowing parts. On the bow, "H. R." The whole within a plain circle, encompassed by a beaded circle, which is encircled by a plain rim.

Reverse.—"The Egyptian Sultanate" in Arabic characters. Below, on the left, the inscription, in two lines, "20 | Piastres," and on the right, in Arabic characters, the inscription, in two lines, "20 | Piastres," with ornamentation between and above the inscriptions. A branch of leaves on the left and another on the right, the lower portions of the branches being crossed and tied together by ribbon formed into a bow with flowing parts. Below the crossed branches the date, "1916," on the left, and the Hegira date, "1335," on the right. The whole within a plain circle, encompassed by a beaded circle, which is encircled by a plain rim.

Edge.—Milled with straight lines.

Similar coins are dated 1917, but the Hegira date is 1335 (A. D. 1916).

My best thanks are due to Dr. Oliver Codrington, F. S. A., for kind help in describing this coin.

This is the first time the English language has been impressed on Egyptian coins, and no reference to the ruler of the country has appeared on them since the Mamelukes were conquered by the Turks in the year 1517, the coins of Egypt having been of similar design to those current in Turkey.

Hussein Kamil Pasha, the first Sultan of Egypt, was born in 1854 and was a son of the Khedive Ismail Pasha, who reigned from 1863 until his deposition in 1879. Soon after the outbreak of the great war in 1914 it became evident that the Khedive Abbas Hilmi Pasha, nephew of the late Sultan of Egypt and son of the Khedive Tewfik Pasha, was hostile to the Allies, and when Turkey entered the conflict he had already fled to Constantinople. On December 19th, 1914, he was formally deposed and Egypt was declared a British Protectorate, no longer under Turkish suzerainty. Hussein Kamil Pasha was then raised to the throne with the title of Sultan of Egypt. His Majesty died at noon on Tuesday, October 9th, 1917, and was succeeded by Prince Ahmed Fuad, the fourth son of the Khedive Ismail Pasha. Sultan Ahmed Fuad was born in 1868.—Henry Garside in *Spink's Numismatic Circular* for Jan.-Feb., 1918.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

(Copyright, 1918, by the American Numismatic Association.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE \$1.00 BILL OF JUNE 2d, 1862.

(No. 48 in this Series.)

In the center, an old-fashioned side-wheel steam sailing ship in mid-ocean, in full chase, under steam and canvas, of a sailing vessel, which appears in the distance at the left. In the upper left corner, a female figure representing Liberty standing by a shield, on which is a Gorgon said to represent Medusa. Liberty is waving over her head a streamer bearing the words "One-One-One-One." In the lower right corner, an oval portrait of Mrs. Pickens, wife of the Governor of South Carolina. Francis Wilkinson Pickens, born in 1805, Governor of South Carolina in 1860-'62, was the son of Andrew Pickens, Colonel of the 10th U. S. Regulars in the War of 1812 and Governor of South Carolina in 1816-'18, the son of General Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary fame. It was Governor Pickens who demanded that all Federal property in South Carolina be turned over to the State Government, and called on Major Anderson to surrender Fort Sumter, and gave the order to fire on "The Star of the West" when she arrived to relieve the garrison. Having in 1858 been appointed by President Buchanan Minister to Russia, he married at Marshall, Texas, Miss Lucy Petway Holcombe, daughter of Beverley La Fayette Holcombe, Esq., formerly of Amelia county, Virginia, her consent having been obtained on condition of his receiving the mission. While at St. Petersburg, Mr. Pickens was elected Governor of South Carolina, whither he returned to take a leading part in the secession of his State from the Union. There has been a good deal of speculation in regard to the portrait on this bill. In a correspondence of two years extending all over the South, the answer usually obtained was "a fancy picture of some kind." An exact original of the portrait has not been found, and even some members of Mrs. Pickens' family were not familiar with the bill, but persons who knew her well have recognized it on sight. All catalogs and dealers' lists name it as Mrs. Pickens, and there can be no doubt of its authenticity. The following from an article in the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, in reference to her death on August 8, 1899, for which I am indebted to Prof. Frank G. Davis,

B. D., of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, who obtained it from a niece of Mrs. Pickens, adds corroborative evidence, besides reciting an interesting historical incident:

"It was during this time that the traits of true womanly character were evidenced by the wife of the Governor, who was all that a helpmeet could be. Like Isabella, she sold her jewels to aid her country, and with the proceeds equipped the Holcombe Regiment. Mounted on a spirited steed, attired in a riding habit of black velvet, WITH A LARGE HAT OF THE SAME MATERIAL TURNED UP ON ONE SIDE, WITH A LONG WHITE PLUME AS ITS ONLY ORNAMENT, she reviewed the Regiment, herself the most striking figure of the vast array."

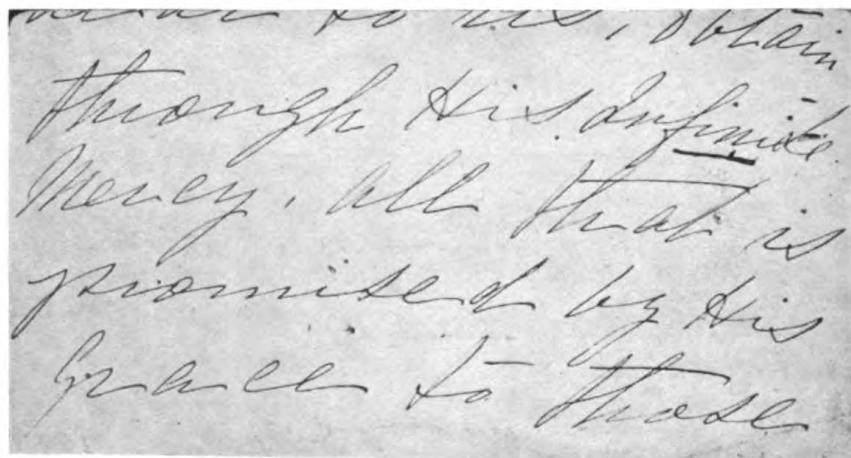


MRS. LUCY PETWAY HOLCOMBE PICKENS.

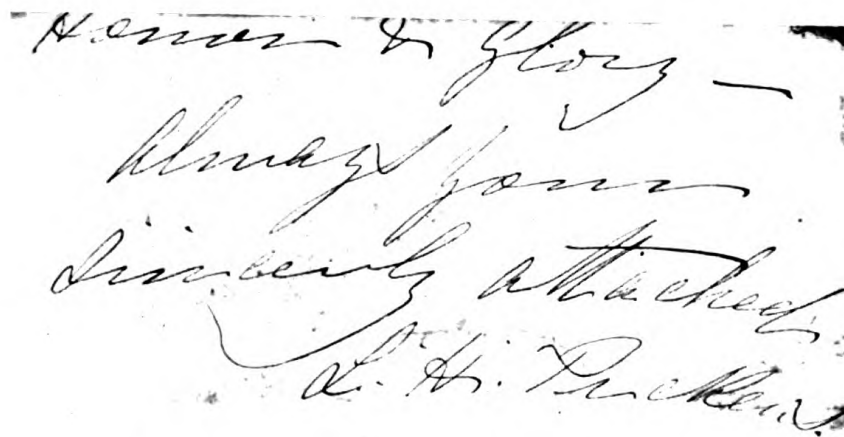
Reproduction of a fine old daguerreotype of Mrs. Governor Pickens, which the writer of these articles had "restored" by F. A. Saunderson, the famous Boston artist. There is another daguerreotype of Mrs. Pickens and a very famous and most interesting photograph, taken when the art of photography was in its infancy, which I hope to reproduce later.

This quotation, which identifies the portrait as Mrs. Pickens, by describing in detail the exact costume and hat worn by her when reviewing the Holcombe Regiment (Legion), is probably not correct in one particular, viz., her family would not claim that she actually equipped a whole regiment, as that would have been beyond her means, but she doubtless contributed liberally to the funds of "The Holcombe Legion," which was named in her honor, besides presenting it a battle flag. A brief account of that famous military organization was obtained from a surviving member, Major Richard S. Anderson, now doorkeeper at the main door of the U. S. Senate Chamber, in an interview on January 10th, 1918. The Legion was recruited in the spring of 1861, in Newberry, Barnwell, Spartanburg, Anderson, Abbeville, and Atwell counties. It consisted of seven companies of infantry and one of cavalry. It marched to Adams Run, twenty-five miles below Charleston, where Mrs. Pickens reviewed it, and presented a handsome flag. This flag was about eight by five feet, of blue silk with heavy gold bullion fringe. It bore in the middle a palmetto tree in white,

while above the tree, in crescent form, was the name "Lucy Holcombe," and underneath the word "Legion." The first commander was Rev. Col. P. F. Stevens, then Superintendent of the Citadel, a military school at Charleston. He remained till the second battle of Manassas. It was he who named the Legion after Lucy Holcombe. The next was Col. Wm. L. Crowley, who was shot at Stony Creek, Virginia, in August, 1863, when he was succeeded by Major Andrew Woodruff, who remained until the close of the war. The narrator joined the Legion in April, 1862, at the age of fifteen, and served in its marches and battles, from South Carolina



through His Infinite
Mercy. All that is
promised by His
Grace to those



Honor & Glory -
Always your
sincerely attached
L. H. Pickens

PORTION OF AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF MRS. PICKENS.

The front and back of a portion of an autograph letter are here reproduced, to further exemplify the beautiful character of Mrs. Pickens as against the,—shall I say it?—brief and "catty" manner in which some female writers have spoken of this wonderful woman.

to Virginia, from Richmond to Manassas, back through North Carolina with the battles of Kingston and Goldsboro; stationed at Sullivan's Island, garrisoning Fort Sumter (each detachment spending seven days at a time within its walls), then hastening to the relief of Vicksburg; after the eight days' fighting at Jackson, Miss., back to Virginia, and nine months in the trenches around Petersburg, till after the Battle of the Crater, when the Legion surrendered, being then about 300 strong. He perfectly remembers the Lucy Holcombe banner, which he marched and fought under for four months till August 30th, 1862, when it was riddled by bullets in the second battle of Manassas (Bull Run), where he was wounded. The banner was

sent to Columbia, S. C., and afterward lost, but Major Anderson, who then became color sergeant, secured the leather sheath or socket by which it was carried, which he still keeps as a relic. The General Index to the Records of the War of the Rebellion, published by the U. S. Government, furnishes references to "The Holcombe Legion," scattered through eighteen volumes of Series I and IV.

This bill is a "6" note of the 3d Series, No. 28675, dated Richmond, Va., June 2nd, 1862, made payable six months after ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, fundable in eight per cent. stock or bonds of the Confederacy, and receivable for all dues except export duties.

There are thirty-two varieties, not including one printed partly in green (No. 49 in this Series), and the total issue was about four million dollars.

Engraved and printed in black by Colonel Blanton Duncan, Columbia, S. C., the back without printing.

THIS DESIGN ALSO BORROWED BY CONFEDERACY.

In our last November issue we illustrated a \$10 note of the Bank of Louisiana having a female figure holding the letter "X" in her hand, the same design that appears on one of the Confederate notes—No. 29 in the series by Mr. Allen. According to the date on the Bank of Louisiana note, it was issued after the Confederate note, and this caused our query, "Who Borrowed This Design?"

Mr. Waldo C. Moore has called our attention to a \$10 note of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, N. C., dated May 1, 1859, which has the same female figure and letter "X." The Wilmington note also bears the words "Patented June 30, 1857." Mr. Moore also submits two varieties of a \$10 note of the Bank of West Tennessee, Memphis, dated October 1, 1859, likewise having the same design. This seems to prove beyond question that the Confederate government borrowed this design, as well as several others that have been described in these pages.

Regarding the Bank of West Tennessee note, Mr. H. D. Allen says: "This bill was engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New Orleans and New York, and in the lower right-hand corner is the monogram A. B. N. Co. (American Bank Note Co.). This is absolute proof that the American Bank Note Co., organized in 1858, took in the Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson Co."

The note of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington was also engraved by this company.

FOR THE BOYS GOING "OVER THERE."

Below is illustrated a medal intended for presentation to the United States soldiers when departing for "Over There." It comes in bronze, brass and white metal. The name of the maker is unknown.



The inscription on the obverse is "Service With the American Army in the World War, 1917." That on the reverse is "Trust in the Lord and Keep Your Powder Dry."



THE \$1.00 BILL OF JUNE 2d, 1862.

(No. 49 in this Series.)

In the center, an old-fashioned side-wheel steam sailing ship in mid-ocean, in full chase, under steam and canvas, of a sailing vessel, which appears in the distance at the left. In the upper left corner, figure of a female representing Liberty standing by a shield, on which is a Gorgon said to be Medusa. Liberty is waving over her head a streamer bearing the words "One-One-One-One." Lower right corner, bust of Mrs. Francis Wilkinson Pickens (Lucy Petway Holcombe), wife of the war Governor of South Carolina in 1861-2, as she appeared when reviewing the Holcombe Legion, which was named in her honor. This is the same design as the preceding note (No. 48 in this collection), except that for artistic reasons or convenience in counting, there was added "1" and "One" in green.

This is a "3" bill of the 2d Series, No. 36730, dated June 2d, 1862, printed by Colonel Blanton Duncan, Columbia, South Carolina. There were twenty varieties of this bill. Back without printing. Total issue unknown.

ANOTHER RICHELIEU TOKEN.

In September and October, 1911, and March, 1912, THE NUMISMATIST illustrated three varieties of Richelieu tokens of different dates—1634, 1636 and 1641. Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash., now calls attention to still another variety, which is dated 1635, and on this one the date is divided by the ship, the only one of the Richelieu tokens with a date so divided that has come to his notice.



The inscription on this reverse is "Hoc Duce Tuta," the same as on those dated 1634 and 1636, while on that dated 1641 the inscription is "Jupiter Author." For the probable origin of these tokens the reader is referred to the issues of this magazine above mentioned.

PORTRAIT OF R. M. T. HUNTER.

On two of the Confederate notes in this month's installment more or less crude portraits of R. M. T. Hunter appear. A fine portrait of Mr. Hunter was published on page 459 in our November, 1917, issue, to which our readers are referred.



THE \$2.00 BILL OF JUNE 2d, 1862.

(No. 50 in this Series.)

In the center, allegorical design representing the South striking down the North and crippling the Eagle, a design evidently due to the erroneous belief that the North was the aggressor and should be punished. Upper left corner, bust of Judah Philip Benjamin, a noted Jewish lawyer and statesman, born at St. Croix, W. I., August 11th, 1811. Studied at Yale University for three years. In 1845 he was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. In 1853 he was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1859, but withdrew at the secession of Louisiana in 1861. In February, 1861, he was appointed Attorney-General of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and in August, 1861, was made Secretary of War under President Jefferson Davis. Being subsequently accused of incompetence by the Confederate Congress, he resigned and was appointed Secretary of State in March, 1862, which portfolio he held until the Confederacy was broken up. He fled from Richmond, escaped to the Bahamas and thence to England in 1865. After conspicuous success in this country and service in the leadership of the Confederacy, he achieved triumphs at the Bar of England and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1872. He died in Paris May 8th, 1884.

This note was payable six months after ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Fundable in eight per cent. stocks or bonds. Receivable in payment of all dues except export dues. This is a "9" note of the third series, No. 20,586, dated June 2d, 1862, engraved by Colonel Blanton Duncan, Columbia, South Carolina. Back of bill without printing. Notice the Two-Dollar Bill (No. 18 in this collection) dated September 2d, 1861, in error, which is supposed to belong to and be a part of this issue. There were forty-two varieties of this bill. Total issue unknown.

COINAGE FOR FEBRUARY, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during February, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 704,000; Quarter Dollars, 2,060,000; Dimes, 10,050,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 5,465,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 29,118,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Salvador: Nickel, 1,000,000.

Ecuador: Nickel, 5,010,000.

Philippine Islands: Silver, 2,285,000; Nickel, 1,400,000; Bronze, 4,400,000.

Philippine Is.: Silver, 2,285,000; Nickel, 1,400,000; Bronze, 4,400,000.



THE \$2.00 BILL OF JUNE 2d, 1862.

(No. 51 in this Series.)

In the center, allegorical design representing the South striking down the North and crippling the Eagle, a design evidently due to the erroneous belief that the North was the aggressor and should be punished. Upper left corner, bust of Judah Philip Benjamin, a noted Jewish lawyer and statesman, born at St. Croix, W. I., August 11th, 1811. Studied at Yale University for three years. In 1845 he was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. In 1853 he was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1859, but withdrew at the secession of Louisiana in 1861. In February, 1861, he was appointed Attorney-General of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and in August, 1861, was made Secretary of War under President Jefferson Davis. Being subsequently accused of incompetence by the Confederate Congress, he resigned, and was appointed Secretary of State in March, 1862, which portfolio he held until the Confederacy was broken up. He fled from Richmond, escaped to the Bahamas and thence to England in 1865. After conspicuous success in this country and service in the leadership of the Confederacy, he achieved triumphs at the Bar of England and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1872. He died in Paris, May 8th, 1884.

This bill was payable six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States, fundable in eight per cent. stocks or bonds, and receivable in payment of all dues except export dues. This is a "6" note of the second series, dated June 2nd, 1862, No. 61,989, and is similar to the preceding bill (No. 50 in this collection), except that it is embellished by printing "2" and "Two" on its face in green, possibly for convenience in counting.

Engraved by Colonel Blanton Duncan, Columbia, South Carolina. There were ten varieties of this bill. Back without printing.

MEDALS AWARDED BY NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Among the medals awarded the past month by the National Academy of design, New York City, were the following:

The Saltus Medal, the chief art honor of the year, to Joseph Pearson, Jr., for "Spring," a decorative study of swans and landscape.

The Inness Gold Medal, to Howard Giles, for "Maine Woods," a landscape.

ELMER S. SEARS RETIRING FROM COIN BUSINESS.

Elmer S. Sears of Swansea, Mass., announces that he is retiring from business as a dealer in coins, and that in the immediate future he will devote most of his time to war work. His stock of U. S. and foreign gold, silver and copper coins will be sold by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, on dates to be announced later.



THE \$10.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1862.

(No. 52 in this Series.)

In the center, figure of a female representing Ceres, Goddess of Agriculture and of the Harvests, sitting on a barrel with an arm resting on a bale of cotton. She holds in her left hand a caduceus, the winged staff of Mercury. In the background are ships with foresail, mainsail, and mizzensail furled. Lower right corner, bust of Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter. Born at Hunter's Hill, Essex county, Virginia, April 21, 1809. Graduated from the University of Virginia in 1829. Speaker of the House in the Twenty-sixth Congress when only thirty years of age. Member of Congress in 1837 and again in 1845. United States Senator in 1846, re-elected in 1852 and again in 1858. In the Democratic National Convention of 1860 at Charleston, South Carolina, he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for President and received, next to Stephen A. Douglas, the largest number of votes on the first six ballots. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts voted for Jefferson Davis on fifty-two out of fifty-seven ballots that were taken. When the regrettable contest between the North and South arose, he held that the South was simply standing on her constitutional rights, and that it was her duty, as well as her inherent right, to resist aggression. He stated his position in temperate, thoughtful and conciliatory, but firm language, and at no time in his life did he doubt the justice and truth of the Southern cause. He took an active part in the Convention at Richmond, Virginia, and on the secession of that State in 1861, left the United States Senate. He became a member of the Provisional Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, and was even suggested as the President of the new government with Jefferson Davis as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. On July 21st, 1861, Mr. Davis made him his Secretary of State. In February, 1865, with Alexander H. Stevens and John A. Campbell, he met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward, on board the "River Queen" in Hampton Roads, where occurred the famous "Monroe Conference." He was arrested at the close of the war, and after being imprisoned at Fort Pulaski for several months, was released on parole, and in 1867 was pardoned by President Johnson. He was Treasurer of the State of Virginia in 1877, and was appointed by President Cleveland to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Tappahannock, Virginia, in June, 1886. He died July 18th, 1887. For other portraits of Mr. Hunter see bills Nos. 26, 31, 32, 33, 53, 57, 73, 81 in this collection.

This bill is dated in error September 2nd, 1862, series "K," No. 62616, payable six months after ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Engraved by Hoyer and Ludwig, Richmond, Virginia, but their name was not shown on the plate from which it was printed. Back of bill without printing. There were eight varieties of this bill reading "6 months" and eight varieties reading "6 month." Total issue unknown.



THE \$20.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1862.

(No. 53 in this Series.)

In the center, figure representing Liberty seated on a bale of cotton holding a fasces, a bundle of rods having among them an axe with blade projecting, borne before Roman magistrates as a symbol of authority. Left arm resting on a shield showing a star for each of the thirteen original States of the Union. In the background, ship under full sail. Lower right corner, bust of Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter, born at Hunter's Hill, Essex county, Virginia, April 21, 1809. Graduated from the University of Virginia in 1829. Speaker of the House in the twenty-sixth Congress when only thirty years of age. Member of Congress in 1837 and again in 1845. United States Senator in 1846; re-elected in 1852 and again in 1858. In the Democratic National Convention of 1860 at Charleston, South Carolina, he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for President and received, next to Stephen A. Douglas, the largest number of votes on the first six ballots. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts voted for Jefferson Davis on fifty-two out of fifty-seven ballots that were taken. When the regrettable contest between the North and South arose, he held that the South was simply standing on her constitutional rights, and that it was her duty, as well as her inherent right, to resist aggression. He stated his position in temperate, thoughtful and conciliatory, but firm language, and at no time in his life did he doubt the justice and truth of the Southern cause. He took an active part in the Convention at Richmond, Virginia, and on the secession of that State in 1861, left the United States Senate. He became a member of the Provisional Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, and was even suggested as the President of the new government with Jefferson Davis as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. On July 21st, 1861, Mr. Davis made him his Secretary of State. In February, 1865, with Alexander H. Stevens and John A. Campbell, he met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward, on board the "River Queen" in Hampton Roads, where occurred the famous "Monroe Conference." He was arrested at the close of the war, and after being imprisoned at Fort Pulaski for several months, was released on parole, and in 1867 was pardoned by President Johnson. He was Treasurer of the State of Virginia in 1877, and was appointed by President Cleveland to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Tappahannock, Virginia, in June, 1886. He died July 18th, 1887. For other portraits of Mr. Hunter see bills Nos. 26, 31, 32, 33, 52, 73, and 81 in this collection.

Printed by Keatings (should be Keatinge) and Ball, Columbus (should be Columbia), South Carolina. This note is neither genuine, bogus, nor counterfeit, but is stated to be an "essay note" submitted to the Treasury Department of the Confederate States and refused, but whether on account of the thirteen stars on the shield or on account of the glaring errors in the name of the engravers and the city where they were located, cannot be said. This is a series "N" bill, No. 5639, dated September 2nd, 1862, and printed on parchment paper. It was never officially issued as money by the Confederacy, but is much prized by collectors, and there are only a few notes harder to obtain. Although numbered and signed, the official records of the Confederate Treasury do not mention this design.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COPPER AND CANNON PLATE COINS STRUCK IN SWEDEN

During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.

By J. DE LAGERBERG.

The following is believed to be a complete and accurate list of the copper and cannon plate coins struck in Sweden during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It includes the name of the ruler under whom they were issued, the mint where struck, the different denominations, the years in which they were struck, and the degree of rarity. R indicates rare, RR very rare, and RRR excessively rare.

QUEEN CHRISTINA (1632-1654).

COPPER METAL PLATE COINS.

Avesta.

- 10 Daler. 1644, RRR.
- 8 Daler. 1652, 1653, RRR.
- 4 Daler. 1649, 1652, 1653, RRR.
- 2 Daler. 1649, RR, 1651, 1653, 1654, RRR.
- 1 Daler. 1650, 1653, 1654, RR, 1649 and 1652, RRR.



AN 8-DALER PIECE OF CARL X GUSTAV, 1659.

This specimen measures $23\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches and weighs 31 pounds.

CARL X GUSTAF (1654-1660).

Avesta.

- 8 Daler. 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, RR.
- 4 Daler. 1656, 1657, RR. 1658, RRR.
- 2 Daler. 1658, 1659, RRR.
- 1 Daler. 1655, 1656, 1657, RR. 1658, 1659, RRR.

CARL XI (1660-1697).

Stockholm.

- 4 Daler. 1663, RRR.

Avesta.

- 8 Daler. 1660, 1662, 1663, 1681 and 1682, RR. 1661 and 1671, RRR.
- 5 Daler. 1674, RRR.
- 3 Daler. 1674, RRR.

- 2 Daler. 1660, 1664, 1668, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1691 and
1693, RRR. 1669, 1672, 1678, 1685, 1686, RR. 1680,
1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, R.
1 Daler. 1660, 1663, 1678, RRR. 1661, 1662, 1664, 1667, 1668, 1669,
1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1682,
1683, 1685, 1686, 1689, RR. 1680, 1690, R.
½ Daler. 1686, RRR. 1681, 1682, 1683, 1685, 1689, RR.

Garpenberg.

- 2 Daler. 1674, RRR.

Svappavara.

- 2 Daler. 1693, RRR.

CARL XII (1697-1718).**CANNON PLATE METAL COINS.****Stockholm.**

- 2 Daler. 1714, R. 1715, RR. 1716.
1 Daler. 1715, R.

COPPER METAL PLATE COIN.**Avesta.**

- 4 Daler. 1716, 1717, 1718, R.
2 Daler. 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1715, 1716, 1717. 1714, 1718, R.
1 Daler. 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1715, 1716, 1717. 1714, R. 1718,
RRR.
½ Daler. 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1715, 1716, 1717. 1714, 1718, R.

Basinge.

- 2 Daler. 1711, 1712 and 1713, RRR.
1 Daler. 1711, RRR.

Garpenberg.

- 2 Daler. 1710, 1711, 1712, RR. 1713 and 1714, RRR.
1 Daler. 1710, RRR.
½ Daler. 1714, RRR.

Svappavara.

- 2 Daler. 1700 and 1701, RRR.

CANNON METAL PLATE COIN.**Wismar.**

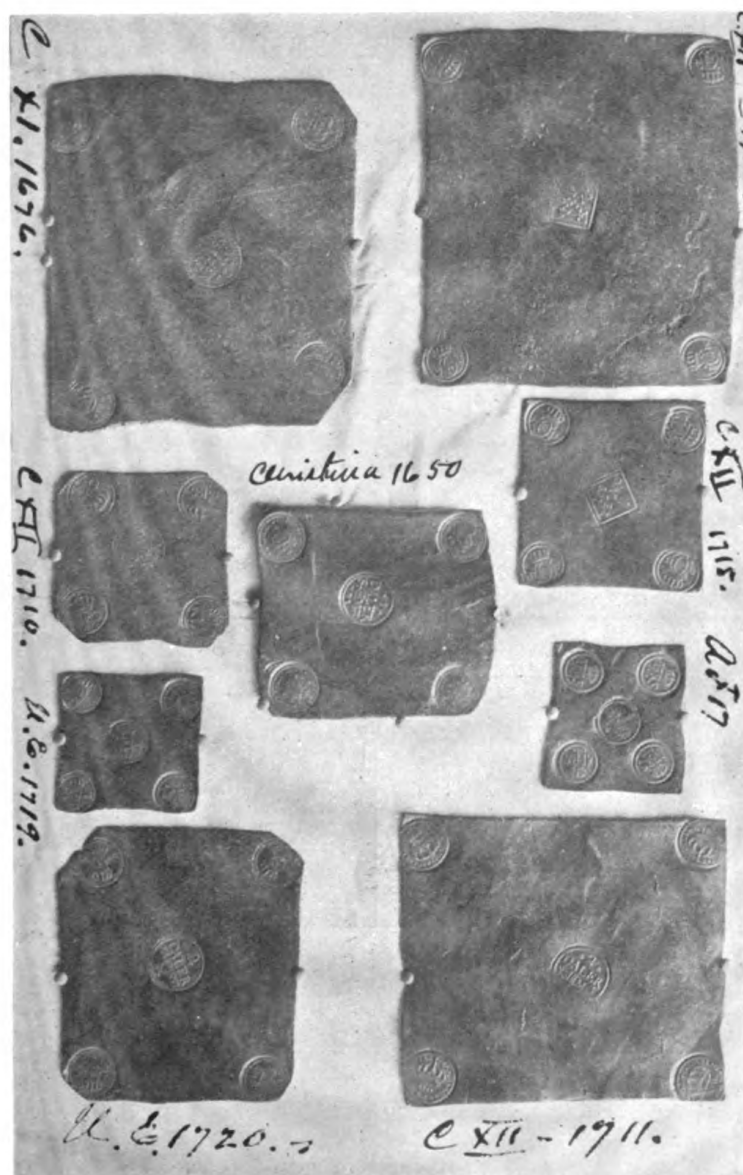
- 8 Mark. 1715, RRR.
4 Mark. 1715, RRR.
2 Mark. 1715, RRR.
1 Mark. 1715, R.
8 Schilling. 1715, R.
4 Schilling. 1715, RR.

ULRIKA ELEONORA (1718-1720).**COPPER METAL PLATE COIN.****Avesta.**

- 4 Daler. 1719, 1720.
2 Daler. 1719, 1720.
1 Daler. 1719, 1720.
½ Daler. 1719, 1720.

FREDRIK I (1720-1751).**Avesta.**

- 4 Daler. 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729,
1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738,
1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746.



SPECIMENS OF SWEDISH PLATE MONEY

Until recently in the collection of Mr. Peter Wislander, Cambridge, Ill., now owned by Mr. Philip J. Stoneberg of Bishop Hill, Ill. The photograph and following descriptions of them have been furnished by Mr. Wislander.

- No. 1—Carl XI, 2 Daler, 1676, size $9 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
- No. 2—Carl XII, 4 Daler, 1716, size $9\frac{1}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- No. 3—Carl XII, $\frac{1}{2}$ Daler, 1710, size 5×5 inches.
- No. 4—Christina, 1 Daler, 1650, size $6\frac{1}{8} \times 7$ inches.
- No. 5—Carl XII, 1 Daler, 1715, size $5\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- No. 6—Ulricka Eleonora, $\frac{1}{2}$ Daler, 1719, size $4 \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
- No. 7—Adolf Fredrik, $\frac{1}{2}$ Daler, 1754, size $4 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- No. 8—Ulricka Eleonora, 2 Daler, 1720, size $7\frac{1}{8} \times 8$ inches.
- No. 9—Carl XII, 2 Daler, 1711, size $8\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Plates are not perfectly rectangular, and dimensions given are averages.

2 Daler.	1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1739, 1740, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750. 1738 and 1741, R.
1 Daler.	1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750. 1738, R.
½ Daler.	1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750. 1738, R.

Gustafsberg.

1 Daler.	1748, R.
½ Daler.	1748, R.

Ljusnedal.

2 Daler.	1746, RRR.
1 Daler.	1746, RR.
½ Daler.	1746, RR.

ADOLF FREDRIK (1751-1771).**Avesta.**

4 Daler.	1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, R.
2 Daler.	1751, 1758, R. 1755, 1757, 1759, RR. 1752, RRR. 1753, 1754, 1756.
1 Daler.	1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759.
½ Daler.	1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759.

Carlberg.

1 Daler.	1752, RR.
½ Daler.	1752, RRR.

Gustafsberg.

1 Daler.	1752, R.
½ Daler.	1752, RR.

Ljusnedal.

1 Daler.	1753, RR.
½ Daler.	1753, RR.

From the above it will be seen that the 10 Daler plates were struck only during the reign of Queen Christina in 1644, and were probably discontinued on account of their enormous size.

Of the 5 and 3 Daler pieces we only know of those struck in the year 1674, during the reign of Carl XI.

It will also be observed that only three denominations of copper plates were struck at Stockholm, namely, the 4 Daler, 1663, during the reign of Carl XI, and the 2 Daler, 1714, 1715 and 1716, and 1 Daler, 1715, during the reign of Carl XII.

To the best of my knowledge there are only three 8 Daler pieces in the United States—one in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society (New York), one owned by Mr. Oscar Engstrom of Buffalo, N. Y., and one by Mr. Virgil M. Brand of Chicago.

A rather remarkable specimen of plate money recently came to my notice in a Swedish catalog. This is an 8 Daler plate of Carl XI, 1662, struck at Avesta, one end of which has been cut off to the extent that only small portions of the two stamps in the corners of that end remained, and new stamps were afterwards placed in these two corners. The cutting and re-stamping were done in Stockholm. In the new stamp is the letter "B,"

signifying "Bengt Myntsmed" ("Bengt Mintsmitth"). In those days the men who handled the plates were called smiths, this one having been named Bengt.

Among the plates shortened and restamped in Stockholm from 1661 to 1664, there are only two 4 Daler plates known of 1663. One of these is in the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm, and the other in the Swedish Riksbank.

REMARKABLE FIND OF SWEDISH PLATE COIN.

From Sweden we learn that some boys recently were digging in a garden at Tofveryd, in the Parish of Jarstorp, when they unearthed a decayed oak chest containing 130 plate coins of the years 1711 to 1753. Many of them weighed as much as three kgm. each, and the total collection nearly 300 kgm.

This remarkable find, for the present, was left with the curator at Norra Smalands Antiquarian Society, Engineer Algot Friberg. At present it is kept in the City of Jonkoping Museum. The find has been reported to the Royal Academie of Science, Belles-Letters and Antiquity.

In connection with the plate-money issues it might be stated that in the Swedish Numismatiska Meddelanden, Parts IX and XII, are some very interesting old copper-plate engravings showing the way the plate-money was manufactured, and the implements used in connection therewith. The scissors are of enormous dimensions.

J. DEL.

TOKENS HAVING REFERENCE TO NATIONAL AND HOME DEFENCE.

By S. H. HAMER.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

What is perhaps more a medalet than a token is—

66.—Obv., A shield of arms, supporters and crest. Exergue, LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE COLONEL. Legend, on a label, PRO REGE ET POPULO. Rev., A shield of arms and crest, flanked with military trophies. Exergue, FIRST ENROLLD APRIL 3, 1794. Legend, On a label, PENRYN VOLUNTERS. Edge, plain, in collar. Struck in silver and copper-bronzed.

In the Universal British Directory is this note: "The inhabitants of Penryn are a loyal and affectionate people, and have raised a larger body of volunteers than any other town in Cornwall, for internal defence. They consist of four companies and of the following commissioned officers:

"Sir Francis Basset, Bart, Lieut-Col., Comandant; George Chapman George, Esq., Major; Benjamin Hearne, Esq., Edward Penwarne, Esq., Richard Harris, Esq., Captains; Richard Behenner, Christopher Robins, Edward Williams, Richard Spargo, James Edgcome, junr., Lieutenants; John Street, William Pellowe, Thomas Adams, Ensigns; Rev. Robert Dillon, Chaplain; Hugh Parker, Acting Adjutant; John Street, Surgeon.

"The non-commissioned officers are, a sergeant-major, twelve sergeants and twelve corporals. They have sixteen drums and fifes, two triangles, a long drum and a pair of cymbals. They have a handsome pair of colours, presented them by their lieutenant-colonel, and are in every respect completely accoutred and disciplined.

"The privates amount to two hundred."

Richard Maplesden, Grocer and Draper of Winchester, issued several tokens, some of which come within the scope of this subject. A very rare specimen is:

67.—Obv., A bust to right, with the nose opposite "W" and "E" in front of the wig. Legend, GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES. Rev., The badge and motto of the Prince of Wales. Above it, HALFPENNY; below, 1794. Edge-reading, PAYABLE AT RICHARD MAPLEDSEN'S WINCHELSEA.

68.—Another variety, from the same reverse die as last, but from a new obverse die of similar design, but with the nose opposite the letter "A" instead of being opposite "W" as before, has for an edge-reading, BRIGHT-ON CAMP HALFPENNY.

69.—Another variety, from the same reverse die as last, but from a new

obverse die of similar design, but with the letters "CE" in front of the wig, with the same edge-reading as last; also with the same edge-reading and MDCCXCIV added.

70.—Another variety is from the same obverse die, and from a new reverse die of similar design, but with a period after HALFPENNY, and edge-reading, BRIGHTON CAMP HALFPENNY.

Still another variety, viz.,—

71.—Obv., From a new die similar to the last, but with nose in line with the first limb of W, instead of the last, and without a period at the end of legend. Rev., Similar to others, but without a period after HALFPENNY, and dated 1795. Edge-reading, PAYABLE AT LONDON OR BRIGHTON. Also with plain edge, not in collar.

The dies for the three tokens numbered 68, 69 and 70 were used for striking a quantity of tokens, some having an edge-reading, WARLEY CAMP HALFPENNY. Others, WARLEY CAMP HALFPENNY MDCCXCIV.

In the "Political and Military Rhapsody, on the Invasion and Defence of Great Britain and Ireland," by the late General Lloyd, 1795, is the following statement:

"During the two last wars, Coxheath, near Maidstone, in Kent, and Warley, contiguous to Brentwood, in Essex, were the principal camps for the defence of England. Their situation is more healthy than that of Telbury Fort, from which they are distant but a few hours' march."

This information distinctly localizes the tokens having an edge-reading—WARLEY CAMP HALFPENNY, or WARLEY CAMP HALFPENNY MDCCXCIV.

Though a camp may not have been located there in 1795, still the remembrance of such, by the older people, would render the edge-reading intelligible.

One of the most interesting of the yeomanry tokens is that of Blything, numismatically, because of the rare variety, and from a military standpoint, because they were issued by Sir John Rous, Bart, afterwards Lord Rous, senior captain. The corps was founded in consequence of a suggestion to the Government in December, 1792, by a person who was afterwards one of the officers, viz., Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre Hall. He served as first lieutenant.

72.—Obv., A mounted yeoman with sword erect pointing to "O." Legend, LOYAL SUFFOLK YEOMANRY. Exergue, FIRST TROOP. (A die-flaw above the yeoman necessitated a new obverse die when but very few had been struck.) Rev., Within a crowned garter inscribed LIBERTY LOYALTY PROPERTY; a castle with two towers domed, and bearing a penon; below, SUFFOLK 1794. Legend, BLYTHING HUNDRED HALFPENNY. Edge-reading, GOD SAVE THE KING AND CONSTITUTION. Hancock was the die-sinker, Kempson the manufacturer.

73.—The common variety, of which 5 cwts. were struck, is from the new obverse die of similar design to the other, but the gender of the animal is not visible. The sword of the yeoman in this instance points to the letter "L." Reverse and edge-reading, as last. This is also struck in silver. A few were struck on blanks having no connection with the corps or the object for which it was raised.

Thomas Tallant of Hoxne had 5 cwts. of tokens struck.

74.—Obv., A yeoman, accoutred, standing by his horse. Legend, PRO ARIS ET FOCIS. Reverse, Within a crowned garter inscribed LIBERTY LOYALTY PROPERTY, a castle with two towers domed and each bearing a penon, below it, 1795. Legend, HOXNE & HARTSMERE SUFFOLK LOYAL YEOMANRY CAVALRY. Edge-reading, PAYABLE BY THOS TALLANT HOXNE. Also, GOD SAVE THE KING AND CONSTITUTION, and other edges having no connection with the corps or the object for which it was formed. It was also struck in silver. Impressions were taken on penny flans, some having a plain edge, others GOD SAVE THE KING AND CONSTITUTION, which latter is a rare variety. Wyon was the die-sinker, Lutwyche the manufacturer.

Another yeomanry company is referred to as follows:

75.—Obv., A group of musical instruments and weapons. Legend, BLOFIELD CAVALRY; on a label, incuse, FIFTH TROOP. Reverse, A mounted yeoman. Legend, LOYAL NORFOLK YEOMANRY. Exergue, MDCCXCVI. Edge-reading, in collar, FEAR GOD AND HONOUR THE KING. This is also struck in silver. There are varieties with milled edge, also with plain

edge, in collar. In this instance a large die flaw obliterates half the word "LOYAL." The obverse die was muled with a number of others, one being the die for a token already noticed, viz., the Norwich token of the Queen's Bays.

Of the Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry there were two Corps, viz., the "East" and "West," both formed in 1794.

Mary Lamb & Son, Grocers, Bath, were issuers of a number of tokens in reference to their business. They were also the issuers of the following:

76.—Obv., Military trophies, viz., a sword, helmet, rapier, bugle and pair of spurs. Legend, SOMERSET YEOMARY CAVALRY 1796. Reverse, Three mounted cavalymen, one bearing a Union Jack. Legend, THEIR TOKEN. Exergue, P.A.ET.F. Edge-reading, I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND ONE HALFPENNY.

Impressions were also taken on penny flans, the edge-reading being indistinct by reason of one "reading" being impressed over another. Impressions were also taken from the obverse die and the reverse die of the "West Cowes" halfpenny. Arnold was the die-sinker, Lutwyche the manufacturer.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EVOLUTION OF THE BANK NOTE.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

(A paper read before the Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y., August 25-29, 1917.)

The excellence in the art of bank-note development which has been attained in modern times, and which is seen in its greatest perfection in America, is not a gift, but the result of efforts which began almost with the dawn of history. To produce artistic paper money it requires the greatest skill and the finest materials to be had. Excellent paper, excellent ink, excellent engraving, excellent presses—all these materials, devices and inventions used in the art of money making have their separate history. Since this is not intended as a treatise on paper currency, but more especially on the progressive changes of such, it will therefore not be necessary to pursue the complete history of paper notes of any past or present monarch or government.

Before the invention of paper money ancient Carthage had parchment notes, of which mention is made by Socrates in his dialogue on "Riches." It is very plausible that even this form of money may have been borrowed, like many other inventions, from the Orient. During the reign of Woo-tee parchment notes were used as money in the Chinese Empire. Judging from the practice of later nations, these notes were employed as substitutes for the precious metals. The Woo-tee notes are described as being a foot square. About 100 B. C. pasteboard currency printed in block letters circulated in China. When and in what manner the invention escaped to aboriginal America is yet to be determined. It was certainly known to the Aztecs, as specimens are still to be seen in the great national museums.

The next issues of Chinese pasteboard bills was about A. D. 605 and A. D. 806. These were payable in copper plates and bore the legend "Current Money of the Treasury." From 1131 to 1167 the Imperial Government issued two new series of printed notes. During the thirteenth century several series of Mongol paper notes were issued, thus supplanting all the previous issues. It was these Mongol issues of paper money that gave rise to the issue of paper money in Europe.

In 1368 the Chinese dynasty was restored, beginning with the reign of Hung Woo. The paper issues of this monarch were about thirteen inches long and nine inches wide, and were printed on a gray felted paper made of bamboo fiber with some admixture of silk. The following interesting legend in part appears on this issue.

"Ming paper currency. In accordance with the requirement of the treasury it is ordered that the paper currency duly stamped with the imperial seal of Ming shall pass current in lieu of metallic money. Counterfeiting will be punished capitally. The informer, upon conviction of the

criminal, shall receive a reward of 250 taels and be entitled to all the property, real and personal, of the condemned."

Turning to the bank-note art in Europe, there were issued during the reign of Ruric, 862-879, parchment or pasteboard notes, it is uncertain which, but in either case evidently in imitation of the Chinese issues previously mentioned. These Gothic notes were issued and circulated at the great International Fair which was annually held in the ancient city of Novgorod, now included in Russia. Other European monarchs soon took kindly to the new order of development. In some districts the issue of leather notes displaced that of parchment or paper.

In that vast and lucrative commerce with the Orient which the Arabians enjoyed from the ninth century until it was wrested from them by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, it is impossible to suppose that they failed to bring into the west a knowledge of paper money. They early manufactured felted paper and extended its use throughout their possessions in the west, which at that period stretched from Persia to Spain. Paper from linen rags was introduced into Italy in the twelfth century. The earliest wood-cuts were doubtless acquired from Constantinople upon the conquest of that capital in 1204.

The first felted paper notes in America were perhaps those issued about 1674 by a bank in South Carolina. Still another authority regards the 1690 paper notes of Massachusetts colony as practically the first American issue. These notes were printed on felted paper with written signatures. The century previous to the Revolution witnessed numerous issues of similar moneys made by the British American colonies.

The Continental Congress, at its various sessions, authorized many millions in paper notes. Besides the Continental issues there were immense issues of Colonial notes. The notes were poorly printed on coarse felted paper, and there was little or no mechanical safeguard against counterfeiting. Such was the beginning of paper money in the United States.

Mere mention is here made of the curious French colonial issue of the "Playing Card Currency" of Canada, upon which the denominations were stamped and the signatures written. Another issue of trifling importance in this connection was that of the French Bank Royal, better known perhaps as the "Mississippi Scheme" in Louisiana.

During the Continental period and later a vast number of counterfeits appeared in circulation, to the great alarm of business. This state of affairs soon called for a paper currency of more modern development. Among the proposals offered to remedy this evil was one from the leading bank-note company of America, a country which had always and still holds the palm of merit in the art of bank-note engraving and printing. Among other notable improvements was that of the geometrical lathe, the invention of Spencer, of Connecticut. The American bank-note engravers, recognizing its merit, soon obtained the right to use it. Another important device of the same period was the soft steel method invented by Perkins of Massachusetts.

In response to rewards offered by the English authorities in 1818, both Spencer and Perkins, accompanied by several American bank-note engravers, crossed the Atlantic, taking with them specimens of their skill, which were submitted to a committee of experts appointed for the purpose. The result of this investigation was published in 1819, the gist of which is as follows:

"The American machinery, designs and work all belong to the highest development of bank-note engraving and are admirably calculated to defeat and prevent counterfeiting; but as a practical safeguard and as applicable to England, we have more faith in the hangman."

From 1797, when the Bank of England failed, to its resumption in 1823, innumerable banks, both in England and America, rose and fell, and the engraving of their notes grew into a well-organized industry. Americans took the lead in note engraving, a fact easily perceived upon comparison with those of other countries.

The merit of engraving, so important in its influence upon the general progress of mankind, belongs, as previously hinted, to the Chinese, whose paper money appears to furnish the earliest examples of printed engraving. In tracing the progress of bank notes it is necessary to ascend to the most ancient printing from wooden blocks; and as paper money marks the origin of printing in China, so also does it appear to have marked the origin of

printing in Europe. Engraving on iron, if not also steel plates, date back to the sixteenth century. Since a steel plate would yield perhaps thirty times as many impressions as could be possibly struck from a copper plate, as was practiced by England previous to the mid-nineteenth century mark, it was reported that the steel plates might be, at all events, safely tried, although contrary to the British conservative policy.

Modern bank bills are engraved either altogether on a single plate, or, as is now commonly practiced, on separate pieces of steel. Some of the work, notably the endless repetition of the denomination, in microscopic letters, is done with a machine called the pantograph. The delicacy of this work can only be fully appreciated when examined under a lens.

American treasury notes are printed in three colors, and sometimes a fourth is added, the object of these various colors being to defeat counterfeiting by photography. These notes are felted linen, into which are introduced fibers of silk. Another variety is the introduction of planchettes into the felt. In some issues a watermark is introduced; but this device has long since been abandoned as useless against counterfeiting.

The United States Government operates the largest plant for the manufacture of printer's ink in the country. At this plant more than three hundred grades and shades of inks are manufactured. The inks, both those used by the American Government and by the leading bank-note engravers, are made with great care and skill and by secret processes.

Although of prime importance, very much relative to the mechanical art of producing bank notes has been purposely omitted, since it is feared that any further description at this time would carry the present discussion beyond due limits.

PLATED (Fouree) COINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

By SIGMUND KRAUSZ.

The designation "plated" in connection with ancient Roman coins signifies coins of copper and other cheap metals covered by a thin mantle of fine silver or, more rarely, of gold. This mantle was put on the core before the disk was submitted to the strike of the hammer.

Plated coins appear in considerable number in the Republican and Imperial series, and may be divided into two classes:

1. Coins which, by art, fabric and correct legend, are undoubtedly products of the state mints.
2. Coins which, by their cruder manufacture, faulty legends and hybrid types, show they are the work of contemporaneous forgers.

The reasons which induced the state itself to produce these pieces without intrinsic value must have been of the same nature as those which, in more modern times, have forced Governments to issue currency at a forced value. They were, evidently, the result of public calamities of one sort or another, and their first appearance seems to fall in the period of the Second Punic War, when Roman generals, fighting against Hannibal, issued gold coins of this description in order to relieve the scarcity of money.

Fraudulent emissions of this character, however, were not often resorted to by the Republic until 91 B. C., when the Senate decreed that from then on one-seventh of the coinage to be put in circulation was to be of that class.

After a chaotic state brought about by this decree, the law was rescinded, and the plated coins were gradually retired by the treasury of the Republic.

Sulla, however, reinstated them again, and some moneyers of his period have issued no other specimens but plated coins.

Julius Caesar once more stopped the abuse which disordered the financial conditions of the state, but some of his moneyers continued, in a small way, the fraudulent issues.

During the Empire it appears that plated coins were produced in large numbers for the special intercourse with the Barbarians, which fact resulted in the German tribes refusing to accept these pieces and to prefer, in all commercial transactions, the ancient denarii of the Republic and the serrated coins.

THE NUMISMATIST

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EDITORIAL.

Valuable Features in Next Month's Issue.

We take pleasure in announcing that in next month's issue we will begin the publication of "A Numismatic Bibliography of the United States," compiled by a well-known numismatist. This will be continued through three or four issues, and will be a valuable aid to collectors desiring to know just where can be found information on the different series in American numismatics.

Next month we will also publish a new classification of the New Jersey cents, with Maris' numbers, and degree of rarity. There are many collectors of these issues who are without Maris' work, and this new arrangement will enable them to easily classify them by his numbers.

There will also be another exceptionally interesting installment of "The Paper Money of the Confederate States."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Re Bank of Tennessee Note.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I was very much interested in the last number of THE NUMISMATIST in noting the reference to the Bank of Tennessee ten-cent shinplaster bearing the impress of the real at both the upper right and left hand corners of the bill.

In our collection we have four different forms of this same bill. One of them corresponds with the one you have illustrated in your article. Another has "One Dime" printed in red in the center of the bill with the lettering "Bank of Tennessee," etc., printed in black, over it. The other two bills appear like counterfeits. The engraving is different, there being two curves only over "Bank." The mountain in the background is quite different in contour from those on the first two named bills. On the lower right-hand corner, on margin, on one bill, is printed "Adrian Sharp."

I am simply calling attention to this, as it may be of interest to collectors to know of still other varieties of this ten-cent bill.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. CATHCART,

Vice-President and Director Western Reserve Historical Society.
Cleveland, Ohio, March 21, 1918.

To Collectors of Connecticut Cents.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I would like to get into communication with collectors of Connecticut Cents to classify the following dies of 1787: Nos. 1, 16, 32, 33 and 37, all of which have more than two dies, and reverses with draped bust, R, W, X and Z. Also 35. I have a 35 with the reverse — + INDE: — + — + — + — ET. LIB: differing from fifth die of G in having one less hyphen and a period instead of a hyphen between T and L. In my own abbreviation I use a star to indicate mailed bust for both obverse and reverse, and a capital Roman letter for correctly spelled legend of the draped bust, and small Roman letter for those misspelled.

GEO. R. ROSS.

Lebanon, Pa., March 15, 1918.

British Museum Not Taken by Air Board.

Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum,
London, March 1, 1918.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I read in your issue for February, page 92, the statement that "the British Government has officially announced its intention to take over the British Museum in London for use by the Air Board during the war." In case your readers should suppose that the intention of the Government has been carried out, I beg that you will take the first opportunity of stating that the Government withdrew its proposal as soon as the strength of the public disapproval of the scheme became manifest, and that the Air Board will find a home elsewhere.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

G. F. HILL,

Keeper of Coins and Medals.

NOTICE.

When ordering one or more back numbers or extra copies of The Numismatist, our readers are requested to send cash or stamps with the order. The profit on these is small indeed, and we cannot afford to keep accounts on such sales, and with the present rate of postage the profit is more than consumed in sending bill and receipt for the sale of these copies. The price for extra copies or back numbers is ALWAYS 15 CENTS.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting, January 16th, 1918, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President announced the resignation of Mr. W. J. Andrew, as Secretary of the Society and Editor of the *British Numismatic Journal*, and the appointment of Mr. H. B. Earle Fox as his successor. He also moved a vote of thanks for his great services to the Society, and it was carried unanimously.

The President presented to Mr. L. A. Lawrence the John Sanford Saltus medal, which had been awarded to him by the vote of the Anniversary Meeting. In making the presentation, Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson said: "Mr. Lawrence, last June, when Sir Arthur Evans presented you with the medal of the Royal Numismatic Society, he enumerated your many services to our science. It is, however, with two of them that our members are particularly interested, namely, the elucidation of the Short- and Long-Cross Coinages. So much have they appreciated this that they have voted you the Sanford Saltus Gold Medal, which I now, on behalf of the Society, and with much pleasure to myself, place in your hands. I have also to congratulate you on having made a record in gaining in the same year the only two medals given in this country for numismatic research. May these successes lead you to further exertions in solving more numismatic problems." Mr. Lawrence made a short reply, expressing his thanks.

Presentation by Mr. D. Glendining: A Dutch black-letter book, in the original vellum binding and ties, on the outside whereof is inscribed (in Dutch), "Valuation Book of 1548, 1551, 1559." This book, which was published at Ghent, contains many illustrations of the gold and silver coins current at the period and numerous regulations concerning currency and exchange. The English pieces figured run from Edward IV to Edward VI, and several Scotch coins are also illustrated.

In continuation of his series on the issues, from the Tower Mint, of Charles I, Mr. Grant R. Francis read a paper dealing with the shillings, which he illustrated by an exhibition of ninety-six specimens and sketches of twenty varieties of the Irish Harp in the Royal Arms. He regretted that the enormous output of shillings made it impossible for him to claim completeness such as he was able to substantiate with regard to the die varieties of the crown, and pointed out the shortcomings of Hawkins' standard work, in which many varieties are neither enumerated nor described.

Whilst agreeing with the allocation of certain of the shillings with the mint-mark Cross Calvary, to the light issue made under the Commission of Charles I, of August 14th, 1626, and commented upon by Mr. Henry Symonds in a paper read before the Royal Numismatic Society on "Some Light Coins of Charles I," Mr. Francis was unable to suggest any method of classing these light coins as a distinct issue, in view of the fact that many specimens had suffered so much at the hands of clippers and filers as to make it impossible to attribute them definitely.

Several very rare varieties were commented upon, the most interesting of which was a coin of Type 1c, with the mint-mark negro's head, which showed the three lower arms of the Cross Fourchée extended to the outer edge of the coin—the only instance that had come under the lecturer's notice of a coin with the plume over the shield being so decorated. A shilling with the mint-mark harp, Type 3b, exhibited by Mr. Francis, and a shilling with the mint-mark tun, of the same type, exhibited by the President, were believed to be the only specimens known.

Special attention was directed to a shilling of Tower workmanship, with the mint-mark anchor, which bore undoubted traces of Briot's design, and in this connection a reference was made to two curious half-crowns with similar peculiarities in Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson's and Miss Farquhar's collections, and to a triangle-in-circle crown in the British Museum, which have been described in previous papers.

The President pointed out that the great importance of the paper lay in the discovery of two hitherto unknown varieties, namely the shilling with the mint-mark harp, with plumed shield on the reverse, and that with

mint-mark anchor with the head by Briot. He congratulated Mr. Francis on his good fortune in possessing both of them.

Selections of coins in illustration of the paper were also exhibited by the President, Mr. Carlyon-Britton and Mr. William Dale.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, February 8, 1918, President D. W. Valentine presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Beesley, Boyd, Beatty, Case, Elder, Frey, Kohler, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wormser, Wood. Guest of the evening, Rev. Dr. James Nies, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

After roll call the minutes of the last meeting were approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter under date of February 2nd, informing the Club that at our suggestion he had inserted a notice of the Club's meetings in *THE NUMISMATIST*, to give a welcome to visiting numismatists in New York who could attend any of its meetings.

Rev. Dr. James Nies, the speaker, was next introduced, and he spoke at length on the subject of the evening, "The Arab Glass Coins or Weights." He mentioned an interesting correspondence between himself and Dr. Stanley Lane Poole, another noted authority on the subject. He stated that these weights had been used by the Egyptians as long ago as the Ptolemies; and that we have Egyptian, Roman and Byzantine examples, as well as Arabic, the latter being the most abundant. The Kharoobah, or Caroub, was the native Arab unit of value, equal to 3 grains of wheat or 4 grains of barley. The weights were divided as follows: 1—Weights for coins. 2—Bottle stamps for measures. 3—Weights for merchandise. Dr. Nies exhibited a very fine plate and some remarkable examples from his fine collection, and interpreted the inscriptions on each. These weights were also used for weighing gold, silver and jewels in the market-place. The larger sized weights were used for merchandise weighing. The British Museum contains a fine collection, and has issued the best-known work on the subject. Dr. Nies did not believe these weights ever passed specifically for money, although many were used for weighing money and possess the same weight. The Egyptian issues from about 709 A. D. to around 1200 A. D. comprised Omayyad, Abbasid and Fatimid. The smaller and more numerous of the weights were of the Fatimid dynasty. The weights come in all colors from white to black, with many interesting color combinations and shades, some of very brilliant hue. Abd el Melik employed a Jew named Somair of Taima for a mint master. As some of the glass pieces have the design of a star, Dr. Nies suggested the possibility that this was the invention of Somair, and having a reference to the Star of David. The coins adopted by the Arabs were the gold dinar, half and quarter dinar; the silver dirhem, half and quarter dirhem, the latter very rare. Great accuracy in weight was noticeable, some of them agreeing exactly with coins. Dr. Nies believed these weights were not cast, but he thought the great accuracy was attained by using gun powder containing the vitreous elements, first carefully weighed, and then put into a form where it was melted and stamped with a die while cooling. He stated he saw a complete bottle with its stamp undamaged in Cairo. One of his examples mentions a ruler not mentioned in Arab history. Here is a sample inscription quoted by Dr. Nies: Of green color, 1 1/10 inches. "In the Name of God, The Ameer Isma'eel Son of Ibraheem, honor Him God, a quarter Kist Full."

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Nies, the members rising. Messrs. Proskey and Wood spoke on the weights in their own collections. Mr. Proskey believed the glass pieces were actually used as money. Dr. Valentine stated that from the fact of some of the pieces being broken, it was evident that these pieces could be altered in weight and were altered accidentally. It seemed as if they were used as a measure. "Bottle stamps" was a misnomer, for if used as a measure for what was to be put into the bottle, they ought to have been called measure stamps, not bottle stamps.

Mr. Wood exhibited a large and interesting collection of all sizes, colors and materials, including clay. He had an example containing gold leaf. He had one remarkable example of a heavy weight with a top to it.

Mr. Elder exhibited 310 examples of the Fatimid dynasty, in his own collection.

Mr. Case agreed with Dr. Nies, that the pieces had not been used for coins.

Messrs. Wood and Proskey were thanked for their remarks and exhibits.

The Executive Committee reported it had audited the Treasurer's books and had found them correct.

It was authorized to have the Year Book published.

The subject of the next meeting, "The Coins of Venice."

The Medallie Art Committee will report on the Presidential medal at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. L. ELDER, Secretary and Treasurer.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, March 8, 1918, President Dr. D. W. Valentine presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Dr. Burke, Boyd, Chapman, Elder, Frey, Newell, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Wood, Wormser and Valentine. Visitor, Charles Schmall.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a copy of Mr. Wormser's work on the Luther and the Reformation Medals.

Executive Committee report: The topic of the next meeting was announced to be "The Coins of Denmark."

The Treasurer was asked to furnish a list of any delinquent members.

Publication Committee reported that the Publication Committee of last year has the matter of the Year Book well in hand.

It was suggested that a notice of meetings of the New York Numismatic Club be sent to the New York *Sun* for publication under its heading "Events of Today," in order to give persons who might be interested an opportunity to come to our meetings. This resulted in a rather interesting discussion pro and con. It was moved that newspapers which print the current events of the day be given a notice of our meetings. When put to a vote the original motion was lost, but an amendment moving that the Secretary be appointed to send invitations to such institutions or persons as he might deem proper, using, if necessary, the mailing list of the Numismatic Societies, was carried by a small majority.

The subject of the evening was next taken up, being "The Coins of Venice."

Mr. Edward T. Newell spoke, saying the only Venetian coins he was interested in were the zecchini, because those coins also passed current among the Arabs, in Malta, and possibly Rhodes. The copper imitations were struck in England for use in Arabia and Abyssinia. He exhibited several interesting pieces, including three silver imitations of zecchini struck in the East (probably in the Balkan peninsula).

Mr. Wormser spoke of the medallie thalers of Canton of Grisons on the treaty with the Republic of Venice, the treaty being between neutrals to protect their rights. He exhibited the thalers described.

Mr. Heaton spoke of his collection of Venetian pieces made during his trips to Europe.

Mr. Proskey spoke of the various Venetian issues, and mentioned Doge Nicholas Trono as the only doge who had ever had his head put on a coin. He mentioned the origin of the word osella, and stated that the museum in Venice possessed the only complete collection of osellas in existence. He made a large exhibit, representing 55 out of 79 rulers. One interesting large silver medal commemorated the repulse of the Turks.

Dr. Valentine spoke at some length. He said the right to coin their own money was confirmed by the Emperor Rudolph of Burgundy to Doge Orse Participazo II in A. D. 912. In the crusade (1119) the Doge Domenico Michieli became short of funds while aiding Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, at the siege of Tyre, so he cut coins of leather and promised to exchange them for good money on their return to Venice. Another historian states that it was the custom of early doges to make coronation presents of wild ducks, which custom in time became difficult, owing to lack of game, so the Doge Lorenzo Celsi in 1361 gave a sum of money. In 1521 the Grand Council permitted Doge Antonio Grimani to substitute a silver medal, which was called osella (Venetian for bird). This continued until 1789, to Doge Ludovico Manin.

Vice-President Frey gave a brief history of Venice and illustrated his discourse with various exhibits. A large number of types, the speaker said, originated in Venice, and he gave the history of the matapan, zecchino, osella, bagattino, lira, giustina, gazetta, etc. Among his exhibits were early types of the zecchini of the fifteenth century, and coins of the Provisional Government of Lombardy-Venice of 1848, etc.

Henry Chapman exhibited 16 Venetian gold zecchini, a large 12- zecchini piece of Paulo Renier, 1779-1789, from Lord Dillon's Collection; a 20-lire piece of the Republic, 1848, also 68 ducatoons and osellas from 1343 to 1848; also some private gold, U. S. patterns and a "pattern dime" with the head of Jefferson Davis, etc.

Mr. Guttag exhibited paper money, "Buono di Cassa" 1 and 2 lire.

The members were thanked for their remarks and exhibits.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

THOS. L. ELDER, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, February 19, 1918. 140th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Bauer, Horner, Loizeau, Woodbury, Borradaile, Bostwick, Maunovry, L. G. Amberg, Plumb, Gillette, Sunday, Burling, Savage, Crandall and Simmonds.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Communications received from *Philatelic West* and Dr. D. A. Young.

Publications received: *Philatelic West*, *Philatelic Index* and *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*.

Mr. Maunovry reported he had called to see Dr. Handler, our Vice-President, and that he is not very much improved.

Mr. Bauer suggested that when having an exhibition of coins it would be a good idea for the members exhibiting to all show coins of one country.

One of the members reported that a collection of rare Greek and Roman coins was offered him for sale, which were valued at between \$4000 and \$5000, but upon examination were found to be copies.

Moved and seconded that we subscribe for the *Philatelic Index*. Carried.

Exhibits were as follows: Mr. Bauer: A beautiful specimen of the half eagle of 1814; also a silver dollar of 1795, with the head resembling that of 1794.

Mr. Sunday: A large cent of 1857 in bright proof condition.

Mr. Maunovry: Gold aureus of Tiberius Caesar, A. D. 15, extremely fine condition.

Meeting adjourned to March 5th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 5, 1918. 141st meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, Borradaile, Woodbury, Koeb, King, Savage, L. G. Amberg, Horner, W. H. Amberg, Sunday, Plumb, Bauer, Burling, Maunovry, Gillette, Loizeau, Crandall, Simmonds and Dr. French.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The Anniversary Medal for 1917, bearing the likeness of our Past President, Mr. F. E. Merritt, was ready for distribution among the members, and all were delighted with it.

Moved by Mr. Woodbury, and seconded by Mr. L. G. Amberg, that the Association extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Koeb for the splendid workmanship displayed on the 1917 Medal, which is indeed a work of art and a valuable addition to any collection of medals.

Mr. King called on Dr. Handler since the last meeting and was very glad to report that the doctor has been out for the first time in several weeks, and hopes to be able to rejoin us at our next meeting.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Bauer for his donation of the Heligoland Bight and Dogger Bank Medal of 1914-1915, in bronze, issued by Spink & Son in 1916, which is to be added to the Association's collection in the Municipal Museum.

The following coins were exhibited, viz.:

Mr. Bauer—A number of silver coins in mint and proof condition, issued

by the Popes; also some rare Greek and Roman coins, including a fine specimen of Athens.

Mr. Maunovry—A lot of scarce Confederate and broken bank bills; also three bills of the Republic of Texas, \$5, \$50 and \$100, signed by President Lamar.

Meeting adjourned to March 19th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 19, 1918. 142nd meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Dr. French, Messrs. Koeb, Horner, Woodbury, Bauer, Putnam, Savage, Raymond, Woolsey, Maunovry, Burling, Plumb, L. G. Amberg, Borradaile, Yawger, Crandall, Gillette, Loizeau and Simmonds.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Maunovry reported that he called on Dr. Handler during the day and found him much improved; had been out doors for the first time, and expects to attend our next meeting.

Mr. Putnam, Curator of the Rochester Municipal Museum, and one of our other members told us about the improvements the city intends making at the Museum. The intention is to give the R. N. A. a room for itself large enough to hold twelve large cases for our exhibit. When completed, the building will be as near fire and burglar proof as possible. In discussing the matter it was the general opinion that we would have no trouble to fill the twelve cases. Mr. Bauer's collection of Chinese Coins and Washington Medals will require a lot of space. Mr. Gillette, Dr. French and others also indicated their intention of placing their collections on exhibition. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Putnam for his efforts in behalf of the R. N. A.

Motion made and carried that one of our 1917 Anniversary Medals with portrait of F. E. Merritt be presented to the R. N. A., and to the American Numismatic Society, New York.

After the meeting an auction was held, Mr. Bauer acting as auctioneer.

Meeting adjourned to April 2, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 63rd meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, March 13th, 1918, with Vice-President W. S. Fuller in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Curtis, Fuller, Morse, Pond, Oliver, Prevost, Stone and Morris. Visitors, two.

The minutes of the previous meeting and the report of the Treasurer were not read because the Secretary was very late in arriving. The name of Julien A. Whipple of 48 Pearl street, occupation, broker, was proposed for membership, being recommended by our fellow-member Horace D. McCowan. Mr. Whipple's application was laid on the table in accordance with our by-laws.

A special entertainment, consisting of an exhibit and auction of ancient and modern coins, was given, after which the meeting adjourned.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

FREDERICK AYER DEAD.

Perhaps the last survivor among those who, individually or as members of firms, issued encased postage stamps for use as currency during the Civil War, was Frederick Ayer, of the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., who died at Thomasville, Ga., on March 14 last, in his 96th year. He was a native of Connecticut, and in 1855 joined his brother, Dr. James C. Ayer, in the management of the business of Ayers' proprietary medicines, the firm taking the name of J. C. Ayer & Co. Frederick Ayer was treasurer of the firm until 1893. He was also connected with a number of other enterprises.

The firm of J. C. Ayer & Co. was perhaps the largest user of encased postage stamps, they having issued a number of varieties of different denominations.

BOOK REVIEW.

A Dictionary of Numismatic Names. Their Official and Popular Designations. By Albert R. Frey. Published as Volume L of The American Journal of Numismatics, 1917.

A monument of industry and of wide acquaintance with a vast subject and also a timely publication are the thoughts that this work of Mr. Frey's will probably suggest to the majority who take it up for intelligent examination. And the number of persons to whom this Dictionary will appeal is very large. For it is not only to those who are directly concerned with the study of historical coins, but equally or even more welcome will it be to very many outside the ranks of trained and practical numismatists. The latter will find the Dictionary of very great value, and the narrower his scientific interest the more he will prize such a reliable source of accessible information regarding coins outside of his particular field of study, while numerous collectors of coins whose interests are more in the concrete objects than in the historical and literary matter pertaining to them will discover in the Dictionary a mine of valuable and interesting information about official denominations and popular names of coins, and frequently the reasons for the latter. But probably none will find this Dictionary more useful than the considerable number of library and museum attendants who, though without expert knowledge of coins, often have the care of considerable collections of them, for generally the author has given sufficient data not only to enable one to identify many coins, but also to write the necessary museum labels. It is, therefore, a work every library, museum and collector throughout the country must have long desired.

In its particular field of numismatic literature this Dictionary is an interesting addition. Several such works are now available to the student of numismatics, if we include special as well as general dictionaries. In a peculiar way they mark the progress of numismatic studies and characterize the prevailing interest at different periods. Interest in and scholarly study of antique coins long preceded investigation of modern coinages, and as early as 1785 Rasche could bring together a vast amount of material into his 12-volume *Lexicon rei numariae veterum*, the marvelous erudition and industry of which so astonished the great Eckhel. Rasche's work is an encyclopedia of all the material, historical, constitutional, mythological, in a word, of everything even remotely touched upon in the discussions of antique coins. Peter Whelan's Numismatic Dictionary of 1856 is more of a dictionary proper, and in spite of its many inaccuracies it shows the enormous advance made in the study of Mediaeval and Modern coinages. In this day of accessible handbooks of all the numerous fields of knowledge that bear upon the numismatist's work and the collector's interests the encyclopedic lexicon is unnecessary. Yet Mr. Frey has not been niggardly in giving the material his industry has gathered from a wide range of sources. Who, for example, knows the meaning of such numismatic terms as Smulkyn, Trojack, Brockage, or Collot? and what average collector is able to define the difference between the Quint, Quinto, and Quintuplo? Few, indeed, are the official denominations or popular names of coins that have escaped his lists. And of those he has missed only a very few ever figure in other than provincial and ephemeral writings; and unless the names have somehow traveled from their circumscribed places of origin they have little or no important interest to numismatists, so that their omission from such a work as this is not serious.

However, that some readers will discover apparently serious cases of omission is almost certain to happen; that others will find errors here and there is also quite sure, for he would be a most fortunate author who, in handling such a great mass of minute details as this Dictionary contains, should escape making a number of slips or even more or less serious mistakes. Such slips, for instance, are "Ayachuco" for Ayacucho and "Chichina" for Pichina under *Sucre*, and "Commenes" for Comneni under *Asper*, but the number of errors of that sort seems comparatively very small, and they are readily detected by the reader. A minor matter of regret is that under the word "Countermark" Mr. Frey has recognized the un-English "Counterstamp," a term that is not found in any of the standard dictionaries and should be banished from American sales catalogues, where it chiefly occurs. In two or three places some confusion has arisen in arrang-

ing the matter into pages, such as the misplaced 14 lines at the top of first column on page 87, which belong at the top of the preceding column on page 86; under "Crown of the Rose. By a proclama—" the two lines that should follow are found at the top of the following page; and the table at the foot of page 223 belongs under the word "Sol." In general, however, the typographical work is of the usual high standard of the Journal.

Mr. Frey has given the bibliography of his sources, and that long list of standard works will be for many a welcome and valuable addition. But one of the best features of the book is the complete Geographical Index, which renders the coin names of any country easily accessible, and in so doing provides the amateur with what is virtually the equivalent of a manual of the subject.

The readers of the Journal will without doubt heartily approve of the course of the Publication Committee in devoting an entire volume to the publication of this useful work. We are glad to see that provision has been made for a limited separate edition of the Dictionary to meet the assured demand from others than subscribers to the Journal. The circulation of such works makes for a better understanding and wider appreciation of the subject of numismatics. C.

THE PENNSYLVANIA "RELIEF NOTES" OF 1841.

Collectors of broken-bank bills have noticed that the wording on the notes varies according to the State or the period in which they were issued. In the main, however, they read that "The ——— Bank will pay ——— Dollars to bearer on demand," or words to that effect. Sometimes certain conditions of payment are added.

A rather unusual condition of payment is found on the notes of some of the banks of Pennsylvania issued in the early 40's, which, unless one has taken the trouble to investigate, will not be understood. Specifically, we will describe a \$1 note of the Lancaster Bank, which is illustrated here.



This note is dated the 20th of May, 1841, and reads as follows: "The Lancaster Bank will pay One Dollar to bearer on demand, as directed by the Act of Assembly of 4th of May, 1841." It bears only one signature, that of S. Richards, 'for Cashier.' It also bears an ornamental scroll with "R. Re-issue."

Before reciting the provisions of the Act of May 4, 1841, the condition of the finances of the State just prior to that time should be briefly referred to.

The banks of Pennsylvania, in common with other banks of the country, had suspended specie payments in 1837, but had resumed them in 1838. In October, 1839, they were again suspended. An Act of the Legislature of April 3, 1840, compelled them to resume, which they did in January, 1841. Within twenty days thereafter the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia paid out in the redemption of its notes more than \$6,000,000 in specie. The other banks throughout the State also resumed, which placed them in a very critical condition. But by the Act of April 3, 1840, they had no alternative, as the Act provided for the forfeiture of their charters for non-compliance.

Several years prior to this the State had undertaken many internal improvements, on which it had expended nearly \$100,000,000, and was heavily in debt.

Under the Act of May 4, 1841, which was popularly known as the "Relief Act," the Act of April 3, 1840, was repealed. The new act provided for the borrowing of some \$3,000,000. The banks of the State were allowed to subscribe to the stock to be issued to that amount, and were allowed to issue notes to the amount of the stock bought upon depositing the stock with the Auditor-General. After the holder of any of these notes had accumulated \$100 worth of them he was permitted to receive a certificate of State stock to that amount. The banks received 1 per cent. interest on the notes until redeemed in stock. That these notes were not popular is shown by the fact that within a year they were at a discount of 10 to 20 per cent.

It was under the provisions of this Act of May 4, 1841, that the United States Bank made a final assignment on September 4 of that year and passed out of existence.

Wm. M. Gouge, one of the foremost opponents of the loose system of State banking as practiced in this country before the war, in his *Journal of Banking*, writes as follows regarding these "Relief Notes" and the Act authorizing them:

"* * * The other banks, as already observed, are divided into two classes, and they are required to issue two distinct kinds of State Paper Money. The first and most numerous class are the banks paying a tax on their dividends. These are required to issue notes amounting, in the aggregate, to \$3,100,000, \$775,000 of which are to be in notes of the denominations of five dollars, and the residue, \$2,325,000, in notes of the denominations of one and two dollars. They are not to be issued in the name of the State, but in the name of the respective banks, each emitting a proportion graduated to its capital. The notes thus issued are to be passed to the credit of the State, and to be *called* a loan to the State, redeemable in five years, or sooner, at the pleasure of the Legislature. * * *

"These two kinds of State Paper Money also resemble each other in the mode provided for their redemption. There is no chance of redeeming either in less amounts than one hundred dollars; then they can be redeemed at the counter of the banks that issue them, but not in silver or gold, or the notes of even non-specie paying banks, or even in State stocks, but in orders on the Auditor-General for State stocks.

"This is a deplorable state of things. A bankrupt State orders the emission of upwards of three millions of State Paper Money, redeemable only in State stocks, which were, at the time the act was passed, twenty per cent. below par; which has since fallen several per cent. more, and which may fall no one knows how low. Nor is this all. It authorizes this State Paper Money to be increased in amount to between five and six millions; and in order to obtain circulation for it, consents that the banks shall, if they will receive it in payment of debts, postpone the resumption of specie payments as long as shall suit their own convenience!" * * *

THE "ECONOMY" WAR PENNY.

The substitute for the cent recently issued by the Economy Grocery Co. of Savannah, Ga., described in February issue, is illustrated below.



It is of white cardboard with a metal rim. To be more exact, it is the ordinary "Dennison price tag" converted into currency by printing the words "Economy War Penny" on one side and writing the initials "E. G. C." on the other side. Their circulation was thus evidently intended to be restricted to the customers of the grocery company.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted April 1, 1918.

- 1965 J. W. Shaw, Louisville, Kans.
- 1966 George W. Wardner, 2nd, 4 Upland Road, Wellesley, Mass.
- 1967 A. N. Wolff, 62 Cumberland St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 1968 Raymond Billings, 181 Burbank St., Pittsfield, Mass.
- 1969 John M. Connor, Jr., "Woodwild," Metuchen, N. J.
- 1970 M. Sorensen, 405 E. Ave. West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 1971 Fred J. Hein, 2240 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1972 Joseph H. Hooper, Ruxton, Baltimore Co., Md.
- 1973 Osman P. Stovall, 109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.
- 1974 Walter Delacki, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1975 William A. Holshouser, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- 1976 G. R. Haun, Box 689, Denver, Colo.
- 1977 Joseph Martin, Box 339, Lafayette, La.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to May 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the May issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
W. A. Philpott, Jr. (U. S. Series), Dallas, Tex.	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
Albert A. Allen, 304 E. Olive St., Seattle, Wash.	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
C. H. Ohr (U. S.), Honey Grove, Texas	B. Max Mehl John M. Oliver
B. W. Beers (Coins and Paper Money), 129 Main St., Bath, Pa.	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore (U. S. Coins), 256 S. Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
Arthur E. Hevner (American Coins), Renovo, Clinton Co., Pa.	Waldo C. Moore John M. Oliver
F. H. Mayer (Cents), 45 Montclair Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
Samuel Wilson, 118 East 21st St., Chicago, Ill.	Frank G. Duffield John M. Oliver
John F. LeBlanc (General), 94 Fairmount St., Dorchester, Mass.	F. R. Kimball John M. Oliver

Change of Address.

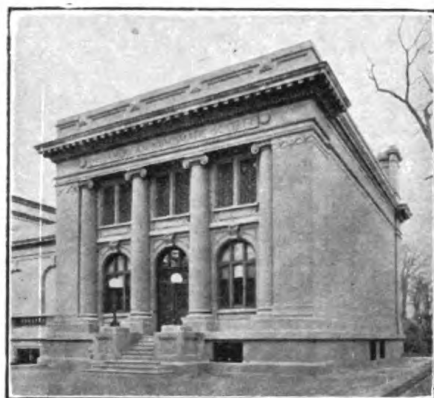
- C. N. Hinckley, from Kansas City, Mo., to 4756 Dover St., Chicago, Ill.
- Henry Greene, from 10 Weybosset St., to Turk's Head Bldg., Providence, R. I.
- Henry C. Miller, from 42 Broadway, N. Y., to St. Georges, Sutherland, Fla.
- Elliott Smith, from New Rochelle, N. Y., to 26th St. and East River, New York, N. Y.
- John M. Lindsay, from Swissvale, Pa. to 716 Lamar Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
- Otto Kersteiner from 2174 North High, to 13 West Tonyskins, Columbus, Ohio.

Springfield, Mass., March 20, 1918.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

A. N. A. MEMBERS, IT'S UP TO YOU.

The attention of members of the A. N. A. is called to the fact that, as is our custom, the mailing list of The Numismatist will be revised before the May issue is issued, and members whose subscription and dues for 1918 have not been paid will be dropped. If you have not attended to this important matter, send your \$2 immediately to General Secretary John M. Oliver, 30 Rochelle Street, Springfield, Mass.



American Numismatic Society

New York

**BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.**

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITIONS:

**J. Pierpont Morgan Loan Collection of
Greek, Roman and European
Coins and Medals.**

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The fifth evening meeting of the season of The American Numismatic Society was held on March 7th. Mr. John Reilly, Jr., gave a very interesting talk on the Henry A. Ramsden Collection of coins of the Far East, which is now installed in the Society's building.

As an introduction to the subject Mr. Reilly spoke of the necessity of acquiring the "atmosphere" with which numismatists of China and Japan surround their collections. If the Western amateur would understand and enjoy typical collections of the Farther East he must throw aside several points of view held as essential by Americans and Europeans, namely, dies and uniform struck pieces, artistic designs, portraiture, exact dates, etc. China and Japan cast all their coins from the seventh century before Christ until 1889 in China and 1870 in Japan; therefore, the pieces were not of uniform weight, size or workmanship. They never showed the portraits of the emperors or great men, nor was the currency adorned with an artistic device. Only the weight value, or place of issue, or (after 618 A. D.) name of the period, appears on the cast money. The material was copper, bronze or brass. No gold or silver coins were made in China until our time. Japan issued the precious metals to a limited extent from about 1600 A. D., but the people seldom saw them.

The Oriental collector, therefore, venerates his coins for the examples of early handwriting, often by emperors and celebrities, and finds the utmost satisfaction in the great variety of patination, which delights the eye with its marvelous range of color and texture. You will find in a fine collection often a dozen examples of the same coin showing remarkable greens, blues, grays, reds and blacks, some dull, some opaque, while some, most highly prized, are covered with a beautiful transparent glaze like the finest lacquer. So you see that the Oriental respects and loves his ancient coins not only for their forms as made by man, but quite as much for their raiment which they have acquired through long communion with nature.

Henry Ramsden's remarkable collection contained about fifteen thousand specimens relating to the Farther East. The Chinese section predominated, with Korea and Annam well represented. He did not collect any gold or silver pieces. From Siam he retained only the porcelain tokens, which are very complete.

For the evening's talk six groups were selected and arranged in the cases:

1. Early Barter or Uninscribed Currency.

From 2000 B. C. we hear of various bronze articles from the home, the military, etc., being used in exchange at their weight value.

Under this head were shown the following, which appear in native numismatic works:

Grids and graters, or "combs,"

Small bells and gongs, or "bridge" money,

Halberd, spear and arrow heads,

"Carapace money," shaped like small shields, shells, etc., probably for harness decorations or a similar use,

Insect forms, perhaps copied from the stone cicada pieces placed in the mouths of the dead,

Lily root forms, which might be some old implement, maybe a key,

Small weights used with the hand balance.

2. Evolution of three odd shaped coins.

This section showed how the first inscribed currency that was not circular was developed from certain things of value in the barter period.

Cowrie shells were a recognized barter medium from time immemorial, and they were shown in their natural state, and "improved" by piercing or grinding holes for stringing. Substitute cowries made of bone and later of bronze were used where the shells were scarce, and finally the little bronze ovals inscribed with their weight appeared as true money. All these forms were shown.

Early knives of several varieties were exhibited, and their derivatives of all shapes were shown and explained.

Also the actual spades (or hoes) with the "spade," "weight," and "pu" coins derived from them were shown, and various theories concerning their uses were discussed.

3. Origin and development of the circular coins.

Jade discs with circular holes, called Pi, badges of office and therefore looked upon as valuable and the uninscribed bronze flat rings were shown as the probable forerunners of the circular currency. This exhibit included the first round coins with round hole and inscribed with the name of the issuing cities, and the square holed coins from their beginning down to the last emperor. Mr. Reilly spoke at some length about the vicissitudes of this currency during two thousand years of continuous use of this form.

4. Forms of patination.

One of the most interesting groups shown was a lot of the early bronze coins of various shapes bearing all the forms and colors of patina. The effect was somewhat like the range of color of the peacock's tail. One could easily see why the Oriental amateur emphasizes this phase of his collection. The Ramsden Collection strongly demonstrates the wonders of patination.

5. Chinese Coin Amulets.

Under this head were shown a few selections of lucky pieces and charms, in which the Ramsden Collection is very strong.

6. Korean Coin Charms.

Notable in the exhibit of Korean amulets were several bronze chatelains from which were appended good luck tokens or coins highly colored, and which were hung about the bride's neck at the wedding ceremony, and later hung above her bed to ward off evil spirits.

Mr. Reilly closed by stating that if he had made clear a few points which had before seemed hazy, or had conveyed some slight idea of the fascination of collecting Far Eastern coins, his mission of the evening would have been attained.

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH WAR COMMISSIONS MEDAL.



Above is illustrated the medal recently issued commemorating the visit of the French and British War Commissions to this country last spring, which was fully described in last month's issue.

BOLIVIA TO COIN NICKEL CURRENCY.

Commercial Attache W. F. Montavon reports that the Bolivian National Congress has authorized the striking of nickel coins in denominations of 5 and 10 centavos (about 1.95 and 3.89 cents respectively) to the amount of 1,000,000 bolivianos (\$389,300). The new coins will be in all respects similar to the nickel coins now in circulation in Bolivia.

AWARDED BAILEY MEDAL.

The Navy Department has awarded the Bailey Medal for 1917 to Frank Hartley, of Lowell, Mass., seaman, second class. The medal is of gold, and is presented annually from a fund created by the late Admiral Theodorus Bailey to the apprentice seaman who obtains by competitive examination the highest final average in the duties of an apprentice seaman.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

President Poincare of France has conferred the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise on Miss Elvine L. Neeser of New York, who has done valuable work in connection with the Order known as "Mon Soldat, 1915."

The first list of awards of the new decoration, Medal of French Gratitude, was issued in Paris the 6th of March in the Journal Officiel with the names of the recipients. The medal is awarded to recognize services rendered France by foreigners. The Queen of the Belgians was named first among those who received the first-class silver-gilt medals. Twenty-nine first-class medals were awarded for devotion to French soldiers interned in that country and for untiring war work since her arrival in France. The second-class medals are of silver, and have been awarded to fifty-eight persons. Seventy-two third-class medals in bronze have been distributed. All three degrees of these medals have been awarded to a number of Americans.

The Legion of Honor was conferred by President Poincare, at Paris, February 28th, on Dr. Louis Borsch, an American resident of Paris, in recognition of his services as eye surgeon at the French Military Hospital of Grand Papais, in the Champs Elysees. In August, 1909, Dr. Borsch received the Royal Medal of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction for his work in ophthalmology.

From Montevideo, Uruguay, we learn that on March 21 the Allied Nationals resident in that city presented gold medals, approving the rupture with Germany, to President Viera, the Uruguayan Foreign Minister and the Presidents of the Senate and House of Deputies.

More than fifty French War Crosses have been distributed among the American troops along the Chemin des Dames for the part the men played in eleven engagements, most of which were repelling raids against positions they were holding.

A medal to commemorate the unveiling of the Lafayette Statue in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, at the time of the visit of General Joffre, was presented to Mme. Louise Hosmer, the contralto, March 10th, when appearing as Amneris, behind the scenes, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

The British Polar Medal was awarded February 20th by King George to Lieutenant Sir Ernst Shackleton, Lieutenant Frank Wild and forty-two other members of the Imperial Transantarctic Expedition of 1914-16.

J. DEL.

"THE COINAGE OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION."

We are indebted to Dr. James Bonar, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, Canada, for a copy of the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association for January, 1918, in which appears an article with the above title by Dr. Bonar. It contains tables of the number of pieces of each denomination struck at the Ottawa Mint since its establishment in 1908, as well as tables of the number of each denomination struck at London and Birmingham for Canada since the Confederation and before the opening of the Ottawa Mint. It has, in addition, much information of value regarding the operation of the mint and a summary of the different currency acts. There are also some notes on Pre-Confederation currency, furnished by Mr. John Roe.

CHANGE IN UNITED STATES COIN CO. BUSINESS.

After several years of successful management of the United States Coin Co., New York City, Wayte Raymond announces that on May 1 next the business of that firm will be liquidated and thereafter conducted in his own name, moving at that time to the new building of the Anderson Studios, at Park Avenue and 59th Street, New York City.

PRICES AT LOW'S 193d SALE.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the 193d sale of Lyman H. Low, Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, on February 28 last:

68	Cent, 1838, small stars. Fine	\$.80
90	H. T. T. "The Sober Second Thoughts," L. 56. Brass. Almost fine	1.00
147	Indian Peace Medal. Franklin Pierce, 1853	1.75
261	Siberia. Cath. II, 1774, 5 Kop. Fine	1.00
262	Do., do., 1775, 1 Kop. V. F.	.70
263	Do., do., 1776, 10 Kop. V. F.	1.15
264	Do., do., 1778, 10 Kop. E. F.	1.60
288	Half Dime, 1796. About good	1.00
289	Do., 1797, 15 stars. Good	1.05
325	Norway. Fred. III, 1669, Species. Fine	2.20
329	Do., Chris. V, 1675, 8 Marks	2.60
340	Dutch East India Co., 1728, Ducaton. V. F.	4.00
353	Leyden, 1574, 5 Sols. V. G.	1.20
369	Canada. Francis Mullins & Son token. Brass. V. G.	2.50
370	Ships, Colonies & Commerce token	1.00
388	Rome. Nero, second bronze. Patina. Fine	1.00
452	Canada. T. Bergeron, Montreal. B. 655. In lead. Fine....	.80
569	Half Dol., 1872. CC. Fine	1.70
570	Do., 1873. CC. Arrows. Fine	1.55
620	Cent. 1799. Worn	3.50
627	Do., 1804	3.50
682	3c. Nickel, 1877. Proof	2.00
692	3c. Silver, 1864. Proof	2.15
740	Dollar, 1800. Fine	2.25

MEXICAN SERVICE BADGE TO BE ISSUED SOON.

The War Department has announced that by authority of the President a service badge, with ribbon, to be known as the Mexican Service Badge, will be issued to all officers and enlisted men who are now, or may hereafter be, in the service of the United States, and whose service has been under the following conditions:

In Mexico, afloat or ashore, as members of the Vera Cruz expedition, April 24 to November 26, 1914.

In Mexico as members of the punitive or other authorized expeditions between March 14, 1916, and February 7, 1917.

Those who were present and participated in an engagement against Mexicans between April 12, 1911, and February 7, 1917, in which there were casualties on the side of the United States troops.

Those who were present as members of the Mexican border patrol between April 12, 1911, and February 7, 1917, in proximity to an engagement between Mexicans which resulted in casualties among United States troops.

No individual will be entitled to more than one Mexican Service Badge.

200,000,000 SILVER DOLLARS TO BE MELTED.

If a little later on, in handling your change, you notice a scarcity of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 silver certificates, there is no occasion to be alarmed. It's only one of Uncle Sam's war measures, and he will see that there are an equal number of Federal Reserve notes issued to take their place.

If a bill recently introduced in Congress becomes law, more than 200,000,000 good silver dollars that have been lying idle in the Treasury vaults will be thrown into the melting-pot, to be sold as bullion to other countries badly in need just now of silver for coinage purposes. The melting of the 200,000,000 silver dollars will necessitate the withdrawal of silver certificates representing that amount from circulation. Only the larger denominations will be withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

Many of the old French ecus have recently been melted at the mints for coinage into fractional coins, for which there is a continual demand. This is attributed to an increase in cash transactions and hoarding by the French people.

The coinage in Italy in 1916 consisted entirely of two-lire and one-lira pieces. The greater part of these were coined from melted scudi or crown-size pieces.

No gold was coined in Russia in 1915. Only 600 of the silver ruble pieces were struck, but there was a large issue of smaller silver coins. All were struck from remelted old silver coins.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for March contains a good line of miscellany, including "The First Coinage Act Passed by Congress," "The Medal Commemorating the Visit of the French and British War Commissions," and "Additional Notes on Luther and the Reformation, Illustrated on Coins and Medals." There is also the "Question Box," in which a number of numismatic questions are answered, as well as reports of meetings of societies.

In the "Biographical Dictionary of Medallists" in the January-February issue of *Spink's Numismatic Circular* appears a sketch of Platt Evens of Cincinnati. A history of Mr. Evens' career as an engraver, with illustration of a token issued by him, was published in *THE NUMISMATIST* for June, 1917.

On March 17, at Madison Square Garden, for the first time in the history of the United States, a foreign power conferred, on American soil, a decoration upon one of its soldiers, when the Distinguished Conduct Medal was pinned upon the breast of Sergt. W. A. James of the Canadian Artillery, for bravery and devotion to duty while under fire. General Kenyon of the British army bestowed the medal.

An Associated Press dispatch says that the German Government has ordered the coinage of 200,000,000 new iron five-pfennig pieces. Complaints of the scarcity of small coins are continuous in all parts of Germany.

Mr. Hans Wikstrom of Dorothea, Sweden, is said to possess one of the largest collections of Swedish plate money in existence.

Just how profitable the practice of clipping coins was a few centuries ago is shown by the record of a case in England where a north country vicar had sold to a silversmith at Newcastle some 900 ounces of silver which he had obtained by that process.

During the panic in England in 1825 there was a great scarcity of change, and the Birmingham Workhouse issued scrip. In moving the old workhouse some years ago the original plates were discovered. This was the only workhouse to issue scrip, but others issued tokens.

THE SOLDIER AND THE BOND BUYER.

"It is a sacred duty of every citizen and it should be regarded as a glorious privilege by every patriot to uphold the Government's credit with the same kind of self-sacrifice and nobility of soul that their gallant sons exhibit when they die for us on the battlefields of Europe."

Secretary McAdoo has issued no stronger call upon the American people to support the Liberty Loan. The third loan will soon be opened. Behind every American soldier in France, back of every American sailor on the seas, there should be a worker and a bond buyer at home. There is the braver part, but we who remain at home can be no less useful if we exhibit that self-sacrifice that they demonstrate in risking their lives.

If the American people possess and put into effective force the same faith in Americanism that the Germans show for their kultur, the struggle between German kultur and American civilization will be a short one and America's victory overwhelming.

CATALOGUES OF THE

Burton Collection

Which is to be sold by me at Auction,
are now ready.

The sale is really an unusual one. Some highly interesting and rare pieces, both in U. S. and Foreign.

Rare American Colonials, with two Washington Half Dollars; Choice Massachusetts Silver; U. S. Half Dollars of 1796 and 1797; Dollar 1794; Fine Cents; Jackson Cents; Colonial Currency, etc.

A Catalogue will be sent you without cost or obligation by addressing a letter or postcard to



B. MAX MEHL

Numismatist,

MEHL BUILDING,

Fort Worth,

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The largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXI.

MAY, 1918.

No. 5

RESTORED, HYBRID AND COUNTERMARKED COINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

By SIGMUND KRAUSZ.

The class of coins called hybrid by numismatists are specimens the obverse and reverse of which do not properly belong together. They are the result of mistakes made by the coiners in stamping obverses and reverses belonging to different officials on the same coin, and are of no special interest. They generally prove, however, that the moneyers thus associated have been contemporaneous and, probably, were colleagues in office. Some may also have been the product of forgers.

Restored coins are such Republican issues that have been reproduced in their exact types, but with an additional restoration legend, by rulers of the Empire, who also frequently restored coins of their illustrious predecessors. The reason for reproducing was probably a desire to bring back to the contemporaneous generation some of the glorious deeds of early Rome, or some feats illustrating the history of an ancient family, etc. Sometimes only the reverse is reproduced, while the portrait of the Emperor issuing the restoration occupies the obverse. The rulers who have restored Republican coins are Titus, Domitian, Trajan, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.

Countermarked coins are Republican issues that had an imprint placed on their surface by a ruler at a later period than that of emission, in order to indicate that they were not demonetized, and were of the same value as those of his own coinage. The imprint was generally in relief and, more rarely, intaglio. The principal reasons for a countermark were scarcity of silver and the preference which some of the barbarian peoples, especially the Germans, showed for the denarii of the ancient Republic.

NOTE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY BANK, ST. ALBANS, VT.

I present herewith a reproduction of a \$5 bill of the old Franklin County Bank of St. Albans, Vt., one of the three banks raided under the direction of Clement Claiborne Clay. This bill came from the South, and is quite probably part of the money secured in the raid, when the following sums of money were seized:



From the Franklin County Bank	\$ 70,000.00
From the St. Albans Bank	73,522.00
From the First National Bank	58,000.00
Total	\$201,522.00

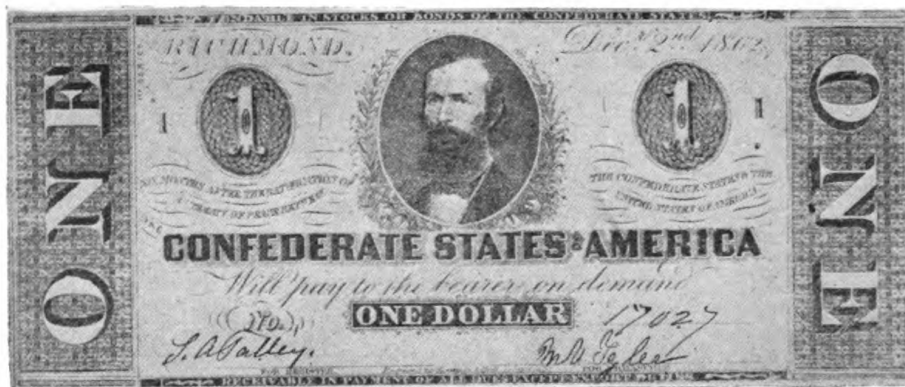
H. D. ALLEN,
Confederate Money Historian.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

(Copyright, 1918, by the American Numismatic Association.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE \$1.00 BILL OF SEPT. 2d, 1862.

(No. 54 in this Series.)

In the center, bust of Clement Claiborne Clay, born in Huntsville, Alabama, December 13th, 1816. Graduated from the University of Alabama in 1831; admitted to the bar in 1840. United States Senator from 1853 to 1861, when he withdrew on the secession of Alabama. He then became a member of the Confederate Senate and served with zeal and fidelity.

In 1864 he was directed by the Confederate Secretary of War to proceed to Canada, "there to carry out instructions you have received from me verbally." He soon established temporary headquarters at St. Catharines, Ontario. Bennett H. Young was given a similar commission and was also authorized to form a small company "for a special purpose." Mr. Clay instructed Young to make a raid on towns in Vermont. On October 19th, 1864, about 3 P. M., several parties of three to five persons each, in all, about 30 persons, took forcible and armed possession of the village of St. Albans, Vt., with Bennett H. Young as leader. They were armed with large navy revolvers concealed under their coats, and each had a belt and traveling bag. They made a simultaneous attack on three banks in the village. At the First National Bank they secured \$58,000.00; at the St. Albans Bank, \$73,522.00, and at the Franklin County Bank, \$70,000.00. They then seized horses and crossed the border into Canada. Later, 14 of the raiders were captured and \$86,000.00 recovered. A Mr. Whitman (a magistrate) of Stanbridge was instrumental in capturing and saving about \$53,000.00, and transferred it to the Canadian authorities. A Canadian official is said to have recovered \$10,000.00 and retained it. A man named Wells is said to have secured \$1,500.00, and a lawyer named Manahan is said to have secreted quite an amount. The \$86,000.00 was ordered by Canadian authorities RESTORED TO THE RAIDERS, but the action of the Court was not upheld, and in 1865 the Canadian Government paid to the three St. Albans banks \$86,900.00.

Clay next attempted to seize the Steamer Michigan near Put-in-Bay, on Lake Michigan, but failed. He was later charged with incendiarism in New York and with being accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln, but these charges were not proved. A reward of \$25,000 was offered

by the United States Government for his arrest, but he avoided capture until the end of the war, when he surrendered voluntarily at Macon, Georgia, and was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe. After his release in 1867, he resumed the practice of law at Huntsville, Alabama, and died June 3rd, 1884.



I present herewith a reproduction of a group photograph of Clement Claiborne Clay (right) and Jefferson Davis (left), taken at Memphis, Tenn., for Virginia Carolina Clay, the wife of Mr. Clay. On the back of this rare photograph is an inscription in the handwriting of Mrs. Clay, which will be conceded by my Southern friends to be a unique contribution to the history of the South. It was secured especially for this series of articles, and the inscription has never before been published.

H. D. ALLEN,
Confederate Money Historian.

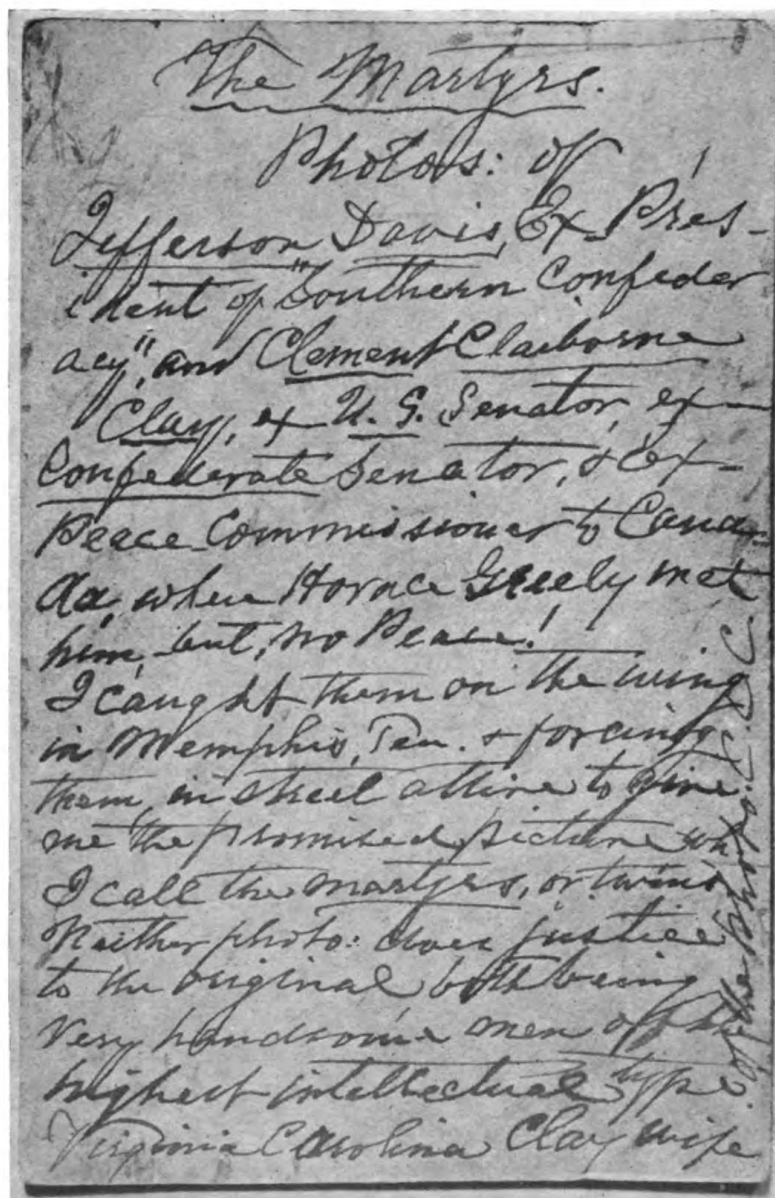
The accompanying reproduction of a rare photograph tells the story that the likeness on this bill is true to life. A half-tone of a photograph taken later in life is shown in *The Confederate Veteran*, Volume 4, page 424.

This is an "I" bill of the first series, No. 17,027, dated September 2d,

1862, payable six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Fundable in stocks or bonds. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina, and printed on pink paper.

Back of note without printing.

There were thirty-three varieties of this bill, and the total issue is unknown.



Inscription on the back of the photograph on preceding page.

SWEDEN TO ISSUE MORE IRON COINS.

At the close of the year 1917 the Swedish mint had struck 265,232 kroner in iron coins out of the 350,000 kroner authorized. As the need for subsidiary coins is still great, the mint has requested authority to continue to strike iron coins of the most needed denominations to the amount of 500,000 kroner.—(Trans. by J. DEL.)



THE \$2.00 BILL OF DEC. 2d, 1862.

(No. 55 in this Series.)

In the center, a large "2" in round, engraved scroll. At the right, bust of Judah Philip Benjamin, a noted Jewish lawyer and statesman, born in St. Croix, W. I., August 11th, 1811. Student at Yale University for three years. In 1845 he was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. In 1853 he was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1859, but withdrew at the secession of Louisiana in 1861. In February, 1861, he was appointed Attorney-General of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and in August, 1861, was made Secretary of War under President Jefferson Davis. Being subsequently accused of incompetence by the Confederate Congress, he resigned and was appointed Secretary of State in March, 1862, which portfolio he held until the Confederacy was broken up. He fled from Richmond, escaped to the Bahamas, and thence to England in 1865. After conspicuous success in this country and service in the leadership of the Confederacy, he achieved triumphs at the Bar of England and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1872. He died at Paris May 8th, 1884. A likeness of Mr. Benjamin and his autograph appear elsewhere in this issue.

This bill was payable six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Fundable in stocks or bonds. This is a "C" note of the first series, No. 42,848, dated December 2nd, 1862. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina and printed on pink paper.

Back of bill without printing.

There are forty-one varieties of this bill.

Total issue unknown.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BUYING UP GERMAN MEDALS IN HOLLAND.

Associated Press correspondence from The Hague says that a big business has developed in Holland in German curios, particularly in medals struck by the Germans to commemorate victories or, sometimes, prospective victories which never materialized. These latter medals were usually never publicly issued or were withdrawn upon the failure of the operations. Their rarity naturally adds to their value to the collector and dealer.

Probably the rarest of the German medals is one which was struck to commemorate the anticipated capture of Verdun. It is one of the best specimens of German medal, and only six existing copies are known to the Dutch curio dealers. Those six are being held at a valuation of about \$1,000 each.

The passion for striking medals has not yet died down in Germany, and scarcely a week passes without several new varieties reaching the market here.

One Dutch collector of these medals has spent \$10,000, and now has over 600 medals, which he values at \$50,000.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

Likeness of Judah P. Benjamin, whose portrait appears on some of the Confederate notes. Studied at Yale University for three years, later of the law firm of Slidell, Benjamin and Conrad. Senator from Louisiana,



1852. The above autograph was written while he was a member of the United States Senate, from which he withdrew on February 4, 1861, to ally himself with the Confederacy. Later, escaping from the South, he reached England, and in 1872 became Queen's counsel—a signal honor.

SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN A FAVORITE DESIGN.

In addition to other bank notes heretofore mentioned as bearing the design of the female holding the letter "X," appearing on one of the Confederate notes (Allen No. 29), Mr. C. E. Walters of Philadelphia sends us a \$10 note of the Mahaiwe Bank of Great Barrington, Mass., also bearing the design. This note is dated March 4, 1856.

Mr. Walters sends, in addition, a proof of a \$1 note of the Bank of North America, New York City, also bearing the design. On this, however, the cross piece of the "X" that is perpendicular as the female is holding it has been removed, the diagonal crosspiece remaining making a very respectable "1"—the denomination of the note. Although the note Mr. Walters sends is a proof, it is safe to say that these notes were issued in the late 50's.

GENERAL PERSHING GETS BELGIAN DECORATION.

General Pershing has been awarded the Belgian Order, the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, according to a press dispatch from Havre, the present location of the Belgian Government. The decoration was presented to General Pershing by King Albert in person. Colonel Boyd, the American Military Attache, has also been presented with a cross of the Officer of the Order of Leopold. Both officers have also been given the Belgian War Cross.

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By MALCOLM STORER, M. D.,
Boston.

It is the hope of the compiler of this list that while it is necessarily very incomplete, it still contains enough to prove of assistance to the student. Of the thirty-six numismatic periodicals mentioned, only comparatively few have been available for consultation. Furthermore, I have excluded unsigned articles, with regret, as the files of the American Journal of Numismatics, for instance, contain many unsigned articles of great interest, but I have had to draw the line somewhere.

(Abbreviations: AJN—American Journal of Numismatics. Num. Chron.—Numismatic Chronicle of London. Num. Circ.—Spink's Numismatic Circular of London. Proc. A.N.A.S.—Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. NUM—The Numismatist.)

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TOKENS HAVING REFERENCE TO NATIONAL AND HOME DEFENCE.

By S. H. HAMER.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

The token of the Falmouth Independent Volunteers bears no statement of value or currency. Charles Pye informs us that 5 cwt. were struck. Arnold was the die-sinker and Lutwyche the manufacturer.

77.—Obv., An inscription in four lines, FALMOUTH INDEPENDANT VOLUNTEERS 1797. Rev., A double-headed eagle charged on the breast with a rock, thereon a pole erect. Edge, diagonally milled.

No information is available as to who was the issuer. The date is that of the issuing of commissions, viz., those of Captains to Joseph Banfield and John Carn; those of Lieutenants to Robert Snell and Arthur Maukin, and those of Ensigns to Richard Williams and John Tressider, all dated June 1st. The writer of the "Bazaar Notes" continues: "The arms on the token are derived from those of the Killigrew family, and the rock on the breast of the eagle is intended to represent the 'Black Rock,' as it is called, which had a pole erected upon it as a beacon for the purpose of warning ships of the danger. The pole was many years ago removed, and the Trinity House replaced it with a more solid erection of masonry.

"The town owes its origin to a Mr. John Killigrew, who in 1613, in spite of considerable opposition from the neighbouring ones, erected a complete town at once here, it having been a mere village previously, known as Penny Come Quick, otherwise, Smithike. In 1660, Charles issued a proclamation that Smithike, alia Penny Come Quick, should from and forever after the 20th day of August, 1660, be called by the name of Falmouth."

As the several specimens are taken in chronological order, I have again to turn to Norwich, viz.:

78.—Obv., A soldier carrying arms in front of a range of tents. Norwich Castle and Cathedral shown in the distance. Legend, NORWICH LOYAL MILITARY ASSOCIATION 1797. Reverse, The arms of Norwich with military trophies. Legend, PATRIÆ ET DECUS ET TVTAMEN. Edge, plain, in collar. They also appear in silver.

This, like others already considered, was struck in the year of the formation of the corps.

An interesting specimen, which, however, partakes more of the nature of a medalet than a token, is:

79.—Obv., A presentation of colours to troops. Legend, COLOURS PRESENTED TO THE BIRMINGHAM ASSOCIATIONS 4 JUNE 1798. Rev., A series of gallows, from each of which a corpse is suspended. Legend, THE END OF BUNEPART AND THE FRENCH ARMY. Edge, plain.

Thomas Welch of Birmingham was the issuer of several tokens, two of which belong to this series:

80.—Obv., A mounted yeoman in the act of brandishing a sword. Legend, WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY. In minute letters, the die-sinker's name, HANCOCK. Exergue, In two lines, ENROLLED JUNE 25 1794. Reverse, An inscription in six lines, PROMISSORY PENNY TOKEN ISSUED BY THOMAS WELCH SECOND TROOP 1799. Edge-reading, On three labels, separated by as many military trophies, in two lines on each label, { ARMED TO PROTECT } { AND CONSTITUTION } { AND DOMESTIC } { OUR LIVES PROPERTY } { AGAINST FOREIGN } { ENEMIES. }

Only three impressions were taken when the collar gave way. Another was prepared similar to the first, except the word "PROTECT," was replaced by "PRESERVE," when 24 were struck. Another specimen has a plain edge in collar. Of these, also, 24 were struck.



No. 81.

81.—Then with the original obverse die and a new reverse die others were struck viz., Rev., Inscription in six lines as before, the words SECOND TROOP and the date in small characters. Above the inscription a fasces and olive branch crossed. Edge-reading, as before, viz., ARMED TO PRESERVE, etc. With this edge only four were struck. With a plain edge, in collar, 24 were struck.

82.—An artist's proof has edge-reading, ON DEMAND I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE PENNY.

An interesting account of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry has been compiled by the Hon. H. A. Adderley (Lieutenant, W. Y. C.).

The following is a copy of an advertisement which appeared in the *Birmingham Gazette*, June 2nd, 1794:

"Warwickshire Regiment
"of Fencible Light Dragoons.
"Commanded by
"The Earl of Warwick.

"All high-spirited young men who are able and willing to serve their King and Country, in support of their most excellent and happy constitution (the envy of the world), have now a glorious opportunity of showing their zeal in the Warwickshire Regiment of Cavalry, to serve only during the present War and within the Kingdom of Great Britain. A bounty of 5 guineas and 1 guinea to anyone bringing a Recruit. They will all be mounted on fine Hunters, superior to most Regiments of Light Dragoons.

"Let them repair to the Sergeant at Mr. Owens, the sign of the Eagle in

Hill St., and at the Rose and Crown, Moor St., where they will enter into present pay and good quarters.

"God Save the King."

The Yeomanry were called out to assist in quelling a riot at Birmingham on June 29th, 1795; and on December 25th, at Stratford-on-Avon.

The work goes on to give particulars of the officers, and management of the corps generally, down to 1895. There are several coloured plates and other illustrations.

The issuer of the tokens just described has rendered such service to collectors for all time that no other man did; he watched the progress of the die-sinking for the tokens, and compiled the information contained in the 1801 edition of Charles Pye's work. Thomas Sharp, in the introduction to his catalogue of Sir George Chatwynd's Provincial Coins, Tokens, etc., informs us that Thomas Welch was the writer of the "advertisement" or introduction to Charles Pye's work. Probably both were jointly responsible for it, as towards the end Mr. Welch and others named are thanked for their assistance rendered to the engraver.

A specimen which partakes more of the character of a medalet than a token is:

83.—Obv., An inscription in seven lines, COL. NOEL. OF THE RUTLAND FENCIBLES. M. P. FOR THE COUNTRY—LONG LIFE ATTEND HIM AND HIS FAMILY. Rev., An inscription in six lines, WHOSE EXAMPLE IN LIFE CONSISTS IN BEING BRAVE HUMANE NOBLE & GENEROUS. Edge, plain, in collar.

Then, as now, there was the desire for peace (certainly not peace at any price), and this sentiment found expression on some tokens. A farthing, one of those made for sale to collectors, is: Obv., A bust to left (George II's portrait). Legend, GOD SAVE THE KING. Rev., An inscription in seven lines, MAY A FLOWING TRADE FOLLOW A SPEEDY AND HONOURABLE PEACE 1796. This reverse appears on other tokens not having any special connection with it.

Another is:

84.—Obv., A guitar, trumpets and music-book, with branches of leaves and flowers intertwined. Legend, AMERSHAM TOKEN. 1797. Rev., Between a palm-branch and an olive-branch, in four lines, A SPEEDY AND LASTING PEACE. Edges, variously milled, engrailed, and plain, not in collar.

As a concluding piece, the Lion and Lamb penny suggests a "consummation devoutly to be wished":

85.—Obv., A Lion and Lamb lying down together. Legend, UNANIMITY TO ALL MANKIND. Rev., A Dove with olive branch. Legend, PEACE AND PLENTY. 1797. Edge, plain.

The present and future generations are under a debt of gratitude to those who were responsible for the issue of the medals and tokens described, on which are recorded references to National and Home Defence.
S. H. HAMER.

GERMANY ISSUES PAPER MONEY FOR RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

A press dispatch says that Germany has issued new paper money in the occupied Russian territories in denominations of three rubles, one ruble and smaller amounts. The money is emitted by the Eastern Bank of Commerce and Industry, of Posen. The face bears inscriptions in German, Polish, Lithuanian and Lettish, with no Russian words. The Council of Commissioners has issued a decree establishing state control of insurance companies.

NEW COINS FOR FINLAND.

The Finland Senate has decided to strike new coins. The proposed obverse has the lion and roses in the Finnish crest and the inscription "Suomi" and "Finland," as well as the year of issue. The reverse shows the denomination cipher, and on the gold coins spruce branches, the 50 and 25-pennia coins a head of wheat, and the copper coins the roses appearing in the Finnish crest.—(Trans. by J. DEL.)

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW JERSEY CENTS.

By GEO. R. ROSS.

In classifying the New Jersey Cents I have found the following table to greatly reduce the time and labor required. Although not liking, as a general thing, the use of measurements, I use them to tell the distance from the plow to the letters N and A, and use them in proportion, the distance given being approximate and determined with a scale cut from a catalogue. For convenience, the section of rope below the horse head is called a scroll, and the short, tapered, nearly straight handles that are set at an angle of about 45 degrees with the base line are called leg-of-mutton handles to distinguish them from the broad and curved, short handles.

Quite a number of combinations found by Dr. Maris are very rare, and no other specimens of them are known. Two varieties of those of which Dr. Maris knew of but one have been found in the last two years, a very fine one and a poor one of 7-E having been sold at auction, and a fine 66-u that I received from a coin dealer among a lot of unattributed ones. I have also seen a new obverse, which I have not put in the table, with straight beam and plain handles; scroll does not appear to be a section of rope, and ears a spread M, as on Maris 6. The coin is in poor condition.

OBVERSES.

First Division—Legend without punctuation or with periods only.

Second Division—Legend punctuated with stars or quatrefoils

First Division.

No leaves over plow.

Class 1—Date under beam. Head facing right.

Class 2—Date exergue. Head facing left.

Date exergue. Head facing right.

Class 3—No coulter.

Class 4—Ball handles. Straight beam.

Class 5—Plain handles. Straight beam.

Class 6—Beam with one curve.

Class 7—Beam with double curve.

Three leaves over plow.

Class 8—Large plow. Beam not straight.

Second Division.

Leaves over plow. Beam not straight.

Class 9—Legend with stars before and after CAESAREA.

Class 10—Quatrefoil after legend.

No leaves over plow.

Class 11—Star between NOVA and CESAREA. Legend misspelled.

Class 12—Three stars in legend.

Beam straight.

Class 13—Star before and quatrefoil after CAESAREA.

Class 14—Three quatrefoils in legend.

First Division.

Class 1.

Legend without punctuation or with period only.

Legend punctuated with stars or quatrefoils.

Legend without punctuation or with period only.

No leaves above plow.

Date under beam.

Head facing right.

7. 1786 Legend spaced wide. Beam nearly horizontal. Head distant from legend. N 1 : A $\frac{1}{2}$.
 8. 1786 Legend spaced close. Beam ascending. Head close to legend. Period. N $2\frac{1}{2}$: A 2.

Class 2.

- Date, exergue.
 Head facing left.
 Large head.
 49. 1788 Hair in long tufts. N 4 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 51. 1788 Hair in short tufts. N $3\frac{1}{2}$: A $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Small head.
 50. 1788 Hair parted. N 1 : A $\frac{1}{4}$.

Class 3.

- Head facing right.
 No coulter. Beam ascending, double curve.
 N fully over handles.
 9. 1786 N 4 : A $2\frac{1}{2}$. High, broad breast. Beam inserted low. Ears point to left of C and left foot of A.
 10. 1786 N 1 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. High, narrow breast. Beam inserted high. Ears point to right of C and to A. Period.
 N half over handles.
 Breast high, moderate broad.
 11. 1786 N $1\frac{1}{2}$: A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ears point to C and left side of E.
 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1786 N 3 : A ? Ears point to C and to A.
 12. 1786 N $1\frac{1}{2}$: A $2\frac{1}{2}$. Ears point to A and between ES.
 22. 1786 N 2 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ears point to C and A. Period.

Class 4.

- Straight beam.
 Ball handles.
 N partly over handles. End of beam not under A.
 Small, short plow.
 17. 1786 N 1 : A $4\frac{1}{2}$. Narrow breast. Ears point to A and E. Period.
 Medium plow.
 29. 1787 N 1 : A 3. Broad breast. Ears point to between CA and to E.
 N partly over handles. Beam end under A.
 Long, low plow. Beam high.
 27. 1787 N 4 : A 3. Right ear near C.
 32. 1787 N 2 : A $3\frac{1}{2}$. Right ear near A of NOVA.
 N fully over handles.
 30. 1787 N $\frac{1}{2}$: A 3. Broad, flat breast. Scroll close to plow.
 55. 1787 N 1 : A $3\frac{1}{2}$. Broad, sloping breast. Scroll distant from plow.

Class 5.

- Plain handles.
 End of beam slightly bent. Not curved. Beam long.
 Breast high and broad. Plow low.
 13. 1786 N $\frac{1}{4}$: A 2. Right ear points between C and A.
 25. 1786 N 1 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Head close to A of NOVA. Ear points between A and C.
 26. 1786 N 2 : A 4. Head distant from A of NOVA. Ear points to left of C.
 Breast high and narrow. Handles short. Beam long.
 16. 1786 N 1 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ear points to left foot of A.
 End of beam not bent.
 N slightly over handles. Beam end under A.
 Coulter distant from handles.
 Nose points to R.
 14. 1786 N 3 : A 4. Ear points past left side of G.
 15. 1786 N $1\frac{1}{2}$: A 3. Ear points past left side of C.
 64. 1787 N 4 : A $\frac{1}{2}$. Ear points to center of C.
 Nose points to E.
 52. 1787 N $1\frac{1}{2}$: A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ear points to left side of C.
 Coulter close to handles.
 Nose points to R.

33. 1787 N 4 : A 3. Ear points to left side of C.
N slightly over handle. Beam not under A.
Handles heavy. Nose points to E.
28. 1787 N 2 : A 5. Legend close. Ear points to left side of C.
N nearly fully over handle. Beam not under A.
Handles light. Nose points to R.
59. 1787 N 1 : A $\frac{1}{4}$. Legend wide. Ear points to left side of C.

Class 6.

- Beam with one curve.
Handle opposite foot of N. Beam end under A.
Beam curved full length.
Leg-of-mutton handles.
41. 1787 N 1 : A ? Beam lowest at center. Broad, low breast.
Short heavy handles.
54. 1787 N $\frac{1}{4}$: A $\frac{1}{4}$. Beam lowest at end. Serpent head. Legend wide.
Beam curved right end.
Handle under foot of N. Beam under foot of A.
Curved handles. Singletree distant from end.
31. 1787 N $1\frac{1}{2}$: A 2. Curved from singletree.
Handle under foot of N. Beam not under A.
Leg-of-mutton handles.
Curve from coultter.
44. 1787 N $\frac{1}{4}$: A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ear points to C.
45. 1787 N $\frac{1}{2}$: A $3\frac{1}{2}$. Ears point to A and E.
Handle not under N. Beam not under A.
Curved handles.
Beam curved from singletree.
39. 1787 N $1\frac{1}{2}$: A 1. Singletree close to end.
Leg-of-mutton handles.
Beam curved from coultter.
43. 1787 N $1\frac{1}{2}$: A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ear points to right side of C.

Class 7.

- Beam with double curve.
Beam end above scroll.
6. 1787 N $\frac{1}{2}$: A $4\frac{1}{2}$. Plow large and high. Beam inserted high.
53. 1787 N 2 : A 1. Plow not high. Beam inserted low.
Beam not above scroll.
N and A over handle and beam.
Plow large. Beam long and nearly straight.
56. 1787 N 2 : A 1. N large, O small. Both ears touch C.
57. 1787 N — : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Right ear touches A of NOVA.
58. 1787 N 2 : A 1. N small. Right ear between A and C.
Beam not inserted high.
37. 1787 N 2 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ear close to and points to right side of C.
38. 1787 N 2 : A 1. Ears distant from and point to A.

Class 8.

- Three leaves over plow. Plow large.
Beam end above scroll.
Beam opposite A.
61. 1787 N 3 : A $\frac{1}{2}$. Coultter very long. Ears point to C and between C and A.
Beam below A.
60. 1787 N 3 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Coultter distant from share. Ears point to right of C and to A.
62. 1787 N 2 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Coultter close to share. Ears point to A and E.
63. 1787 N 3 : A 2. Coultter close to share. Ears point to right of C and to A.
Beam end below scroll and under A.
N fully over handles.
35. 1787 N $2\frac{1}{2}$: A 2. Share long. Right ear distant from and points to A.
70. N 3 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Right ear near C. Head large.

40. 1787 N 2 : A 3. Share not long. Right ear close to and points to A.
N half over handles.
34. 1787 N $\frac{1}{2}$: A $2\frac{1}{2}$. Share long. Ears point to A and E.

Second Division.**Class 9.**

Legend punctuated with stars or quatrefoil or with three leaves over plow.

Legend punctuated with stars before and after CÆSAREA.

Stars five-pointed.

72. 1787 N $\frac{1}{4}$: A 4. Plow small and low. Ears point right of E and to S.
73. 1787 N ? : A 5. Plow large and heavy. Ears point to E.



No. 6-C.



No. 66-v.



No. 61-p.

Class 10.

Quatrefoil after legend.

71. — N $\frac{1}{2}$: A 4. Large, very low plow.
No leaves over plow.
Beam curved.
Five-pointed stars.

Class 11.

Legend misspelled CESAREA.

Star between NOVA and CESAREA.

69. No date. NOVA and CESAREA 10 mm. apart.

Class 12.

Legend spelt correctly.

Three stars in legend. Six-pointed stars.

66. 1788 N 1½ : A ½. Hair in parallel lines down neck. Ear points to right of C.
 67. 1788 N 1½ : A ½. Hair in parallel lines across the neck. Ear points to center of C.

Class 13.

Star before and quatrefoil after CÆSAREA.

Beam straight. Star six-pointed.

74. 1788 N 1 : A 5. No coulter or singletree. Ears point to S.
 76. 1788 N 1 : A 4. Coulter and singletree. Right ear points to E.

Class 14.

Three quatrefoils in legend.

75. 1788 N 1 : A 5. Share high and long. Right ear points to S.
 77. 1788 N 1 : A 3½. Share high and long. Right ear points to E.
 78. 1788 N 1 : A 3½. Share low and short. Right ear points to E.

REVERSES.**Classes of Reverses of New Jersey Cents.**

First division. With stars only.

1. Line cuts I and third U.
2. Line cuts or touches R and between S and third U.
3. Line cuts or touches R and third U.
4. Line cuts U and touches S.
5. Line cuts first and third U.
6. Line cuts or touches first U and between S and U.
7. Line cuts L and touches third U.

Second division. With stars and sprays.

8. Line cuts or touches first U and between star and U.
9. Line cuts or touches first and third U.
10. Line cuts L and third U.
11. Line cuts L and N.
12. Line cuts L and U.
13. Line cuts R and left arm of U.

Third division.

14. Reverses with quatrefoils, horses and sprays.

The reverse dies of these coins have been separated into three divisions, the third containing but one class. The other two have several classes each. These classes are determined by a line touching the tips of the dexter and sinister points and extended to the motto, cutting or touching certain letters or spaces. These classes have been numbered by Arabic figures. The classes where there are a number of dies contained in it are divided into subclasses, which are numbered by Roman characters, and finally into the individual dies, followed by a few points in which they differ. As no measurement is used, a straight edge of card is all that is necessary. The three divisions are: Reverses with stars in motto and no sprays under shield; with stars in motto and sprays under shield, and motto with quatrefoils and horse and with sprays under shield. In describing the shield only the chief points have been used, reserving the word chief for the center point and calling the others as dexter (to the left of the observer), sinister and inferior points.

First Division.

1. Line cuts I and third U.
 Shield medium, broad. Chief point highest. All low.
 u. U's broad. Chief point points to right side of S. Side points close to B and third U. E*P close.

2. Line cuts or touches R and between S and third U.
 - I. Line cuts tail of R.
Chief point higher than side points.
Line touches S.
 - F. Shield very large. Motto very wide. Stars close to inferior point. Points close to motto. Chief point points to right of B.
Line between S and star.
 - C. Shield large. Motto wide. Stars close to inferior point. Points distant from motto. Chief point points to right of B.
Chief point low. Side points high and sharp.
Line cuts star.
 - g. Shield medium. Motto not wide. E*P close. Chief point points between BU. Side points close to R and distant from third U. Stars distant from inferior point.
 - II. Line cuts stand of R.
Chief point higher than side points.
Line between S and star.
 - E. Shield broad, rotund. Motto very wide. Stars close to inferior point. Chief point points to stand of B. Side points close to R and S.
Line touches star.
 - I. Shield narrow, elongated. E*P close. Stars distant from inferior point. Chief point points to right side of B. Side points distant from letters.
Shield large. Sharp points. Sinister point higher than dexter point. Chief point points between BU. Side points very close to R and star.
3. Line cuts or touches R and third U.
 - I. Line cuts tail of R.
Line cuts base of U.
 - N. Shield large and broad. Chief point above side points, points to left of S. Side points close tail of R and third U. S*U very wide.
Line cuts left curve of U.
 - o. Shield large, rotund. Points nearly on line and low. Chief point the highest, points to right arm of U. Side points close to tail of R and to U. U's broad.
 - II. Line cuts stand of R.
Line cuts left curve of U.
Chief point high. Side points low.
 - d. Shield medium. Chief point sharp, points to and close to left side of U. Side points close to R and U. First and last star distant from E and M.
Line touches right curve of U.
 - c. Shield medium. Chief point not sharp. Points between US. Side points distant from R and close to U. Chief point distant from motto.
 - III. Line touches stand of R.
Line cuts left curve of U.
Chief point high.
Large, broad shield.
 - M. Chief point points to left arm of U. Side points very close to foot of R and to third U.
Medium shield.
 - J. E*P wide. Chief point points to left arm of U. Outer bars of shield wide. Lower line of azure cuts loop of P and U.
 - I. E*P wide. Chief point points to left arm of U. Outer bars of shield narrow. Lower line of azure cuts between star and P and N and U.
 - T. E*P close. Chief point points close to B. Second U slightly high.
4. Line cuts U and touches S.
Line cuts right arm of first U.
Points sharp. Chief point slightly the higher.
- D. Shield large. Chief point distant from and points to right side of B. Side points very close to R and S. Motto wide.

5. Line cuts first and third U.
 I. Line cuts right arm of first U.
 Line cuts left arm of third U near curve.
 Chief point higher than side points.
 U. Shield large. Chief point points to left arm of U. E*P not wide.
 t. Shield small. ? Chief point points to left arm of U. E*P very close. U's broad.
 Line cuts base of third U.
 Chief point higher than side points.
 Y. Chief point high, points between BU. Side points flat, close to R and U.



No. 55-m.



No. 73-aa.



No. 24-R.



No. 68-w.

- II. Line cuts right curve of first U.
 Line cuts left arm of third U near top.
 Points nearly on line.
 S. Shield broad, medium, unsymmetrical, one side heavier than the other. Chief point points to B. Motto spaced regularly wide. Azure wide.
 Z. Shield narrow, medium. Chief point points to B. Letters small. RIB wide. Azure narrow.
 Side points higher than chief point. Sharp.

- f. Shield medium. Chief point points to between BU. Letters small. U's narrow. URIB wide, other letter crowded. Line cuts left arm of third U near curve. Chief point slightly above flat side points, low.
- X. Shield broad, sides nearly parallel and top flat and rounded at inferior point. Chief point points to U.
- III. Line cuts base of first U. Line cuts curve of third U. Chief point higher than side points.
- L. Chief point high and very sharp, points between BU. Side points distant from first U and much closer to third. E*P wide.
- 1. Shield not symmetrical, dexter side the heavier. Chief point not sharp, points between BU. Side points equally close to first and third U's. Line cuts base of third U. Chief point higher than side points. Side points low. Chief point high, near to and points between BU. U over an S.
- 6. Line cuts or touches first U and between S and U.
- I. Line cuts right arm of first U. Line between star and U. Large, broad shield. Chief point above side points.
- O. Chief point points between BU. Side points close to stand of R and to star. Line cuts right curve of first U.
- II. Line touches star. Shield narrow, points low. Inferior point very sharp and close to milling.
- H. Points distant from motto. E*P wide. Chief point points to stand of B. Inferior point distant from milling.
- Q. Chief point points between BU. Side points distant from R and S. E*P wide.
- R. Chief point points to right side of B. Side points close to R and S. E*P wide. Shield rotund. Points nearly on line.
- P. Chief point points to B. Side points distant from R and S. E*P wide, azure narrow.
- h. Chief point points to right side of B. Azure wide. E*P wide.
- III. Line cuts right curve of first U. Line between star and U. Chief point high and sharp. Side points low.
- a. Chief point very close to and points to right side of B. Side points close to first U, distant from third. E*P close.
- IV. Line cuts base of first U. Line between star and U. Chief point low, higher than first side points.
- K. Shield triangular. Chief point points between BU. Side points distant from U and star. E*P close. Line cuts star. Points low, nearly on line.
- G. Rotund shield. Chief point points to stand of B. Side points equally close to first U and S. E*P wide.
- V. Line touches left curve of first U. Line between star and U. Chief point higher than side points. Side points low.
- e. Medium shield. Chief point very close to stand of B. Azure wide. Lower line of azure between star and P.
- k. Small, broad shield. Chief point distant from and points to stand of B. Azure not broad. Lower line of azure cuts loop of P.
- 7. Line cuts L and touches U. Points low, nearly on line.
- X. Shield small. Chief point points to B. Side points distant from L and U. Five-pointed stars.

Second Division.

- Reverses with stars and sprays.
 Line cuts or touches U and between star and U.
8. I. Line cuts right arm of first U.
 Shield large. A points low.
 r. Chief point points to right side of B. Side point close to stand of R. Azure narrow. E*P wide.
 Line touches left curve of first U.
 Shield medium. Chief point high; side points low.
 j. Chief point distant from and points to right side of B. Side point very close to left curve of first U. Azure narrow. E*P wide.
 Shield small. Side points high. Chief point low.
 z. Chief point points to B. Side points distant from motto. Stars five-pointed. Star touches M.
9. Line cuts or touches first and third U.
 Chief point lower than side points. Shields small.
 y. UNUM wide.
 aa. UNUM close.
10. Line cuts L and third U.
 I. Shield medium. Chief point higher than low side points.
 q. E*P very wide. Chief point points to stand of B.
 p. E*P close. PLURIBS. U's broad. Chief point points between IB.
 II. Shield small and narrow. Points low, nearly on line.
 V. Azure narrow. Shield to right.
 b. Azure broad. Shield central.
11. Line cuts L and N.
 Shield small and narrow. Chief point higher than side points.
 W. Six-pointed stars. Motto spaced close.
12. Line cuts L and U.
 Shield large. Chief point higher than flat side points.
 S. Chief point points to stand of B. Side points distant from U's. Azure narrow. E*P close.
13. Line cuts R and left arm of U.
 Shield small. Points nearly on line, pointed.
 v. Chief point points to center of U. Points distant from motto. U's broad. E*P close. First and last stars close to sprays. Azure broad.

Third Division.

- Reverses with quatrefoils, horses and sprays.
 Shields broad. Chief point the highest.
14. bb. Horse precedes quatrefoil. Chief point points to stand of B. Side points close to first U and third quatrefoil. Azure narrow.
 cc. Horse between M and last quatrefoil. Chief point points to left side of U. Side points close to R and to third quatrefoil. Azure broad.
 dd. Horse between first quatrefoil and E. Chief point points to I. Side points near L and S. Azure narrow.

Combinations and Rarity—Dr. Maris.

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Rarity</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Rarity</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Rarity</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
6....C	3		13....J	4		18....L	6		24....Q	5	
6....D	C		14....J	C		18....M	C		24....R	..6(?)	
7....E	6		15....J	C		18....N	5		25....S	2	
8....F	6		15....L	C		19....M	3		26....S	1	
9....G	6		15....T	1		20....N	1		27....S	1	
10....G	5		15....U	6		21....N	C		28....L	C	
10....h	6		16....J	4		21....O	4		28....S	1	
11....G	6		16....L	C		21....P	C		29....L	2	
11....H	3		17....J	1		22....P	5		30....L	1	
11½..G	6		17....K	1		23....P	C		31....L	C	
12....G	1		17....b	C		23....R	C		32....T	C	
12....I	2		18....J	5		24....P	C		33....U	1	

<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Rarity</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Rarity</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Rarity</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
34....J	C		41....c	6		53....j	C		65....u	C	
34....V	5		42....c	3		54....k	C		66....u	6	
35....J	3		43....Y	4		55....l	4		66....v	5	
35....W	6		43....d	C		55....m	2		67....v	C	
36....J	6		44....c	5		56....n	C		68....w	4	
37....J	1		44....d	1		57....n	5		69....W	6	
37....X	5		45....d	3		58....n	3		70....x	6	
37....Y	1		45....e	1		59....o	2		71....y	5	
37....f	1		46....e	C		60....p	1		72....z	4	
38....Y	1		47....e	6		61....p	2		73....aa	5	
38....Z	1		48....f	1		62....q	C		74....bb	4	
38....a	C		48....g	C		63....q	C		75....bb	2	
38....b	5		49....f	1		63....r	3		76....cc	5	
38....c	C		50....f	1		63....s	C		77....dd	1	
39....a	C		51....g	1		64....t	C		78....dd	2	
40....b	4		52....i	C		64....u	2				

A FIVE KOPECKS OF RUSSIAN COPPER PLATE.

In the November issue of THE NUMISMATIST was shown a modern reproduction of one of the grivnas or ten-kopecks copper-plate coins issued by Catherine I of Russia at the Ekaterinburg mint. Herewith is shown another modern reproduction of the 5-kopeck piece, through the courtesy of Mr. A. A. Leve.



This type of coin, patterned after the Swedish plate money, was created by ukazes of June 14, 1725, and February 4, 1726, which authorized that pieces of the denominations of roubles, halves, quarters and 10 kopecks be made. Pieces, however, occur of 5 and 1 kopeck. It is extremely doubtful if this type of coin ever got further than the experimental or pattern stage, since, with the exception of the 10-kopeck piece, originals are very seldom met with.

THE "ORMONDE MONEY."

The "Ormonde Money" issued in Ireland during the reign of Charles I derives its name from Marquis James Ormonde, then viceroy of Ireland. It was ordered by Charles I in a letter to the Lords Justices dated May 25, 1643, and was made current by proclamation at Dublin on July 8 following. In his letter the King directed that "the plates should be melted down and crowned into five shillings, half crowns, twelpences, sixpences, or any less values, and to be stamped on one side with the letters 'C. R.', with a crown above, and on the other side the value of the said several pieces, respectively."

The Ormonde coinage consists of crowns, half crowns, shillings, sixpence, fourpence, threepence and twopence. Ruding illustrates a penny, but no genuine specimen is known. A shilling bearing a hallmark sold in December, 1904, at the Murdoch sale, for £18.

The Irish "Rebel" money was in imitation of the Ormonde coinage.

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EDITORIAL.

AN A. N. A. HONOR ROLL.

In recording renewals received during the last few months we note evidence that at least a few A. N. A. members are serving in different capacities in various branches of the Government forces to make the world safe for civilization. Just how many there are we would like to know, and all the members would like to know. If these members, their families or friends will furnish us the names of such, we will be glad to publish them in an "A. N. A. Roll of Honor." We would like to include, in addition to the name, the branch of service and present location of each. This applies also to A. N. A. members in Canada serving with the Canadian forces.

MANY SUBSCRIPTIONS EXPIRE WITH THIS ISSUE.

A number of subscriptions to *THE NUMISMATIST* expire with this issue, principally those which began with the first issue containing Mr. Allen's articles on Confederate paper money—June, 1917. For the benefit of these subscribers we would say that these articles will continue until about next November. Following that we contemplate publishing two or three supplementary papers of value to those interested in the Confederate series. A prompt renewal of your subscription for another year will place you in possession of the most complete history of Confederate paper money ever published.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Still Other Designs Borrowed by the Confederacy.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

The train design on the Confederate \$100 note dated during 1862 (Allen's Nos. 44, 45 and 46) is an exact copy of the train design used by the Virginia Central Railroad Co. as early as July 1, 1861, on their \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills.

The same Liberty with cap to left of the \$20 Confederate bill dated Sept. 2, 1861 (Allen's No. 35), was used on the \$5 bill of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Savannah, Ga., dated June 1, 1849.

Here are two other instances where it would appear that the Confederacy borrowed the designs.

WALDO C. MOORE.

Lewisburg, Ohio, April 6, 1918.

Mr. Deats Has Dr. Maris' Electrotypes.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Regarding the classification of New Jersey cents, it may be of interest to you to know that I have the zinc plates with copper electrotypes soldered on, which was made by Dr. Maris, and from which the heliotype in his book was photographed. I have not looked at my New Jersey coppers in several years, but am beginning to think about them again.

H. E. DEATS.

Flemington, N. J., April 10, 1918.

A Nautical Analysis of Design on Confederate Note.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I wish to take exception to Mr. H. D. Allen's description of his Nos. 48 and 49, Confederate notes. He says the sailing steamship is in full pursuit of the ship seen at the left. If you examine the steamship closely you will see that the sails are "squared," indicating that she is going before the wind. The smoke and pennants also indicate this, and the "jib," or forward sail, is at the right end of the steamship, the best proof of all. The sailing vessel is "close hauled" on the "port tack," and will eventually cross the wake of the steamship, unless she tacks again before reaching it.

Yours sincerely,

H. A. GRAY.

Roxbury, Mass., April 14, 1918.

Who Will Oblige?

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

It is gratifying to know that we have at last in Mr. A. R. Frey's *Numismatic Dictionary* a standard work in which the descriptions not only of the common, but also the obscure and infrequent, numismatic terms can be readily found. What is required now is the compilation of a book giving the mint towns of the entire world, with their abbreviations, and another volume in which the inscriptions that occur on coins and medals would be illustrated, cited alphabetically and translated. Such works would be of enormous value to the student and the collector.

In reference to Mr. Frey's monumental dictionary which some of us are fortunate in possessing, will some scholar kindly furnish the translation of the Latin quotation from Horace on the title page, and also the French phrase at the end of the introductory matter?

Fraternally yours,

A. N. A. 595.

April 16, 1918.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting, February 27th, 1918. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Presentations: "De Muntstempels der Munt te Gorinchem," by M. M. Schulman; by the author. *THE NUMISMATIST* for January, 1918.

Exhibits—By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: A selection of silver coins of Edward III, including the scarce transitional type of 1360, an exceptionally beautiful penny of the type of 1360-69, London halfpennies of the 1351-60 and 1360-69 issues, and three farthings of the same coinages, one of which, of 1360-69, is apparently the first of its type to be made known.

By the President: 1 gold, 205 silver, and 46 copper coins, proofs, and patterns of Charles II, in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A.: A crown of Charles II, of 1681, with the Elephant and Castle under the bust.

By Mr. G. R. Francis: A crown of 1678, a half-crown of 1681, with the Elephant and Castle under the bust, a half-crown of 1684, a shilling of 1675 with the large head, and a number of less rare coins of Charles II in exceptionally beautiful condition.

By Mr. William Dale: A very fine halfpenny of Charles II, which was tendered to him by an omnibus conductor for a penny in 1884.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: An abnormally light farthing of Charles II, weighing but $38\frac{1}{2}$ grains, though in fine condition, and fine specimens of several scarce coins of the reign.

By Mr. L. L. Fletcher: Two jetons of Charles II.

The President read a paper on the numismatic history of Charles II, whose reign, he remarked, will always be celebrated for two events: the supersession of the hammer by the mill and screw in the coining of money, and the introduction of a just and proper copper coinage. The subject was treated under three heads: (1) the hammered coins; (2) the milled coinage; (3) the copper coinage.

Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson divided the hammered coins of 1660 to 1662 into six issues: (1) without mint-mark, numerals expressing value, or inner circle; (2) with the mint-mark crown, which is found on all the remaining issues, but in other respects resembling the first; (3) as the second, but with numerals showing the value of the coin; this issue took place after November, 1661, as in that month an order was published directing that the coins should bear marks of value; (4) with both numerals and inner circle; (5) and (6) small pieces of Maundy money. The gold coins extant are of the second and third issues, but silver coins exist of all. Innovations in this coinage were the substitution of a wreath for a crown on the gold coins, and the appearance of a crowned bust, instead of an equestrian portrait, on the half-crown. The engraver of the dies was the celebrated Simon, and the whole series brings the hammered coinage to a magnificent close.

The milled coins marked the change from Renaissance to classical style. The guinea now made its first appearance, and was so called from the fact that the gold, from which many of them were struck, was brought from the Guinea coast. The lecturer dealt at considerable length with the silver coins. Many dies were used, generally differing from one another in the number of strings in the Irish harp, and, contrary to what might have been expected, the size of the flans varied considerably, especially in the shillings.

The copper coinage was commenced in 1672 by the issue of halfpence and farthings, which were made of pure Swedish copper and were coined at the rate of 175 grains to the halfpenny and $87\frac{1}{2}$ grains to the farth-

ing—a great change from previous reigns, when the weight of the farthing varied from 4 to 14.5 grains. In 1684, in order to make up for a falling off of income, due to the low price of tin, farthings were struck in that metal with a plug of copper in the centre. With regard to the patterns, particular attention was paid to those bearing the legend QUATUOR MARIA VINDICO, the reverse of which bore a figure of Britannia that has remained unchanged, in its principal features, to this day, and for which the Duchess of Richmond posed as model. It is probable that this pattern would have been adopted had not Louis XIV, it is said, objected to the legend and used his influence to obtain its suppression. However that may be, the coins issued for currency, in 1672, substituted the word BRITANNIA for the proud claim of dominion of the seas.

A short reference was made to a regal issue of halfpence for Ireland in the years 1680-1684.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, April 8, 1918, President Dr. D. W. Valentine presiding. Members present: Messrs. Boyd, Belden, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Reilly, Smith, Proskey, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, Wormser, Wyman.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were approved as read.

All American members except two had paid their dues for 1918.

The Secretary received a copy of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* and Mr. Heaton's *Nutshell*. The Secretary was asked to drop those members who still owed their dues.

Executive Committee: The topic announced for the next meeting was "The Coins, Medals and Paper Money of Ireland."

The Executive Committee also ruled that excepting regular speakers for the meetings, no member would be allowed to speak longer than five minutes.

Membership Committee: Applications have been received from Sidney P. Noe, and Arthur C. Wyman, of this city. Seconded by Howland Wood.

Publication Committee: Will make a report at the annual meeting.

Medallic Art Committee: No report.

Welcoming of guests: Mr. Wyman was welcomed and asked for a few remarks.

The subject of the evening, "The Coins of Denmark," was next in order.

Mr. Proskey exhibited 183 pieces in silver, copper and gold, being only a part of his private collection, and not including the Danish colonies of West or East Indies. He made remarks, and spoke of the importance and variety of this series, and regretted the slight demand for Danish coins among collectors. He mentioned small skillings for Iceland, and referred to other important pieces, referring also to the copper counterfeits of the 2 and 8-skillings coins of Christian VII. Two interesting pieces were the thick copper coins issued during the civil war in the 13th and 14th centuries, bearing an anchor and a cross with two dots.

Mr. Wormser mentioned the thaler of 1623 for Gluckstadt, of which he exhibited two varieties; the Christian V. medal on his coronation, showing the elephant; Andreas Peter, Count of Bernstorf, 1796, a crown-size medal commemorating his services; a medal dated 1804 on the erection of a monument to patriots who fell in 1801; and the gulden of 1717, issued in Saxony, in memory of Anna Sophia, Princess of Denmark; also a ducat on a similar event.

Mr. Frey showed some rare and valuable gold coins, including those of extra size, including the triple ducat of 1612 of Christian IV, with a large elephant on reverse; double ducat of 1673, of Christian V, with elephant; double ducat of 1704, of Frederick IV, with a view of Christiansborg, in Guinea, and several choice ducat coins; Mr. Frey also exhibited for Mr. Beller a splendid collection of large silver coins dating from Frederick III, including several multiple crowns.

Mr. Julius Gutttag exhibited a Norwegian paper bill for one krone, dated 1917.

Mr. Kohler made remarks and exhibited late coins of Denmark of Christian IX, Frederick VIII and Christian X; also commemorative, anniversary and mortuary coins of 2-kroner size, and several coins of Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark.

Dr. Valentine spoke on the Danish coinages and mentioned the coins of Cnut who ruled England, Ireland and Denmark at the same time. He mentioned the early Danish seamen who were known as pirates, and said that the Hanseatic League was founded on account of the depredations of these pirates of the Middle Ages. He spoke of the wild men shown on Danish coins. Mr. Frey here exhibited a coin with only one wild man on. Dr. Valentine also made an exhibit of a group of coins.

Mr. Riley moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Beller for his interesting exhibit of 24 Danish silver crowns and double crowns. The vote was so ordered.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

THOMAS L. ELDER, Secretary and Treasurer.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Society dined at the Hotel Napoli on the evening of April 12th, the President, Mr. Wheeler, in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Comstock, Faelten, Gray, Joy, Kimball, Morse, Shepardson, Shumway, Storer, Stafford, Stearns and Wheeler.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Mr. Shumway was asked to prepare a paper on Bolen for the next meeting.

Mr. Kimball showed a Bavarian thaler of 1754, an Eight-Brother thaler of 1611 of Julich, a Saxon thaler of 1511, a Russian commemorative ruble of 1883, an 8-escudo piece of Colombia of 1836, many bills of broken banks and Confederate currency, and a number of other coins.

Mr. Gray showed the Washington U. S. Mint Medal in four metals, including aluminum, which is not mentioned by Baker. He also showed the Washington "Wanted a Bigger Army" piece, and several interesting specimens of paper money.

Mr. Wheeler showed a fine copper of Amisus, the badge of the American Library Association, and a "God Preserve the Wearer" piece, said to be worn as a talisman by many of our troops in France.

Mr. Shumway showed a Massachusetts bill of \$20 of 1780 and a ten-cent scrip piece of Rogers of Salem.

Mr. Shepardson showed a number of uncirculated cents of the 30's.

Mr. Stafford showed a thaler of Julich of 1614, and a number of pieces of the aes grave series.

Mr. Comstock showed a number of store cards and a 2-daler plate of Sweden of 1710.

Mr. Stearns showed an English medal of 1814 of the Peace of Ghent.

Dr. Storer showed a large silver English medal of 1814, said to have been given to loyal Canadian Indians, and the Webster-Hill store card.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting was held Tuesday evening, April 2nd, at 628 Frick Building, Dr. Wilharm acting as President. The following members were present: Messrs. Wilharm, Kraft, Gibbs, Marlier, Van Every, Hubbard, Cramer and Boyle.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Upon motion by Mr. Gibbs, seconded by Mr. Marlier, it was decided to hold auction sales after the meetings.

The members of the Association have decided upon a vigorous campaign to bring all the desirable collectors of this district into the organization, and a motion brought forward by Mr. Boyle, seconded by Mr. Craft, authorized the appointment of a committee to take immediate steps in this direction.

It was then moved by Mr. Marlier, seconded by Mr. Craft, that the regular meeting be adjourned in order to entertain the members of the Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh, who were in session in an adjoining room. The motion was carried, tables were arranged, and the following exhibits placed by the members:

By Dr. Wilharm: The rare 1880 Gold Stella; 1849 N. G. & N. \$5 gold piece; 1849 Moffatt \$5 gold piece; 1860 Clark & Co. \$5 gold piece; 1850 Mormon \$5 gold piece; 1849 Oregon Exchange \$5 gold piece; 1834 Bechtler \$5 gold piece; the 1859 \$20 copper pattern; a complete set of 50c.

pieces, including an uncirculated 1794; extremely fine 1796 and 1797; also, a complete and unusually fine set of silver quarters.

By Mr. Marlier: 150 extremely fine crowns, 5 double crowns, 3 triple crowns, 20 siege pieces, 20 counterstamped crowns, 50 very fine silver Greek coins, mostly of the fine art period, and several extremely fine specimens of U. S. gold.

By Mr. Kraft: A very choice collection of broken dies and freak United States cents; an unusually sharp Washington and Lafayette dollar.

By Mr. Gibbs: 2 four-daler, Swedish plate; 2 one-daler and 1 one-half daler; 20 Egyptian glass coins; 15 Siamese porcelain coins; 10 Chinese ancient coins; 2 heavy Chinese silver ingots; 3 Chinese gold coins, and several specimens of Sidon and African Benin ring money.

By Mr. Van Every: Choice collection of United States silver.

By Mr. Cramer: An unusually complete and choice collection of Hard Times tokens.

By Mr. Boyle: A choice collection of uncirculated, proof and pattern United States cents.

Upon completion of the exhibition arrangements, our President, Dr. Wilharm, received the guests, comprising the following members of the Philatelic Society: Messrs. Sones, Schwarz, Siddle, Buttermore, Georgantus, Bohn, Kuhn, Schaumann and Thompson.

This joint session resulted in one of the most enjoyable evenings the Association has spent for many moons. It also aroused an enthusiasm among the members that speaks well for the future. Little affairs of this kind are great factors in sustaining interest in numismatic matters, and it is the intention of our members to try and make these evenings so attractive that we will have a large turnout on the first Tuesday in every month.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

BRANCH No. 1, A. N. A., CHICAGO.

The February meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held Friday evening February 8, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. The following members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Ripstra, Becker, Josephson, Lawless, Leon, Jonas, Bohrisch and Davis.

The meeting was called to order by President Kelly. After the transaction of routine business Mr. Davis read a paper on "The Circulating Medium of the American Colonies," which was illustrated with many coins of the colonial period.

The other exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Josephson—Spanish 4-real piece counterstamped by Costa Rica; a fine medal of Frederick the Great, and a medal of the Franco-Prussian War.

By Mr. Jonas—Large medal of King Karl of Wurtemberg; an extremely fine Wood's halfpenny; two large bronzes of Galerius Valerius with different reverses.

By Mr. Brown—Uncirculated sets of copper coins from Java, French Congo and Morocco.

By Mr. Kelly—Virginia half cent, uncirculated; Maryland shilling; four fifteen-cent notes with wide margins, two with red backs, and autograph signatures of Allison and Spinner, one with green back and engraved signatures, and one with red back with engraved signatures of Colby and Spinner.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

The March meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Friday, March 8. The following members were present: Messrs. Kelly, Lawless, Josephson, Leon, Becker, Jonas, Michael, Ripstra and Davis. Mrs. Ripstra, Miss Naerup and Miss Emily Leon were present as visitors.

President Kelly called the meeting to order. Routine business was transacted, and several members told of their greatest disappointments in collecting coins. Messrs. Leon, Becker, Josephson and Ripstra all had hard-luck tales, which were greatly enjoyed by all present.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Davis—Rosa Americana halfpenny, and eighteen fine and uncirculated large copper cents.

By Mr. Kelly—1836 dollar, proof, and a number of patterns, which included the half dollars of 1836, 1838, 1859, 1869 and 1870, and the quarters of 1869 and 1870, and the dimes of the same years.

By Mr. Lawless—Ten very fine and uncirculated early copper cents.

By Mr. Leon—Nine examples of the four varieties of the Hawaiian cent of 1847, and a cent of 1799 in unusual condition.

By Mr. Josephson—Hudson-Fulton Medal, Nurnberg medal dated 1765, and some English tradesmen tokens from Gloucester, dated 1797.

By Mr. Jonas—Quarter, half and one rupee pieces from German East Africa, and first bronzes of Nero, Galba, Domitian, Vespasian, Caligula and Antoninus Pius.

The meeting adjourned to the second Friday in April.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The thirty-third meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order in Room 402, 444 Market Street, San Francisco, on Wednesday evening, February 27th, 1918, with President Huddart in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Haagensen, Beardslee, Huddart, Steinman, Reimers, Mohr, Gill, Charlot, Brandon, Sherow and Lan-decker.

On motion it was ordered that a letter of condolence be written to the daughter of John Scott Wilson expressing the loss sustained by the Society through the death of one of its oldest and best-known members.

At the request of the acting Secretary-Treasurer it was moved that the President appoint an auditing committee to audit the books of the Society for the period of the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, to report at the next meeting. Motion carried. The President appointed Mr. Haagensen.

Mr. Sherow reported verbally for the Recruiting Committee.

Mr. Steinman then gave a very interesting talk, telling of his trip through the East, and the numismatic purchases he had made and friends he had met.

After a thorough discussion it was decided that, commencing with the March meeting, these gatherings be held on the last Tuesday of each month.

The exhibits were as follows: By Basil Brandon—George III, England, crown (Pistrucci's design), 1818, half crown 1817, shilling and sixpence 1816, bare shoulder; half crown 1817, second type (no shoulder); Maundy sets, first issue, 1786; third issue, 1800; fourth issue, 1817 (bare shoulder); all uncirculated.

OLIVER G. BEARDSLEE, Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

The thirty-fourth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held March 26th at the office of its President, Room 402, 444 Market St., San Francisco. The meeting was called to order by the President. Members present: Messrs. Hill, Haigh, Haagensen, Huddart, Brandon, Beardslee, Reimers, Gill, Mohr, Sherow and Steinman. Guest present: Sergeant N. D. Myer, Naval Engineer.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had audited the books of the Acting Secretary-Treasurer and found same in good order. The books were then turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer and the committee discharged by the President.

Mr. Sherow, chairman of the Recruiting Committee, reported that the committee was making some headway and had several prospective members in view.

Mr. Beardslee stated that he had not as yet sent a letter to Mr. John Scott's daughter, and gave as his reason that the Secretary was better known to Mr. Scott's family, and thought it more fitting that the letter came from the Society over the Secretary's signature.

Upon motion of Mr. Huddart, seconded by Mr. Hill, it was ordered that the former motion of Mr. Steinman relating to Mr. Beardslee sending letter of condolence to Mr. Scott's daughter, be rescinded, and the Secretary be instructed to send such letter.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the exhibits of the members and guest.

Sergeant Myer showed a collection consisting of a hundred specimens of Oriental coins, which he obtained while stationed in China, Japan and the Philippine Islands. He also exhibited a collection of souvenirs which he had gathered together while in the Orient.

Mr. Basil Brandon exhibited some English coins from the reign of George II, consisting of the crown, half-crown, and sixpence (roses, old head), 1743. These were in extremely fine condition.

Mr. Haigh showed a collection of French five-franc pieces from Napoleon I to the present day.

Mr. Steinman exhibited a collection of French gold coins, consisting of 40-francs, Napoleon Bonaparte, 1806 (An 13); Louis XVI, Louis, 1786; Napoleon I (the Empire), 1811, 20-francs; Louis XVIII, 1822, 20-francs; Republic, 1848, 20-francs; Louis Napoleon (Holland), 1809, 1 ducat, and Joseph Napoleon (Spain), 1809, 4 escudos.

The meeting then adjourned until April 30th.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 64th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, April 10th, 1918, with President Frazier in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Drowne, Morse, G. M. Morris, Fuller, Frazier, and A. W. Morris. (The small attendance was occasioned by a number of the members being on the Liberty Bond drives.)

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved with a slight correction. Julien A. Whipple of 48 Pearl Street was then regularly elected a member.

A very interesting exhibit was then made by our fellow member, Mr. Luman S. Drowne of Northampton. Mr. Drowne being the oldest collector in our club, and his exhibit having been drawn together over a period of years and in the way a real collector should collect, was of particular interest to the younger generation of collectors. His exhibit consisted mostly of cents and their varieties and various tokens and Colonial coins, and Mr. Drowne made some very interesting remarks regarding the collection along the lines of reminiscences. A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Drowne after the exhibition was over.

The Secretary extended an invitation to meet at his house on May 8th.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 2nd, 1918. 143rd meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Savage, Crandall, Borradaile, Gillette, Plumb, Maunovry, L. G. Amberg, Dr. Young, Loizeau, Koeb, Dr. Tillotson, Woolsey, Horner, Bauer, Dr. Handler, Woodbury, Burling and Hicks.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A communication was received from the American Numismatic Society.

Illustrated booklet on the coins and medals of Luther and the Reformation, from Mr. Moritz Wormser, the author, was also received. A vote of thanks was ordered sent to Mr. M. Wormser.

Members were glad to welcome our Vice-President, Dr. S. Handler, who had been ill for several months.

W. H. Amberg, our Secretary, reported that while in New York he had spent the meeting night, March 19, 1918, at the residence of Mr. Moritz Wormser, Woodmere, Long Island. The evening was spent in looking over Mr. Wormser's magnificent collection of European gold and silver coins from the fifteenth century up to the present time.

Mr. Bauer mentioned that he had received a letter from Ex-President F. E. Merritt, who wished to be remembered to the members.

The exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Gillette: The following medals and coins: Nach Paris Medal, supposed to have been captured from the Germans while upon the attempted drive to Paris in 1914; two varieties of

Fulton-Hudson Medal; two varieties of the Grant Medal; large medal with Battleship Maine, which is struck in metal from the Maine; large Samuel Mendelsohn medal; silver denarius of Vespasian with Judea Capta on the reverse; two fine denarii of Saloninus; also several fine specimens of the third bronze of the Byzantine Emperors Leo V and Nicephorus.

By Mr. Savage: \$10 gold, 1795, very fine; gold dollar, 1862, uncirculated; California quarter dollar, proof, 1876; silver dollar 1795 with head of 1794.

By Mr. Maunovry: Following cents in fine condition: 1793 Chain, Crosby 3 C; 1793 Chain, Crosby 1 C; 1793 Lettered Edge, 11 J; 1793 Chain Ameri, 1794, Hays' Nos. viz., 2, 3, 7, 11, 15, 17, 26, 33, 39, 43, 54, 56.

Meeting adjourned to April 16th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

THE J. JAMES R. CROES MEDAL.

This Medal of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was established by the board of directors in behalf of the Society, October 1st, 1912, and is named in honor of the first recipient of the Norman Medal.

The Croes Medal is of the value of \$40.00, and may be awarded annually, under the rules governing the award of the Norman Medal, to such a paper as may be judged worthy of the award and be next in order of merit to the paper for which the Norman Medal is awarded; or, if the Norman Medal is not awarded, then to a paper, if any, which shall be judged worthy of the award of this prize for its merit as a contribution to engineering science.



The Croes Medal, illustrated here, is made by the firm I. F. Newman, New York, and designed under general supervision of Secretary Chas. Warren Hunt and Mr. Harry P. Dickinson, to whom we are indebted for this interesting, artistic and graceful specimen of medallie art.

J. DEL.

COINAGE FOR MARCH, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during March, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 340,000; Quarter Dollars, 5,120,000; Dimes, 17,797,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 5,223,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 44,511,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Philippine Islands: Silver, 156,000; nickel, 500,000; bronze, 1,800,000.

Ecuador: Silver, 3,970,000.

Peru: Silver, 9,500,000.

THE DANA BICKFORD INTERNATIONAL COIN.

Information relating to the Dana Bickford International Coin idea, as illustrated in base bimetal pieces, with rubbings and descriptions of any specimens, will be greatly appreciated and reciprocated if addressed to Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

CIVIL WAR IDENTIFICATION TOKENS.

Some collectors include in the token series the identification checks worn by soldiers of both the Union and Confederate armies, which were stamped with their name, company and regiment, etc., and usually worn about the neck, though sometimes carried in the pocket. These were usually of copper, one side being stamped with a die bearing some patriotic device or inscription, or both. The other side was left blank for identification data. The Government did not furnish them, and when used were provided by the soldiers themselves. In appearance these checks were similar to other tokens of the period, and may properly be classed with that series.

A number of types were used, four of which are illustrated here. The inscriptions stamped on the reverses of these are as follows:



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.

- 1.—"A. M. Gamwell, Cap. Co. O."
- 2.—"S. M. Smith, Co. F., 3rd Reg. Vt. Vol. Hartland."
- 3.—"Mathias Bitner, Batt. H, 2d Art., Pa. Vols. Green Castle, Franklin Co."
- 4.—"Conrad Fogelson, Co. E, 1st Md. Cav'y, Baltimore, Md."



A somewhat different class of token was also used, and is illustrated here. On this, blank space was provided for stamping the names of the battles in which the soldier was engaged. On this particular token are stamped the following battles: "Yorktown, Hanover C. H., 7 Days Before Richmond, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg." The other side has the following stamped: "William Eck, Co. K, 25th Reg., N. Y. S. V., N. Y. City."

The identification checks used in the present war will have no attraction for collectors other than as interesting souvenirs of a great war, for they can hardly be placed in the token class. All the principal countries engaged in the war, except Russia, have provided checks for their soldiers. Various metals, sizes and shapes are used by different countries, with the data stamped with letter punches on one or both sides. Those used by the Germans are the largest and also have the most data. These checks are styled by the German soldiers, "Tickets for Heaven." Austrian and Italian soldiers wear a booklike locket containing a folded paper record.

HALIFAX DISASTER HERO MEDALS AWARDED.

The Albert Medal, struck in gold, has been posthumously awarded to Acting Commander T. K. Triggs of the Royal Navy, and the same medal in bronze to Wm. Becker, seaman, for gallantry in attempting to save life in the Halifax disaster. Of a crew of seven from the warship Highflyer attempting rescue work, Becker was the only survivor.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

OFFICERS

President,
CARL WURTZBACH,
Lee, Mass.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted May 1, 1918.

- 1978 W. A. Philpott, Jr., Dallas, Tex.
 1979 Albert A. Allen, 304 E. Olive St., Seattle, Wash.
 1980 C. H. Ohr, Honey Grove, Tex.
 1981 B. W. Beers, 129 Main St., Bath, Pa.
 1982 Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore, 256 S. Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1983 Arthur E. Hevner, Renovo, Clinton Co., Pa.
 1984 F. H. Mayer, 45 Montclair Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1985 Samuel Wilson, 118 East 21st St., Chicago, Ill.
 1986 John F. LeBlanc, 94 Fairmount St., Dorchester, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to June 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the June issue.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Harold E. Wheelock (U. S. Copper and Silver Coins), 4211 Seventh Ave., Rock Island, Ill.	Charles Markus John M. Oliver
Thomas M. Pierce, Jr. (Ancient and Foreign Silver), 21 Vandeventer Place, St. Louis, Mo.	John M. Oliver J. Wesseling
Max A. Berg (U. S. Coppers, Gold and Silver), 707 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.	John M. Oliver Frank G. Duffield
Addie DeS. Yawger, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.	Mrs. J. M. Henderson Aaron DuBois
Margaret R. Oliver, 30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass.	Mrs. J. M. Henderson Aaron DuBois
Alden Scott Boyer, 201 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill.	T. E. Leon S. C. Stevens
Mrs. L. J. Woolsey, 33 Vick Park A, Rochester, N. Y.	Mrs. J. M. Henderson John M. Oliver
Charles F. Starr (U. S. Copper and Silver), 64 Rowley St., Rochester, N. Y.	Jean Maunovry John M. Oliver
Nellie J. Engstrom, 61 N. Elmwood St., Buffalo, N. Y.	John M. Oliver Edgar D. Curtis
Austin K. Chenoweth (U. S. Copper Cents and Silver Coins), London, Ohio	O. Kersteiner J. M. Henderson

Change of Address.

W. F. Dunham, from Cor. Van Buren and Clinton Sts., to 724 South Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

F. J. Loer, from 3024 Madison St., to 3011 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

In last month's issue, the address of Otto Kersteiner should have been 13 West Tompkins St., Columbus, Ohio.

BROTHER MEMBERS.

Let each of us go on record as having secured a new member for 1918. Eighty-four joined in 1917, but we must beat that number this year. So, "Here goes, all together."

Springfield, Mass., April 20, 1918.

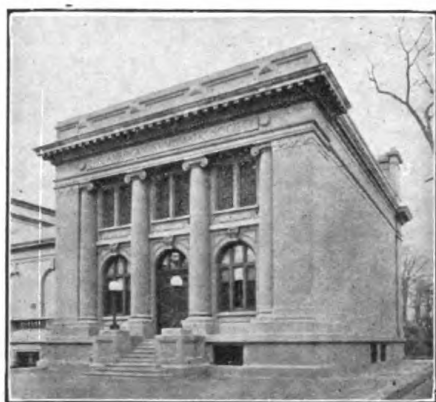
JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

A. N. A. CONVENTION DATE ANNOUNCED.

Announcement is hereby made that the date for holding the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association in Philadelphia, Pa., has been fixed for September 21-25, 1918.

WALDO C. MOORE,
Chairman Board of Governors.

Lewisburg, Ohio, April 15, 1918.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH

& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITIONS:

The Ramsden and Durkee Collections
of Oriental Coins.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 13th, 1918.

The regular business meeting of The American Numismatic Society was called to order by President Newell at 3.20 P. M.

At the suggestion of the Chair, a motion by Mr. Belden was received that the minutes of the Annual Meeting stand approved without reading. Carried.

A motion by Mr. Drowne that the minutes of the Special Meetings be read was carried. These minutes approved.

A motion was presented by Mr. Belden asking unanimous consent to bring up the matter of the death of Mr. Poillon out of the order of the regular procedure. Carried.

Mr. Belden then spoke as follows:

"I was very much shocked to see in the morning paper the notice of the death of Mr. William Poillon. There are not now many left of the Old Guard, a little group of enthusiasts, who, one might say, kept the Society going for many years in the various places downtown. As I look around they are few and far between.

"Mr. William Poillon, a Life Member of this Society since November 11, 1869, and a member of the Council since 1906, passed away on April 12, 1918.

"Mr. Poillon served as Secretary of the Society from 1878 to 1885, as a Vice-President from 1886 to 1893, as Historiographer from 1897 to 1900, and as Curator from 1906 to 1909, and Honorary Curator since that time.

"During his forty-nine years of membership his interest in the Society never wavered, and he has willingly and enthusiastically devoted a vast amount of time to it. For a considerable time he has been our 'oldest member.'

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. William Poillon, The American Numismatic Society has lost a valued member and officer, and its members a dear friend.

"*Resolved*, That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society, and a copy of these resolutions sent to the family."

Mr. Drowne then spoke:

"After seconding the resolution of Mr. Belden, I think it would be appropriate to add a few words. I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Poillon a great many years, succeeding him as Secretary of the Society. We have seen him within the past few years as a feeble old gentleman. I remember him when he was in his prime. I remember his home in the 60s on the East Side. At that time he had a very handsome collection of coins, and was very well-to-do. Owing to circumstances, of which I am not aware, after the death of his wife, he embarked on an enterprise in Chicago. He went to Chicago. The Company was unsuccessful; he became bankrupt. He came back a broken man, and has struggled along for many years. Our recollections of him are not of the man I used to know. He was always an enthusiastic supporter of the Society. During one campaign for membership he brought in seventy-two members. He was an old, tried and faithful worker, and in his death the Society has suffered a great loss."

Motion carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Report of the Secretary.

The Secretary would report that the Council has elected the following Standing Committees for the current year:

Ancient Coins—W. Gedney Beatty, Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett, Prof. Caroline M. Galt and Sydney P. Noe.

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals—J. Sanford Saltus, Bauman L. Belden, Stephen H. P. Pell and Harrold E. Gillingham.

Foreign Coins—Albert R. Frey, Moritz Wormser, William F. Beller, Dudley Butler and Herbert Scoville.

Foreign Medals—Robert James Eidlitz, Julius deLagerberg and Dr. W. Gilman Thompson.

Masonic Medals and Tokens—William Poillon, Benno Loewy and David R. Gibson.

Huntington Medal—Howland Wood, John Reilly, Jr., and W. Gedney Beatty.

Saltus Medal—John Reilly, Jr., J. Sanford Saltus and Robert James Eidlitz.

Oriental Coins—Howland Wood, Dr. James B. Nies and John Reilly, Jr.

Paper Money—F. C. C. Boyd, Henry Russell Drowne and Rudolph Kohler.

United States Coins—Thomas L. Elder, Edgar H. Adams and Wayte Raymond.

United States Medals—Daniel C. French, Henri Weil and Dr. T. L. Comparette.

Latin America—Edgar H. Adams, Harry F. Williams, Virgil M. Brand and Waldo Newcomer.

Publications—John Reilly, Jr., Howland Wood and Sydney P. Noe.

Publication of Medals—John I. Waterbury, Edward D. Adams and Sydney P. Noe.

War Material—Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Harrold E. Gillingham and Dr. T. L. Comparette.

Meetings of the Society have been held on:

February 7th. The subject: Medallion Side of the Sculptor's Art.

March 7th. Mr. John Reilly spoke on the Henry A. Ramsden Collection of the Far East.

April 4th. Mr. Edward T. Newell spoke on the Greek Coinage of Alexander the Great.

Two campaigns have occupied the time of the Secretary almost exclusively since the annual meeting.

The first of these had to do with the issuing of the medal to commemorate the visit of the British and French War Commissions to New York City. The obverse was designed by one of our members, Mr. Daniel C. French, and the reverse by Miss Evelyn B. Longman, also one of our members. Five of these medals were struck in gold for presentation to M. Rene Viviani and Marshal Joseph Joffre, of the French Commission; The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour and Lieutenant-General G. T. M. Bridges, of the British Commission, and to the former Mayor of New York City, Hon. John Purroy Mitchel. The medal was offered in silver and bronze, and the issue has been one of the most successful ever handled by the Society. One hundred and six copies in silver and one hundred and twenty-seven in bronze were ordered. The publication of this medal has done much in drawing attention to the Society.

The second campaign has been one for new members. This was undertaken after the March meeting of the Council, and it is very gratifying to report that at the April meeting, before the campaign had fairly gotten under way, fifty-two names were presented for election. Some of these were subscribers to the medal of which mention has just been made, but the majority have been obtained through invitations from five members of the Council.

A letterhead for the membership committee has been printed, and will be used for further letters. A small folder of letter size is in preparation, briefly calling attention to the aims and attractions of our Museum, and displaying in three or four small cuts some of the most interesting of our possessions. The co-operation of every member present is earnestly requested. The response to the invitations that have already been given has been most cordial, and many acceptances have been accompanied by an expression of appreciation for having been invited to become a member. We may well wonder whether our lack of growth hitherto may not have been due to the absence of such invitations. Furthermore, many of those approached who have had to decline have indicated that we may again open the matter with them after the war. The further support of our members is essential to the success of the campaign, and we are counting upon it.

Since the last meeting one Fellow, one Corresponding Member and sixty-one Associates have been elected, as follows:

Fellow: David Proskey, New York, proposed by Bauman L. Belden.

Corresponding Member: Andre Salles, Paris, France, proposed by Howland Wood.

Associates: Howard M. Bellows, Columbus, Ohio; F. Howard Auld, Columbus, Ohio; Arthur Crawford Wyman, New York.

Proposed by Howland Wood: Prof. Grace H. Macurdy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Prof. Elizabeth H. Palmer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. Helen Foster Barnett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert M. Kohn, New York; Daniel Z. Noorian,

New York; J. Horace Harding, New York; J. Clarence Davies, New York; Arthur Frechinger, New York.

Proposed by Edward T. Newell: Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, New York; Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, New York.

Proposed by Dr. W. Gilman Thompson: Edmond C. Bonaventure, New York.

Proposed by Henri Weil: J. Massey Rhind, New York; Jeno Juszko, New York; Philip Sawyer, New York; Edward P. Casey, New York; Russel A. Cowles, New York; Paul Manship, New York; James Earle Fraser, New York; Mrs. James Earle Fraser, New York; Miss Frances Grimes, New York; Eli Harvey, New York; A. A. Weinman, New York; Cartaino Scarpitta, New York; S. F. Bilotti, New York; Charles M. Roberts, New York; Timothy F. Crowley, Greenwich, Conn.

Proposed by W. Gedney Beatty: John McE. Bowman, New York; George R. Dyer, New York; Adolph S. Ochs, New York; Joseph Penny, New York; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, New York; William Hayes Fraser, New York; Thomas L. Leeming, New York; Charles G. M. Thomas, New York.

Proposed by Elliott Smith: Allston Sargent, New York; Goldwin Starrett, New York; Michael Friedman, New York; Charles Keck, New York; F. R. Lawrence, New York; Samuel W. Lambert, New York; John W. Braid, New York; Charles I. Berg, New York; Getulio Piccirilli, New York; Guy Cary, New York; Col. Franklin Q. Brown, New York; Ford Huntington, New York; Raphael Menconi, New York; Alexander H. Burgess, New York; Benjamin Wistar Morris, New York; Stephen H. Tyng, New York; Bertram G. Goodhue, New York; J. G. White, New York; George Blumenthal, New York; Richard H. Williams, New York; William Crawford, New York.

Proposed by Robert James Eidlitz: Capt. Ellice McDonald, New York.

Proposed by John Reilly, Jr.: Walter C. Hubbard, New York.

Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham has been transferred from Life Associate to Fellow for Life, and Mr. Moritz Wormser has been transferred from Associate to Fellow.

One death occurred: April 12th, William Poillon, Life Fellow, November 11th, 1869.

The membership roll is as follows:

Fellows—Life, 110; Annual, 44	154
Associates—Life, 16; Annual, 191	207
Honorary	17
Corresponding	48
Total	426

The motion by Mr. Reilly that the report of the Secretary be accepted and filed was carried.

Report of the Treasurer.

March 31st, Total balances and collections	\$14,609.76
Total disbursements	6,075.41
Balance March 31st	\$ 8,534.35
Permanent funds	\$ 267.02
Current funds	8267.33
	\$ 8,534.35

Moved by Mr. Belden that the report of the Treasurer be accepted.

Report of the Curator.

Since the first of the year the accessions to the coin cabinet have been as follows: 781 coins, 96 medals, 30 pieces of paper money, 2 coin moulds, 1 electrotype, and 1077 Egyptian glass weights from the following donors:

F. C. C. Boyd,
T. L. Comparette,
William Doemick,
Robert James Eidlitz,
F. Munroe Endicott,
Harold R. Fregd,

Charles M. Schmall,
J. Sanford Saltus,
Andre Salles,
Frank Edwin Scott,
Howland Wood,
Moritz Wormser,

Harrold E. Gillingham,
 Mrs. William Octave Hart,
 A. M. Kohn,
 Dr. George F. Kunz,
 Julius deLagerberg,
 A. Atlas Leve,
 R. Tait McKenzie,
 Paul Manship,
 J. M. Miller,
 Edward T. Newell,
 Mrs. Edward T. Newell,
 Dr. James B. Nies,
 Sydney P. Noe,
 David Proskey,
 Mrs. John Reilly,
 John Reilly, Jr.,
 Dr. Edwin P. Robinson,

Committee on the Bi-Centennial of
 the Foundation of New Orleans,
 Holland Society of New York,
 American Defense Society,
 The D. L. Auld Company,
 The National Arts Club,
 The Numismatic and Antiquarian
 Society of Philadelphia,
 The Medallic Art Company,
 New York State Board of Educa-
 tion,
 L. G. Balfour Company,
 Rochester Numismatic Society,
 St. Bartholomew's Church,
 The New England Water Works As-
 sociation.

Mr. Newell has supplemented his gift of Oriental coins by 262 more specimens and his very valuable and extensive collection of Egyptian glass weights, specimens of which are on exhibition.

Attention is also called to the two coin moulds, one from Mr. F. Munroe Endicott, consisting of a terra-cotta mould of a Roman coin found in Egypt. This is undoubtedly the work of a counterfeiter. The other mould, which the Society purchased, is a metallic form to impress into the clay from which the coins were cast. This is early Chinese, probably of the Chow dynasty.

The balance of the cases, after many delays in transportation, have just arrived and are now being installed.

Moved by Mr. Drowne that the report be accepted and placed on file.

Report of the Librarian.

The growth of the Library since the annual meeting has not been great although we have added several of the volumes published during that interval, notably Percy Gardiner's "History of Ancient Coinage" and "Coins and Their Values" by R. H. Courville. We also secured a copy of Henry Nocq's "Les Medailles d'Antoino Piasno," which provides beautiful reproductions of these wonderful Renaissance Medals.

The work of indexing the periodicals in the Library is proceeding steadily. An accumulation of the periodicals and of the unbound pamphlets which came as a gift from Mr. Newell have been gotten ready for the binder. A plan has been developed whereby we are advertising through an agent for a very large number of books desired for the Library, and it is hoped we shall be able to report the acquisition of a considerable number by fall.

It was moved that the report be accepted.

The United States Coin Committee made a report showing the number of coins struck in the various United States Mints for January, February and March.

Report of the Committee on the Award of the Saltus Medal.

This Committee has no formal report to make at this time. The Society has the condition of two medals with almost the same object, the Huntington and the Saltus Medal, and it seems to be the work of the Saltus Medal Award Committee to parallel and compare the objects of these two medals so as to make the best use of the two awards. The Saltus Medal has one of its three provisions which does not occur in the provisions of the Huntington Medal, that is, an award to artists for medallic excellence. It seems now that the Committee will be ready soon to recommend the awarding of this medal for high artistic quality in medals, leaving the award of the Huntington Medal confined to literary and numismatic accomplishments. This Committee will soon call on the Publication of Medals Committee to produce the Saltus Medal.

Under communications the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham of Philadelphia.

The following changes to the By-Laws were proposed:

Chapter III, Section 3. Change last sentence to: "A Fellow elected at a meeting held after November first will not be required to pay dues for the current year, and will not be entitled to receive the Society's publication for that year."

Section 5. Change last sentence to: "An Associate Member elected at a meeting held after November first will not be required to pay dues for the current year, and will not be entitled to receive the Society's publication for that year."

A motion was then made by Mr. Belden as follows:

"Move that the Council be directed to take the necessary steps, as soon as possible, to remove from the Society's rolls of membership all German and Austrian subjects."

Mr. Reilly told briefly of the visit of Mr. Woodbury of the Rochester Numismatic Society. Mr. deLagerberg spoke concerning the Swedish centenarians. The Secretary gave a very brief account of the folder to be used in the campaign for membership.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM POILLON.

William Poillon, a much respected and well-known numismatist, died at his home in New York City on the 12th of April, at the age of 74 years.

He was Secretary of the American Numismatic Society for many years, which office he filled with unusual ability and activity. He was also prominent in the Masonic fraternity, in the 32nd degree, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the event in 1915. He was probably the most foremost collector of Masonic medals in this country, and in this line was a co-worker with the late Wm. T. R. Marvin of Boston. He served 10 years in the famous Seventh Regiment of New York, at the termination of which he received the organization's Cross of Honor. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION DATE.

Chairman of the Board of Governors Waldo C. Moore announces that the Board has selected September 21-25 next as the date of the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A. While this date is somewhat later than usual, it has been selected only after due consideration of the many things necessary in fixing a convention date. Details of the arrangements will be published as they are perfected.

Vacation Ways.

By W. C. M.

All the world does something distinct—
 Something that is novel, oftentimes flare;
 City folks leave for the country,
 As ruralites seek out the bright glare;
 Mountaineers haste to the seashore,
 While coast-dwellers try the higher air;
 Trav'ling men think not of steam cars,
 When stay-at-homes start out paying fare.
 North winters South, South summers North,
 And many there are who do not care;
 Some prefer land, some sail the sea,
 All of one mind this world would not dare.
 "Coin Bugs" this year do "Quaker Town,"
 Where the Chapmans trade in coins quite rare.

COINAGE OF SWEDEN FOR 1917.

During 1917 the coinage in Sweden was as follows: In Bronze—25-ore, 1,650,000 pieces; 10-ore, 5,000,000; 2-ore, 916,000; 1-ore, 1,200,000. Iron Coins—5-ore, 2,000,000 pieces; 2-ore, 4,000,000; 1-ore, 8,000,000. The total amount of the subsidiary coinage was 1,209,388 kroner.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

One thousand medals for New York City housewives saving the most food from March 15 to June 15 will be awarded by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, according to an announcement made recently by the committee in launching a more intensive food-conservation campaign in that city.

THE NUMISMATIST acknowledges receipt of the pamphlet "Luther and the Reformation Illustrated on Coins and Medals," by Mr. Moritz Wormser, reprinted from *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for February, 1918.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for April contains a number of articles of general interest, including "What War Is Doing to a Famous Dollar," "Reform in China's Currency," "U. S. Mint Took In \$907,900,000 Gold in Year," "A letter from Uncle George to His Nephew John," "The Question Box," and another episode in Delmont L. Angell's Numismatic Random Reels, entitled "How Coin Collecting Promotes Habits of Thrift." There is also considerable editorial chat and reports of meetings of societies, etc.

L. A. Renaud of Montreal has been appointed to dispose of the stock of coins, medals and books, etc., of the late P. N. Breton of that city. Mr. Renaud will probably be Mr. Breton's successor in business.

A new catalogue of the coins, medals, paper money and badges, etc., issued since the beginning of the war has been compiled and is now offered by J. Schulman of Amsterdam.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalburg, Md., for April 1, 1917.

State of Maryland,
City of Baltimore, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared Frank G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalburg, Md.

Editor, Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

First Vice-President, Dr. Geo. P. French, Rochester, N. Y.

Second Vice-President, R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer, Herbert R. Wolcott, Springfield, Mass.

Librarian, H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

Board of Governors, Waldo C. Moore, Chairman, Lewisburg, Ohio; Theo. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.; Fred B. King, Rochester, N. Y.; Moritz Wormser, New York City; Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of April, 1918.
(Seal.)

E. K. EDWARDS.

(My commission expires May 1st, 1918.)

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXI.

JUNE, 1918.

No. 6

BOOK REVIEW.

History of Ancient Coinage from 700 to 300 B. C. By Percy Gardner. Svo., pp. 464, pls. 11. Oxford University Press (American Branch, New York City), 1918. \$7.20.

Dr. Percy Gardner's "History of Ancient Coinage," which has just been published, marks another big step forward for the study of Greek Numismatics. Head's "Historia Numorum" and Babelon's "Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines" are in an entirely different class. They are manuals. This volume is an effort to supply a "Histoire" for Greek coinage and to embody in it all of the quality which the French word implies and which our translation of "History" misses. In this he has been singularly successful, for, like the work of the French historians, this volume is thoroughly readable. It will therefore reach a circle left untouched by the more scientific but less pleasure-giving manuals.

The value of what the author has to say is greatly enhanced by his training in the field of Greek Archaeology as well as that of Numismatics. It enables him to bring to bear a breadth of vision which is invaluable, and without which the numismatist only is sadly handicapped. In addition to his knowledge of Greek Literature and Art, upon which he draws freely, Dr. Gardner is a metrologist of wide experience, and the deductions he draws from weights and weight-systems are as important as anything that has appeared since Hill's "Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins."

Stress is laid upon the importance which attaches to the study of finds and hoards. This is being recognized more and more, and the treatment of the available material is very helpful. Furthermore, and perhaps for the first time, the influence of commerce upon the coinage of the Greeks is considered. No adequate history of the commerce of the Ancients has ever been written, and yet, from the economical standpoint, its bearing must have been very great. Much service has been rendered by keeping the element of trade in mind throughout the book—it provides a suggestion for many things which hitherto have been obscure.

As for the make-up of the book, it leaves little to be desired. After 66 pages of a very helpful and lucid introduction, beginning is made with the early Electrum Coinage. The treatment is by districts rather than by cities, and while the size of the volume compels the elimination of many details, there is no sense of incompleteness. The eleven plates in collotype furnish excellent illustrations. One might wish that there had been double the number of plates and that the location of the pieces illustrated had been given. This would have increased considerably the scientific value of the volume.

It should be borne in mind always that Dr. Gardner's history extends only to the close of the Alexandrian period, stopping at the point at which the interest of many of us in Greek coinage ceases. He but barely touches upon the Alexandrian issue. He pays a compliment to Mr. Newell in this field, stating that any attempt at a final classification at present would be premature. As indicative of the suggestiveness throughout, a single instance will suffice: Dr. Gardner points out the impediment to accepting the oft-repeated statement that Pythagoras dictated the incuse form of the coinage of the southern Italian cities of Magna Grecia. Pythagoras cannot have gone to Croton earlier than 540 B. C. Sybaris was destroyed about 510. The interval is too brief to account for so extensive a coinage as that of Sybaris which must have been well established at the time Pythagoras first took up his residence in Croton.

S. P. N.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

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(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE \$5.00 BILL OF DEC. 2d, 1862.

(No. 56 in this Series.)

In the center, State Capitol at Richmond, Virginia. The foundation of the original Capitol building was laid in 1785 and completed in 1792. The model from which it was built was made in France for Thomas Jefferson, and is still carefully preserved in the State Library at Richmond. The building as originally constructed has been remodeled somewhat and right and left wings added.

Lower right corner, bust of Christopher Gustavus Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury. Mr. Memminger was born in Germany, January 17th, 1803. At his mother's death, in 1812, he was adopted by Governor Thomas Bennett of South Carolina. He was a member of the State Convention which met at Columbia, South Carolina, December 17th, 1860, and drafted a statement of the causes which it was believed justified the secession of South Carolina from the Union. He was a delegate to the Convention held at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4th, 1861, and was chair-

man of the committee to frame the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, adopted February 8th, 1861. The Provisional Government was located at Montgomery, Ala., until the permanent government was inaugurated at Richmond, Virginia. He was appointed by President Jefferson Davis to be Secretary of the Treasury, February 21st, 1861, and served until July 18th, 1864, when he resigned and was succeeded by George A. Trenholm. He died in Charleston, South Carolina, March 7th, 1888. For other portraits of Mr. Memminger see photograph and autograph in *THE NUMISMATIST* for October, 1917, page 437, and bills Nos. 19, 22, 23, 32, 33, 64, and 80 in this collection.

This note was payable six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Fundable in stocks or bonds. Dated December 2nd, 1862. Lithographed by J. T. Patterson and Company. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina, and printed on pink paper. This is a "D" note of the second series, No. 71,823.

Back of bill engraved and printed in blue ink as shown.

There are eighty-two varieties of this bill.

Total issue unknown.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The gold medal of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has been conferred on Dr. William T. Hornaday of New York and Dr. Charles Gordon Hewitt of Ottawa in recognition of their successful efforts in furthering the treaty between Canada and the United States for the protection of migratory birds.

The Duke of Aosta, commanding the Italian Third Army, holding the Plave front, conferred on March 31, at Italian Army Headquarters, the Medal for Valor on Gen. Delma Radcliffe of the British Army, and on three American Red Cross officers. The Americans honored were Maj. Guy Lowell, chief of the American Ambulance Service in Italy; Capt. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., and Capt. Blackstone Wilkins. The Duke also gave the Americans, as a personal souvenir of the Third Army, enamelled crosses, bearing his arms, of the House of Savoy.

The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle has recently announced that it had received official notification from the French Government that the President of the organization, Miss Winifred Holt, had received the thanks of the Government for her work in re-educating French soldiers blinded in battle, and that a gold medal had been conferred upon her.

Maj. Bernon Prentice of New York received the Italian War Service Medal, at Rome, Italy, April 24, for organizing and directing the American Red Cross Ambulance Service at the Italian front.

The Hague, April 10.—The famous Bunzen Society of The Hague recently awarded its gold medal to Dr. Ingeneer Bosch and Professor Haber, inventors and perfectors of the system of exploiting nitrogen contained in the air which makes Germany independent of imports from Chile. The medals delivered are really of iron, but will be replaced by the real thing after the war.

J. DEL.

TWO NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS TO BE SOLD.

Part 2 of the collection of coins of Mr. Clarence S. Bement of Philadelphia has been catalogued by Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia and will be sold by him at the Anderson Galleries in New York City on June 26 and 27. On June 28 and 29, at the same place, Mr. Chapman will sell the collection of the late A. W. Jackman of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Bement collection consists principally of foreign gold, silver and copper coins in splendid preservation. The Jackman collection contains American coins only, likewise noted for their splendid condition.



THE \$10.00 BILL OF DEC. 2d, 1862.

(No. 57 in this Series.)

In the center, State Capitol at Montgomery, Alabama. This building is standing now, but has been much enlarged and improved and right and left wings added to accommodate the vastly growing business of the State.

Lower right corner, bust of Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter, born at Hunter's Hill, Essex County, Virginia, April 21st, 1809. Graduated from the University of Virginia, April, 1829. Speaker of the House in the Twenty-sixth Congress when only thirty years of age. Member of Congress in 1837 and again in 1845. United States Senator in 1846, re-elected in 1852, and again in 1858. In the Democratic National Convention of 1860 at Charleston, South Carolina, he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for President and received, next to Stephen A. Douglas, the largest number of votes on the first six ballots. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts voted for Jefferson Davis on 52 out of 57 ballots that were taken. When the regrettable contest between the North and South arose, he held that the South was simply standing on her constitutional rights and that it was her duty as well as her inherent right to resist aggression. He stated his position in temperate, thoughtful and conciliatory, but firm language, and at no time in his life did he doubt the justice and truth of the Southern cause. He took an active part in the Convention at Richmond, Virginia, and on the secession of that State, in 1861, left the United States Senate. He became a member of the Provisional Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, and was even suggested as the President of the new government with Jefferson Davis as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. On July 21st, 1861, Mr. Davis made him his Secretary of State. In February, 1865, with Alexander H. Stevens and John A. Campbell, he met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward on board the "River Queen" in Hampton Roads, where occurred the famous "Monroe Conference." He was arrested at the close of the war, and after being imprisoned at Fort Pulaski for several months, was released on parole, and in 1867 was pardoned by President Johnson. He was Treasurer of the State of Virginia in 1877, and was appointed by President Cleveland to be Collector of Customs at the

Port of Tappahannock, Virginia, in June, 1886. He died July 18th, 1887. For other portraits of Mr. Hunter see photograph and autograph in *THE NUMISMATIST* for November, 1917, page 459, also bills Nos. 26, 31, 32, 33, 52, 53, 73, and 81 in this collection.

This bill is dated December 2nd, 1862. It was payable six months after ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and was fundable in stocks or bonds. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina, and printed on pink paper. This is a "C" note of the 3 series, No. 72,406.

Back of note engraved and printed in blue ink as shown.

There are eighty varieties of this bill.

Total issue unknown.

HE HAS THE GOODS, ALL RIGHT.

Numismatists, particularly dealers, are constantly in receipt of letters offering for sale coins of little or no value. Many of these letters are little short of remarkable in many respects, and occasionally a real gem makes its appearance, as in the following, which was received and forwarded to us by Mr. Geo. C. Arnold of Providence, R. I. The name and address of the writer are withheld, though the name is not an un-American one, and the address is in Rhode Island. As is usual with such letters, this one loses much of its flavor when reduced to cold type. Here it is, just as written:

Dear friend

In favor of coins and rare Dates I looked over the numismatic book of Payments for such coins as stated in the Book. I find are of good enthusiasm; and if I could be lucky enuff to land some of The big prices I would have an appreciation for the gift of the arnolds coin Book.

I thought would be best not to Protract Written for inquirriry so that If I received a suitable purchase I will sell for instants.—

Please let me know how much a 1 cent large copper coin would be worth dated 1834 marked united States cent.

A Five cent Piece nickel marked 5 cents united States of america on reverse marked In god We Trust. date 1866.

the value of all Canada money 1 cent marked 1904

10 cent Piece canada.

1 coin marked napoleon and marked centimes.

Italian money Written 10 centesmi and The date 1867.

also if Polish money is valuable Russia and the value of all italian french coins.

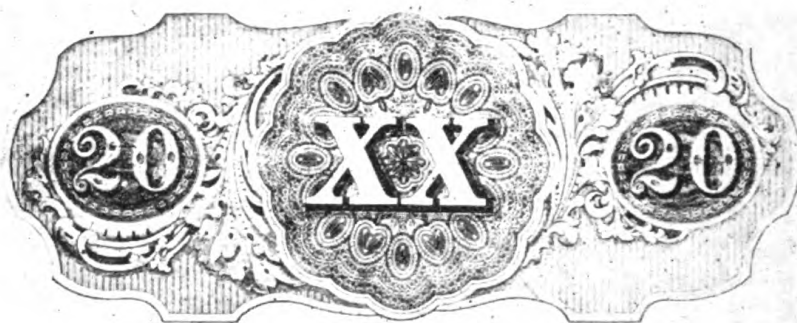
a ten cent Piece 1784 u. S. money.

find enclosed one stamp to mail the reply. Hoping you have the pleasure have buying my coins I remain

Yours Respectfully

MORE LIGHT ON ONE CONFEDERATE NOTE DESIGN.

Several bank notes and other documents bearing the design of the train of cars that appears on the milkmaid \$100 Confederate note have been brought to our attention, most of them used prior to the time the design appeared on the Confederate note. The two Confederate notes showing both varieties of steam (Allen's Nos. 45 and 46) were lithographed by J. T. Paterson or J. T. Paterson & Co., Columbia, S. C. The origin of the train design is well established, however, by a \$1 note of the Potomac River Bank of Georgetown, D. C., dated Sept. 1, 1855, sent to us by C. E. Walters of Philadelphia. This note bears the design of the train (diffused steam variety), and underneath it appears, in small letters, W. L. Ormsby, New York." The notes of the Mousam River Bank of Sanford, Me., issued in the '50's, mentioned by Mr. Allen as bearing this design, were also engraved by W. L. Ormsby. On both these latter notes the train is considerably shorter, only a portion of the second passenger car showing, but, as Mr. Walter says, "it is the same train, the same trees, the same engineer asleep leaning against the post, and the same sport showing the girls the train go by."



THE \$20.00 BILL OF DEC. 2d, 1862.

(No. 58 in this Series.)

In the center, the State Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee. The same building is standing now, but it is much improved and enlarged. Lower right corner, bust of Alexander Hamilton Stevens, who was born at Crawfordsville, Georgia, February 11th, 1812. He inherited about \$450, and this, with a small legacy from his grandfather, was spent upon his education. He graduated from Franklin College, now the University of Georgia, in 1832, but refused to pay \$2 for a diploma. He secured the first charter ever granted in the United States (Georgia Female College at Macon, 1836) for the regular graduation of women in classics and sciences. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1836, Representative from Georgia in the U. S. Congress, serving continuously from 1839 to 1859. Member of the Confederate Provisional Congress at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861 and was chosen Vice-President, and on November 6th, 1861, was re-elected for three years. He delivered March 21st, 1861, at Savannah, his famous "Corner-stone speech," in which he declared that "the corner-stone (of the new government) rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery and subordination to the superior race is his natural and moral condition." He was a member of the Peace Commission, and with R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward on board the "River Queen" in Hampton Roads, where occurred the famous "Monroe Conference." He was arrested at his home at Crawfordsville, Ga., May 11th, 1865, and imprisoned at Ft. Warren, in Boston Harbor, till October, 1865. In 1872 he became editor and part owner of the *Atlanta Sun* and opposed the candidacy of Horace Greeley. Member of U. S. Congress again 1873 to 1882. Governor of Georgia the same year, and died at Atlanta, March 4, 1883. Altogether, he was one of the greatest men of the South. For other portraits of Mr. Stevens see bills Nos. 38, 39, 74, and 82 in this collection, also photograph and autograph in *THE NUMISMATIST* for January, 1918, page 7.

This is a "B" note of the first series, No. 13,706, dated December 2nd,

1862, payable six months after ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and was fundable in stocks or bonds. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina. Printed on white paper, and the back of bill engraved and printed in blue ink as shown.

There are forty-eight varieties of this note.

Total issue unknown.

NUMISMATIC SIDELIGHTS ON THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

A package of thirty-five \$20 bills of Civil War days, heavy with the dank smell of earth, were taken to a bank at Bucyrus, Ohio, last month and exchanged for \$700 worth of Liberty bonds. They showed no evidence of having been in circulation, but quite clearly had been buried for a good many years.

A gold dollar of 1860 was presented to the Treasury Department in Washington by a man too poor to buy a Liberty Bond, who asked that it be auctioned off and the receipts turned into bonds. The man claimed the gold dollar had been given to him by Abraham Lincoln in Mattoon Ill., when he was a candidate for President in 1860 because the man was truthful enough to tell him he could not vote for him because of a difference in their party affiliation. He claimed to have refused \$2500 for the gold dollar on one occasion.

Five thousand two-cent pieces were paid by a Southbridge (Mass.) man for a bond in the Third Liberty Loan. He began laying the coins aside when a boy in order to buy a bicycle, but by the time he had money enough the bicycle had gone out of fashion. His good-sized hoard remained intact for several years, and he decided that a Liberty Bond was the best thing in which to invest the money.

To aid in the Third Liberty Loan Mr. A. A. Leve, the numismatic dealer of Syracuse, N. Y., contributed a bond of the State of Massachusetts Bay, dated Sept. 26, 1777, for sixteen pounds, which went to the highest bidder in Liberty Bonds at the Strand Theater in that city on May 4. The highest amount subscribed has not been learned. A similar bond brought \$250,000 in subscriptions a few days before in New York City.

THE BARDINI COLLECTION OF ITALIAN MEDALS AND PLAQUETTES.

The sale of the Bardini Collection of Italian works of art took place in New York the latter part of the month of April. Fortunately for the collectors of later generations, the beautiful and eloquent small bronzes that have lived through centuries of alternating victories and defeats are still here to tell their story of how the art of the sculptor thrived when the Great Duke of Milan was threatening the freedom of all Italy. His features look out from one of these little plaquettes, no larger than the palm of a man's hand, and as vigorous and positive in modelling as the firm fingers of a fourteenth century craftsman could make them. In this instance the craftsman probably was Pisano, who once made a famous medal of the great Gian Galeazzo Visconti, which has disappeared. In the plaquette the Duke's features are those of a born conqueror, a long, keenly-cut nose, a forward thrusting chin accentuated by its goatee, large eyes under determined brows.

A fifteenth century medal, formerly attributed to Pollaiuolo, but now given to Bertoldo, commemorates the conspiracy of 1478, to which Giuliano de Medici fell a victim, and shows the attack of the Pazzi conspirators upon the two brothers, hence its title "The Pazzi Medal."

Other plaquettes and medals are by Il Riccio, Sansovino, Rossellino, Il Moderno, names well known to the connoisseur of Renaissance bronzes. Most of the works in this form are copied from antique gems and engravings to favor a public unable to afford the costlier forms of art, but even so they were not despised by famous sculptors as models for more important undertakings.

J. DEL.

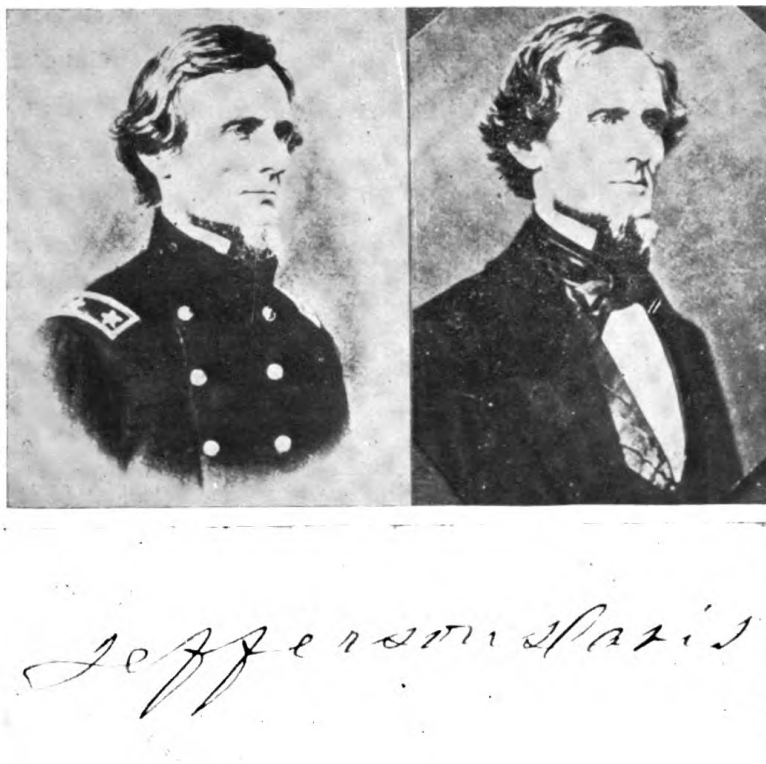


THE \$50.00 BILL OF DEC. 2d, 1862.

(No. 59 in this Series.)

In the center, vignette of President Jefferson Davis. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Davis had the "distinction" of being among the first batch of cadets court-martialed for midnight revelries at Benny Havens. For full three-quarters of a century West Pointers have sung "Benny Havens, Oh," to the tune of "The Wearing of the Green," till now there are about fifty stanzas, some good, some lumbering, and very few good poetry. The *Literary Digest* of August 26, 1916, has a very good account of this famous old song, dedicated to ——— a bartender, loved by every cadet, and as famous as "John the Orangeman" at Harvard. Jefferson Davis resigned his commission in 1835, and shortly after married Miss Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of Zachary Taylor, the twelfth President of the United States. He then became a cotton planter. Three months after their marriage, Mrs. Davis died. He was Presidential Elector in 1844 on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and a Congressman in 1845. On February 26th of that year he married Miss Varina Banks Howell. In 1853 he was Secretary of War under Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States. Under his administration the Washington Aqueduct and Cabin John Bridge were built. The famous single stone arch 220 feet long when built had affixed to it a tablet reading "Washington Aqueduct Begun A. D. 1853. President, Franklin Pierce, Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis. Building A. D. 1861, President of the U. S., Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of War, Simon Cameron." It is well-known history that the name of Jefferson Davis was cut from the tablet in June, 1862, and afterward restored as the result of a movement originating in the North in the interest of history and truth. From 1857 to 1861 he was a U. S. Senator. He spoke in Faneuil Hall, Boston, October 12th, 1858, pleading for the protection of the independence of the States. His speech appears in full in "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," Vol. I, page 555. In the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts voted for Mr. Davis on fifty-two out of fifty-seven ballots that were taken.

At the Convention of the seceding States at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 9th, 1861, he was elected Provisional President and inaugurated February 18th, 1861. When Virginia seceded he urged the removal of the Capital to Richmond as the salient point of attack, and it was so removed on May 24th, 1861. In November, 1861, a general election was held in the Confederacy, and Mr. Davis was chosen President for six years, and was inaugurated February 22d, 1862. His salary during part of his term of office was \$15,000 per year, and for the balance of the period \$25,000 per year. He fled from Richmond when the Confederacy was broken up, and was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10th, 1865, taken to Fortress Monroe, and confined as a State prisoner for two years, first in a gun casemate, heavily ironed, but later, on account of ill-health, which threatened his life, he was allowed more liberty. May 8th, 1866 he was indicted for treason. May 14th, 1867, he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$100,000. His bail bond was signed by many prominent men, including Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, and Horace F. Clark, the last two also representing Cornelius Vanderbilt. In 1869 he became president of a life-insurance company at Memphis, Tenn. He was the author of "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," published in 1881. He died at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 6th, 1889. His daughter, Varina Anne Davis, also called "Winnie," was born in the Confederate "White House" at Richmond, became noted as an authoress, and was later known as "The Daughter of the Confederacy."



Two portraits and an autograph of Jefferson Davis, whose likeness appears on the accompanying note, furnished by Mr. H. D. Allen, the author.

Noting the revulsion of feeling against the famous "Hymn of Hate" penned by the German, Ernst Lissauer, as a reward for which he received from the Emperor the high Order of the Red Eagle of the Second Class, he is reported to have written to an influential publication deprecating the insertion of the song in all books destined for the use of the youth of his country. Inasmuch as it was written on a passionate impulse, we may revert, since fires no longer underlie the treacherous ashes of the Civil War,

to these lines by James Russell Lowell (Biglow Papers, X:), to illustrate the intolerant fury bred by war:

"I'd rather take my chance to stand,
At jedgment where your meanest slave is,
That at God's bar hold up a hand
Ez drippin' as yours, Jeff Davis."

How remote and impossible seem the scorn and hatred of this verse to us in these later days; but may we not find its parallel in the condemnation by a large part of the civilized world of the acts of the rulers and "war lords" of Germany, in the greatest conflict of history, which began in 1914, and was followed by the sinking of the *Lusitania*, a crime which will fasten on the very name of Germany, obloquy, horror, derision and detestation for generations to come, against this brand of "Kultur" and modern development of ancient barbarity, that source of freedom, the shameless Prussian war machine. The burning sense of indignation with which its operations have been received, show that Americans with good red blood feel that humanity has been defiled and blasphemed, and that no more barbarous deeds have ever stained the records of humanity. Germany will have to creep in shame for years before civilized nations as the Criminal of the World, and her ruler is the modern barbarian who has the blasphemous effrontery to couple his name in bombastic proclamations with that of the Almighty. Excuse this digression.

This is a series "Ax" note, No. 14,419, dated December 2nd, 1862, printed partly in green. Receivable in payment of all dues, and fundable in eight per cent. stock. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Richmond, Virginia. Back of bill printed in green as shown.

For other portraits of Mr. Davis see bills Nos. 40, 61, 73, 77 and 83 in this collection, also two photographs, with autograph, secured for this article.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Boston.

(Abbreviations: AJN—American Journal of Numismatics. Num. Chron.—Numismatic Chronicle of London. Num. Circ.—Spink's Numismatic Circular of London. Proc. A.N.A.S.—Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. NUM—The Numismatist.)

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NORWAY ISSUES IRON COINS.

Following Sweden in the substitution of iron for copper for striking its minor coins, Norway has just placed in circulation iron coins for 5, 2 and 1 ore, which are illustrated here through the courtesy of J. deLagerberg, of Passaic, N. J.



The design is unchanged from that used on the copper issues, and is the same on all three denominations. It has on the obverse the crowned monogram of King Haakon VII and the inscription "Kongeriket Norge." The reverse has the denomination and date. The 5-ore is dated 1917, and the other two denominations 1918. This set of coins came direct from the mint, and they have a lustre, though very dark, almost black, in color, very similar to a silver coin that is badly tarnished. They will probably become even less attractive after being in circulation.

THE KAISER'S HEAD ON U. S. NICKELS!

Collectors frequently have brought to their attention coins on which the device has been altered by someone skilled in the use of engravers' tools, giving the piece a humorous or satirical effect. The present type of nickel seems to offer a splendid field for these artists to display their ability, and some ludicrous specimens have been turned out. The latest of these alterations, according to the *New York Times*, is one on which the head of the Indian has been transformed into the head of the Kaiser by the addition of a spiked helmet, an upturned mustache and a close-fitting uniform, with other slight alterations. Some of the altered coins have been found in circulation in Hoboken, N. J., and the Department of Justice has been asked to apprehend the distributors.

EARLY OHIO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

NO. 1—THE MAD RIVER & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

The mothers ran out with their children about,
From every log cabin they hail;
The woodchopper stood delighted to see
The lawmakers ride on a rail.
The horses and cattle, as onward we rattle,
Were never so frightened before.

The history of transportation in the Commonwealth of Ohio is marked by three distinct periods, each in advance and far superior to the last preceding era. The freight wagon and stagecoach were great factors in the early development of the Ohio Valley. Later the opening of canals brought a wonderful improvement in the material progress of the State. The building of railroads was more gradual, but vastly more important in its effects. As early as the late 30's and 40's the successful employment of this element of commercial power was rapidly taking the place of other means of locomotion for the purposes of travel, and of rapid transit for light goods, and even the transportation of such heavy articles as coal and iron. Accomplishments such as these, noble as they are, would never have been attained if Ohio had not from its beginning had the counsel and efforts of wise, far-seeing and patriotic citizens, who in many instances sought the public welfare even at the expense of their private interests.

In the early history of wagoning, canaling and railroading it was customary for intercommunication companies to issue their own currencies. One among the earliest of these common carriers in Ohio to take advantage of this was the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, which was the first railway line chartered and wholly constructed within the State. The charter was granted in 1832. After several years of hard struggles the road was opened from Sandusky to Bellevue in 1839, and through to Dayton several years later, where direct connection was made with the Little Miami Railroad for Cincinnati and the Southwest.



The Mad River & Lake Erie 25-cent Shinplaster.

The following partial account, gleaned from an editorial, entitled "Railroad from Sandusky to Cincinnati," appeared in the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* in 1844.

An effort is now making to raise the necessary funds to complete this important work. The evidence that the stock will be very productive is so abundant and so conclusive that we do not doubt it will be speedily taken.

Two companies are engaged in the enterprise. One, the Mad River & Lake Erie, is building the road from Sandusky to Springfield. The other, called the Little Miami Company, is constructing a railway from Springfield to Cincinnati.

The intercourse between the northern and southern portions of the Union will be much increased by the opening of this easy and

cheap thoroughfare between the great lakes and 20,000 miles of navigable rivers at the southwest.

If the owners of the railway from Buffalo to Boston have any spare capital, they can hardly invest it better than to take stock in the road from Sandusky to Cincinnati.



Kenton, Ohio, in 1846.

The accompanying drawing is an excellent view of Kenton in 1846. The railroad is shown in front, with the depot on the left. The railroad was opened to Kenton on July 4, 1846, the same year the view was taken, and amid great rejoicings, an excursion train having made its way from Sandusky. This was the Mad River & Lake Erie, later named the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati.

In order to aid this enterprise, special acts were passed by the Ohio Legislature authorizing the State to loan its credit to the amount of \$200,000, and also authorizing some of the counties through which the road was to pass to subscribe certain amounts toward the capital stock of the company. The original Mad River & Lake Erie Road is at present controlled by the "Big Four" railroad system.

CORRECTIONS IN LIST OF NEW JERSEY CENTS.

By GEO. R. ROSS.

Upon reading the paper in the May number of *THE NUMISMATIST* on the Classification of the New Jersey Cents, a number of omissions and a few mistakes have been noted. The greater portion of Class 7 of the obverse dies has been left out, and of the reverse dies the w (small w) has been omitted, and the letters m and n (small) are not shown in their respective position. The mistakes are all made by the use of capital letters instead of small letters. The whole of Class 7 is here given:

OBVERSE DIES—Class 7.

- | | | |
|-----|------|--|
| I. | | Beam with double curve. |
| | | Beam end above scroll. |
| 6. | 1787 | N 1½ : A 4½. Plow large and high. Beam inserted high. Period. |
| 53. | 1787 | N 2 : A 1. Plow not high. Beam inserted low. Period. |
| II. | | Beam end not above scroll. |
| | | N and A over handles and beam. |
| 56. | 1787 | N 2 : A 1. O and S small, other letters large. Both ears touch C. |
| 57. | 1787 | N 2 : A 1½. Right ear touches A of Nova. |
| 58. | 1787 | N 2 : A 1. CÆ and A large, other letters small. Head high. Ears between A and C. |
| | | Plow not large. |
| | | N half over handles. A half over beam. |
| 18. | 1786 | N 1½ : A 1½. Both curves of beam sharp. Nose close to A. Right ear points to C, left to A. |

23. 1786 N $1\frac{1}{2}$: A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Nose distant from A. Ears point to right and left sides of C.
 III. N over handles. A not over beam.
 Foot of N only over handle.
 20. 1786 N 1 : A 2. Head thrown far back and high. Both ears point to C.
 N half over handles.
 65. 1788 N 1 : A 1. Beam long and nearly straight, inserted high. Right ear points to C.
 IV. N not over handles. A over beam.
 Handles below N.
 36. 1787 N 1 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Beam very long and nearly straight. A and C very widely spaced. Handles short.
 46. 1787 N $\frac{1}{4}$: A $\frac{1}{4}$. Beam short, nearly straight and horizontal. Neck thin. Right ear points past left of C.
 47. 1787 N $1\frac{1}{2}$: A $\frac{1}{2}$. End of beam curves upward. Breast very broad and low. Spacing close. Ear points to center of C.
 Handle opposite N.
 68. 1787 N $\frac{1}{2}$: A 1. End of beam curves upward. Spacing wide. Right ear points to A.
 V. N and A not over handles or beam.
 Handles below N.
 Beam inserted high.
 48. 1787 N $1\frac{1}{2}$: A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Coulter long. Right ear points between C and A.
 Beam not inserted high.
 37. 1787 N 2 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ear close to and points to right side of C.
 38. 1787 N 2 : A 1. Ear distant from and points to A.
 Handle opposite N.
 42. 1787 N 1 : A $1\frac{1}{2}$. Right handle the shorter. Ears point to A and E.

Omissions in Reverse Tables.

w (small). Shield triangular, widest at side points. All points sharp. Chief point high, distant from and points between BU.

Belongs to Class 5, Section III, immediately preceding Class 6. The die immediately above it is die m, the letter having been omitted opposite the description. The other letter that has been omitted in the table is n (small) in Class 2, section II, following die I (capital).

The following should be changed from capital to small letter. I in Class 3, Section III. X in Class 7, and S in Class 12, and in table of combination 69 should be with small w.

Second Division, Obverse, should read:

Second Division.—Legend punctuated with stars or quatrefoils. Three leaves over plow.

Class 9.—Class 9 and 10 having leaves, the other classes of this Division are without leaves.

NOTES OF "VIRGINIA JAMES RIVER BANK."

We have recently received from readers of THE NUMISMATIST two or three specimens of what are usually called notes of the James River Bank, Virginia, as well as letters from other readers asking for information on these issues or some history of the bank issuing them. The unusual arrangement of the wording on the notes is confusing, and is no doubt responsible for the inquiries in regard to the bank. These notes were apparently from copper plates, issued in partly blank form, with wording as follows:

Virginia James River Bank.	No.
We	
and Company, bankers in Virginia, Promise	
to pay to	or
the Bearer on demand	Pounds
Current money. Witness	
our Cashier	

The note illustrated here comes from Mr. A. A. Leve of Syracuse, N. Y., and is similar to the others we have had submitted. The blank spaces have been filled in without regard to the printed arrangement of wording, but to the effect that "Five Pounds Curr. Money of Virginia" will be paid to the bearer pursuant to an Ordinance of Convention passed the 17th of July, 1775. It is dated September 1st, 1775, signed by Robert Carter Nicholas, Treasurer. It also bears the signatures of Phil. Johnson and Wm. Norvell, and has two numbers—204 and 20322.



We are without any information as to the James River Bank. The blank form is evidence that such an institution was in existence, or at least was seriously contemplated, though we are not aware of the existence of any of these notes regularly issued as of the bank. The notes in the above form are evidently issues of the Colony of Virginia, and instead of being printed as other colonial notes, the blank forms of the James River Bank were used for the purpose, possibly as a guard against counterfeiting. The names of Johnson and Norvell also appear on the regular colonial issues authorized by the Convention of July 17, 1775.

The date of this note—September 1, 1775—was several years before the banking history of the country began. The first bank chartered in Virginia was the Bank of Alexandria, established November 23, 1792, and Knox says that "while there are no records in Virginia establishing the existence of organized banks in the Commonwealth before the organization of the Bank of Alexandria, * * * there are evidences of the demands for banks long prior to that date, and also the passage of certain restrictive acts showing that individuals were attempting to profit by the demands of trade for a circulating medium by doing a banking business on their own account, and as far back as 1730 a bank is reported as having an established business in Richmond. In 1777 a special act of Assembly was passed prohibiting 'the issue by persons on their own private security of bills of credit or notes payable to bearer.' Frequent laws enacted previous to that time pertaining to the punishment of usury, fixing the value at which coins should be received, and providing penalties for excessive discount, show that questions akin to banking occupied the minds of the colonists very early, and that banks in Virginia came tardily to fill a demand that had been pressing for years."

We would be glad to have information about the James River Bank from our readers, or in regard to these notes, which we would class simply as colonial issues.

CATSKILL AQUEDUCT CONSTRUCTOR GETS MEDAL.

A gold medal for special achievement in engineering has been given to J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer of the New York City Board of Water Supply, in recognition of his work in constructing the Catskill Aqueduct. This medal was established in 1902 in honor of John Fritz of Bethlehem, Pa., and is awarded not oftener than once a year for unusual work in engineering, architecture, or scientific discovery. The medal was presented to Mr. Smith on April 18 in New York City by Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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EDITORIAL.

SAVE US FROM ANOTHER SUCH EXPERIENCE.

It will probably not be difficult to forecast the fate of the bill introduced in Congress by Representative O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island, providing for the coinage of a fifteen-cent piece. The bill will no doubt find its last resting-place beside bills providing for coining other new denominations introduced in the last few years. It was offered, it is stated, at the request of moving-picture managers who desired such a denomination issued so that the price of admission could be paid with a single coin. As everyone knows, there is no standard admission price to these places of fifteen cents, or any other amount. It varies according to conditions.

One of the most serious objections to a fifteen-cent coin would be its size. It would be a little larger than a dime and a trifle smaller than the

nickel, and in the haste with which everyone handles change many mistakes would occur. All of us would dislike to either give or receive in change a nickel or a dime when a fifteen-cent piece was the coin intended.

As a piece of money, a fifteen-cent coin would be little less objectionable than the twenty-cent piece of forty years ago, which is said to have been responsible for much of the profanity indulged in by some in mistaking them for quarters while they were in circulation. The twenty-cent piece was the one great misfit in our national coinage. It had a short but eventful life, and it made life miserable for everybody while it tarried with us. It left in its wake hundreds of thousands of seared and scarred consciences, and few mourned its passing. Memories of those days should cause a mighty protest to go up against any action by Congress that might cause a return to the conditions endured through the influence of this accursed coin.

ONE OF THE NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

The counterfeiting of coins is an art that has been practiced almost ever since coins were first placed in circulation. The ancients were no less sufferers than the people of modern times. Even the death penalty supposed to be meted out to the guilty in times past did not prevent them from taking a chance. As a business proposition in these days, counterfeiting would appear to most people to be an unprofitable enterprise. To be successful in putting even a small number of spurious coins in circulation requires much time and some machinery if they are to be deceptive enough to be mistaken for the genuine article, and the profit from them would seem small indeed if the time and labor consumed in their manufacture are to be considered, to say nothing of the risk of getting caught.

But now comes a statement from the Treasury Secret Service, according to newspaper dispatches, to the effect that within the past year there has been a marked decrease in counterfeiting, which is attributed to the rising costs of the baser metals of which they are usually made. Another reason given is that work of all kinds is now so plentiful and wages so high that "one does not have to resort to counterfeiting to make a good living."

This statement seems to disprove the theory that counterfeiting is not profitable. Somehow we have come to regard the counterfeiter as one who adopts his profession out of pure cussedness and a desire to defraud his fellow-man, rather than because it is remunerative. If a "good living" is the counterfeiter's ambition, the ordinary avenues to it are at all times open to him, for he is usually clever as well as skilful. If his profession, like many others, has been made unprofitable "on account of the war," and he is compelled to retire, we have at least one instance where the present war is a blessing.

The numismatist occasionally comes in contact with the wares of a species of counterfeiter that do not affect the general public. His product takes several forms. One is a counterfeit of a rare coin, either made of the same metal as the genuine piece or of some other deceptive composition. These will seldom get past the experienced collector, though the less experienced sometimes fall victims. An electrotype of a rare coin will also be readily detected except by the novice. Perhaps the most deceptive of all the spurious pieces is the coin with an altered date—a genuine coin that will stand the usual tests and with the alteration so skilfully executed that experts will differ as to its character.

Although most of these fakes are removed from the numismatic market

as soon as their real character is known, the perpetrators of the frauds are seldom exposed because proof as to their origin and author is hard to obtain. Be it said that he is seldom or never found in the organizations of collectors, where honesty and fair dealing between the members is one of the requisites for membership.

If the real thing in counterfeiters has forsaken his nefarious business on account of war times and conditions, let us hope that his twin brother, the manufacturer of numismatic fakes, will likewise retire and seek to make an honest living.

TO MAKE THE SERIES COMPLETE.

In this month's installment of Mr. Allen's articles on the Paper Money of the Confederate States will be found illustrations of the printed backs of the notes, the first of the entire series that were so issued. We do not recall ever before having seen the backs of Confederate notes reproduced in a numismatic publication, or anywhere else, for that matter. Though this feature may not be historically important, it contributes additional value to the papers, and is in keeping with the announcement made a year ago of Mr. Allen's intention to make this series of articles the most complete *history* of Confederate paper money ever published.

U. S. GOLD COINS ACCEPTED IN MEXICO.

A press dispatch from Mexico, dated May 10, says that "the Mexican Cabinet has approved a law making American gold coins legal tender in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, in Western Mexico." When we consider the kind of currency that has been circulating in Mexico the past five or six years, it would seem that United States gold coins ought to be a fairly good substitute for it in all of the Mexican States.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Appreciation of Mr. Allen's Work.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I beg leave to express my appreciation of the articles in THE NUMISMATIST in re the Paper Money of the Confederate States. The historical matter Mr. Allen is bringing before his readers is interesting and valuable. He is making accessible even that which can be found in other publications, and he is giving us the results of some good research work which is particularly valuable.

Very sincerely yours,

T. L. COMPARETTE.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1918.

A Feast for Collectors After the War.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

A number of articles describing and illustrating issues of coins, paper money, tokens and medals by the warring countries have appeared from time to time in your columns, but if anyone imagines that the examples so touched on complete the subject, or even approach it, they are entitled to several more guesses. To so treat each and every issue to date would require the chartering of THE NUMISMATIST for that purpose for several years to come.

The writer has just received the third section of the catalogues devoted exclusively to the World War, published by J. Schulman of Amsterdam. It covers the issues coming under Mr. Schulman's notice since the issuance of Part Two to approximately the end of 1917, and contains 2274 lots of

medals, food-cards, prison-camp issues in paper and metal, necessity issues of towns, firms, etc., in the same materials, with a few governmental pieces.

The total number of lots of the three catalogues is about 5000, each number covering from one piece to eight or ten when in sets. There are a few duplicates, but not many. Out of Germany comes the great bulk of these productions, with France a poor second. Paper predominates over all other substances in their composition.

It must be borne in mind that these catalogues contain only such issues as have come under the compiler's notice. Let us poor collectors pray he has seen all of them.

After the war collectors are due for a jolly time, and specialists who choose the field covered by this great war will have all the numismatic fun they want for some time to come.

GEO. F. BROWN.

Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1918.

The Two Quotations Translated.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In response to the letter on page 217 of your May issue, I am offering a translation of the two quotations printed at the beginning of Mr. Frey's "Dictionary of Numismatic Names." "Quaerenda Pecunia Primum Est." This may be rendered "Foremost is the seeking of money." The French quotation may be translated: "Numismatics is a dangerous mistress for the amateur, and always beloved, though cruel, for its fervent disciples."

Such a volume as that described by your correspondent, in which mint towns of the world and their abbreviations would be classified, is certainly to be desired. The second book would be hardly less helpful. Is not this something which some one of our numismatic clubs might take up and bring to completion by concerted effort? The success of such an effort depends entirely on the careful planning of the whole work under the leadership of a man who realizes how to inspire those working under his direction. It would require time and patience, but the result would be worth it.

Yours respectfully,

SYDNEY P. NOE.

New York, May 15, 1918.

Steam Sailing Vessels Vs. Portraits.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I am greatly amused, edified, and often instructed by the criticisms on my Confederate Money work, offered from time to time. It would seem that in addition to being an humble historian, I must also be a sailor, an astronomer, an astrologer, expert on mythology, an art critic, politician, scientist, a hard-shell Baptist with the accent on the hard, a lobster, and last but not least, a goat—or *the* goat—but, thank heaven, never a German. All joking aside, the work of Mr. Waldo C. Moore, who is evidently some collector, and Mr. H. A. Gray, also the gentleman whose long suit is Democratic National Conventions, and others yet to come, are all cordially welcome, and their criticisms appreciated. I do not know whether it is worth while to reply in each case, but in regard to the steamship design on my Nos. 48 and 49, it is almost exactly the description given by Thian (1876), except that he says the steamer is probably the "Alabama." If my notes are awakening study and interest, it is well, and "every bit added to what we have will make a little bit more," so we may as well have a little fun mixed in. I now have a postal from a dear good Southern lady, and it says "Where is Atwell county?" (My No. 48, April, page 151). Blest if I know—it's not on the map, but may have been in 1861. Shall have to get after Maj. Dick Anderson. As a noted cartoonist says, "Someone is always taking the joy out of life." I fancy this subject will be fairly covered before I finish, especially as I expect soon to shoot several big holes in every catalogue, history and dealer's list of Confederate money.

In the meantime, has any collector ever thought what a rich field is offered in the study of portraits on broken-bank bills? I have in my collection hundreds of portraits, which I would dearly love to have identified; then how easy it would be to consult a good biographical dictionary and see what these men, some of them with a generous beard, did to become famous?

It's worth while, and would be very interesting and instructive, and possibly more so than steam sailing vessels. You see it is like this: Every man has his specialty, even our distinguished citizen William Howard Taft, who, unlike most of us, is able to give his seat in the car to *two* ladies.

Yours very truly,

H. D. ALLEN.

Boston, Mass., May 9, 1918.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting, March 27th, 1918, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Presentations: "Animism and Folk Lore of the Guiana Indians," by Walter E. Roth, presented by Mr. E. A. V. Abraham. THE NUMISMATIST for February, 1918. *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. XXV, presented by Messrs. Spink & Sons, Ltd.

Exhibits: By Mr. W. Sharp Ogden, F.S.A.: Groat of Peter I, King of Cyprus and Jerusalem, 1359-69, showing on the reverse the arms of Jerusalem, a cross potent between four crosslets.

By Mr. Henry Garside: Copper proofs of the quarter anna, half pice and twelfth of an anna, of Dhar State, British India, all dated 1887.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., being unfortunately prevented from attending the meeting, his paper on "The First Coinage of Henry II, commonly known as the 'Tealby' Type," was read by the Secretary. This coinage, which extended over a period of about twenty-five years, is one of the most puzzling in the whole range of English numismatics, for, although the pennies are of good weight and standard, and the dies of fairly good workmanship, the flans are so irregular in shape, and the striking is so carelessly done, that very few specimens show anything approaching a complete type or legend. Of the half dozen finds which have been recorded, the greater part, and notably that most important hoard after which the issue is commonly named, date back to a period when the importance of detail was not sufficiently recognized by numismatists; little was done beyond listing the names of the more legible of the mints and moneyers, and the existence of several quite distinct types of bust was ignored. Mr. Lawrence had, therefore, to do what was virtually pioneer work, and, although he may possibly modify his conclusions, in some matters of detail, as fresh coins come to light, he has succeeded in laying down a practical working basis. It is impossible, without the aid of illustration, to make clear the numerous subdivisions of the obverse type—the reverse remains practically unchanged throughout the issue—which Mr. Lawrence has classified in their probable chronological order, but he has shown conclusively that a long-faced bust, always drawn without hair, and with a strip of pearls running down the king's left shoulder, must be placed at the beginning of the series. This type reads HENRI REX ANGL (or ANG), and lacks the colon stops which usually, though not invariably, divide the words on the later varieties. Its place is practically proved by the Awbridge hoard, which included thirty-four coins of Stephen's last type, thirty-seven of this, and only twenty-eight altogether of eleven subsequent variations. Next to this comes a bust, slightly inclined towards the dexter side, which gives a shorter, fatter face of the King, with curls of hair on his left temple, a crown not so tall as that of the preceding type, and more elaborate drapery, often adorned with one or more trefoils of pellets, but always without the strip of pearls on the left shoulder, which, indeed, never reappears. On this type REX is always reduced to R, the name of the country never exceeds two letters, and the words of the legend are separated by colons.

Mr. Lawrence gives the third place to what is virtually a reversion to the first type, though little of the bust is shown, the strip of pearls is omitted, and there are sometimes, though not often, traces of hair. REX is again spelt in full, and there are no colons. From this point onward the developments are practically impossible to follow without the aid of diagrams or photographs, but there are at least four more types, some of which occasionally have a Lombardic letter, a sure sign of late date.

After the reading of the paper a brief discussion took place, and it was

suggested by Mr. H. A. Parsons that the third type, as classified by Mr. Lawrence, so closely resembled the first that it probably followed it. Mr. Earle Fox said he understood from Mr. Lawrence that the succession of moneyers at the St. Edmund's mint was incompatible with this theory, but, in the regretted absence of the author, it was impossible to go further into the question. Mr. Sharp Ogden drew attention to the arrangement of crosses in the reverse type, which was practically identical with that of the arms subsequently borne by the Kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem, and recalled the fact that King Henry was the grandson of Fulco, King of Jerusalem from 1131 to 1144.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, May 10th, 1918, President Dr. D. W. Valentine presiding. The following were present: Messrs. Butler, Blake, Boyd, Davidson, Elder, Frey, Hesslein, Heaton, Newell, Proskey, Reilly, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, Wyman, Wormser, Swanson, Zerbe. Visitor: Elmer S. Sears.

The minutes of last meeting were approved as read.

The Secretary reported he had received a letter from John A. Kleman, enclosing a remittance for dues, with his resignation, to take place at the end of the year. His resignation was accepted. The Secretary had also received some copies of Mr. Dunham's keys to Breton's work, and to Low's Hard Times Tokens, also his check list for Encased Postage Stamps, and he was asked to write and thank Mr. Dunham for the same.

The applications for membership of Messrs. Noe and Wyman were favorably acted on, and the Secretary was asked to notify them of their election.

One member was dropped for non-payment of dues. All others, except several foreign members, had paid their dues.

Executive Committee: Chairman Boyd announced that the subject of the next meeting would be "The Coins and Medals of Scotland."

Medallic Art Committee: Reported progress.

Publication Committee: Reported progress. The 1917 Committee reported that the year book is printed, awaiting a cut of the Presidential medal.

Membership Committee: Reported favorably on the applications of Messrs. S. P. Noe and Arthur Wyman.

The subject of the evening, "The Coins and Medals of Ireland," was next introduced, and introductory remarks were made by President Valentine relating to early Irish history, its earliest religions, kings and rulers, and referring to the origin of the use of gold and silver by King Brian Boru. He mentioned that a Jew, J. Simon, was the best authority on Irish coins, while an Irishman was the best authority on Jewish coins.

Mr. Wormser spoke of the evolution of the mark, and compared the so-called "Irish mark" with the Swedish and German mark.

Mr. Proskey showed an interesting series of weights, large and small, the equivalent of any gold coin which came along, and used by traders and exchange brokers back to about 1700. He showed a large number of the necessity coins of James II, and referred to the Fenian medals struck in 1866-7. He mentioned the first copper money for Ireland, including the Queen Elizabeth twopence and the small pieces of James I and Charles I, the latter showing several mint-marks and small distinguishing marks, such as crescents and stars.

His exhibit was large, including: Medals, 59; money weights, 121; coins, 268; total, 448 pieces.

Mr. Elder, the Secretary, exhibited a sheet of three \$5 notes of the Irish Republic, and \$10, \$20 and \$50 notes of the same issue.

Mr. Wyman read a paper on the McCulla halfpenny, issued in 1729. Davis describes this piece in his Tokens of the Nineteenth Century, and it is referred to in Ruding. McCulla was a brazier who proposed to supply coins. The plan was proposed to Dean Swift, who was a political factor in Irish affairs at that time. Through the plan a percentage was to be allotted to the Duchess of Kent, a favorite of King George I, and to William Wood. McCulla was to redeem all worn coins at the rate of 20 pence a pound. McCulla's share was to be 16 per cent. The coins were put out, but as the regal coinage appeared in 1730, the McCulla halfpenny disappeared entirely. The main point emphasized by Mr. Wyman was that with a coin like

this, which bore only an inscription and date, while it may be very interesting to look at, still when one came to examine its history, he would get much interesting history and pleasure out of it.

Mr. Elmer S. Sears told some funny stories, one of them of such length as to mark him as an elocutionist.

Mr. Frey spoke of Irish coins and their nicknames.

Dr. Valentine spoke at length of the early history of Ireland being shrouded in mysticism and legend. He found the Celts were not the original Irishmen, but that Turanians and Aryans preceded them. The early tribesmen were a severe race who levied tribute, held slaves and indulged in polygamy. They were fire-worshippers, sun-worshippers and probably snake-worshippers at various times. About the fifth century marked the beginnings of the Christian religion. Then St. Patrick came, and with his advent real Irish history. Brian Boru and King T. O'Connor had mints and struck money. About 1450 a separate coinage was established, and Henry VI struck money for Ireland in 1459. Dr. Valentine mentioned the various coinages, and referred to the pewter money of William III and others. He mentioned the Wood coinage and of the uproar raised by Dean Swift and others, and of Wood's surrendering the patent in 1724.

Mr. Zerbe, a visiting member, referred to the new variety of the quarter dollar, the first issue of which appeared in 1916, mentioning as significant the appearance of Liberty with a coat of mail. He referred also to the proposal to issue 100,000 souvenir half dollars commemorative of the Illinois centennial, an event to be commemorated this year. He spoke also of the proposal to melt up 350,000,000 silver dollars, to supply foreign governments with silver. The proposed act provides that in time these dollars are to be replaced. If this is done it might be we would have a new silver dollar at some future date.

Mr. Blake exhibited two interesting pieces of United States paper money, one a \$1 note of the first issue of 1862, Note No. 1, and the \$5 note of 1862, Note No. 1.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS L. ELDER, Secretary & Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 65th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held May 8th at the home of the Secretary, 54 Buckingham Street, with President Frazier in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Drowne, Frazier, G. M. Morris, Oliver, Oppenheimer, Pond, Stone and A. W. Morris.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the reports of the various committees were called for.

The announcement was made of the receipt of several copies of "Check List of Encased Postage Stamps," "Hard Times Tokens" and "Canadian Coins and Tokens" from Mr. William F. Dunham, and upon motion duly seconded and carried a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Dunham for these copies, which were distributed among the members, after turning a set over to the Librarian.

Announcement was made of the receipt of the coinage of the Denver Mint, which Mr. King so kindly sent us. Upon motion a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. King for his trouble in the matter.

A. W. Morris then exhibited his collection of United States coins, after which the meeting adjourned to meet June 5th.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Society met and dined at the Hotel Napoli on Friday, May 10th, the President in the chair, and present Messrs. Gray, Harvey, Joy, Morse, Shumway, Stafford, Storer and Wheeler.

Mr. Shumway spoke interestingly on Bolen and his work. He showed his collection of Bolen fac-similes and cards, numbering many varieties and specimens, forming what is probably the most complete collection of "Bolens" extant, and including among its rarities the Bar cent in silver, the Confederatio in silver, the Washington letter to Hamilton in silver and bronze, the Double Elephant Carolina piece, the New York cent in silver,

and the square copper plate with impressions of four medals, of which last only two specimens were struck.

Mr. Comstock showed a Rosa Americana halfpenny of 1723 and a Rosa twopence of the same date, a Washington cent of 1783 with large bust, another of 1791 with large eagle, and another of the same date with small eagle, ship halfpenny of 1783, Grate cent of 1795, Double-headed cent, and a Liberty and Security penny, and also a Jefferson Peace Medal of 100 mm., noteworthy, as the largest medals sold by the Mint are only 94 mm. in diameter.

Mr. Gray showed a superb tetradrachm of Naxos, seven Bolen pieces, including the letter to Hamilton in silver, remarking on the fact that of the five pieces struck in this metal two were shown at this meeting. He also showed a gold badge given in 1858 to Mr. S. G. Brooks as president of the Roxbury Baseball Club, and a Boston City (School) medal of 1832.

Mr. Joy showed a Spanish doubloon of 1808 and a fine Mexican dollar of 1778, and also a cent of 1813, uncirculated and well centered.

Mr. Morse showed fine Renaissance medals of Campeccius and Billotti and Cardinal Bembo, a cliché of T. Crawford, and eight artistically arranged leaves of Chinese temple money, including fine knife, key and spade pieces. He also showed a "widow's mite."

Dr. Harvey showed a Pine Tree shilling with broad planchet.

Mr. Stafford showed six large Columbus medals.

Dr. Storer showed the Edward Fitzgerald medal, struck by the Omar Khayyam Club of America in 1909; the large Cyrus W. Field medal, and the silver medal of Dummer Academy, South Byfield.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 16th, 1918. The 144th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Maunovry, Savage, L. G. Amberg, Gillette, Burling, Bauer, Kaufman, Loizeau, Dr. Handler and Plumb.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Maunovry, seconded by Mr. L. G. Amberg, that we purchase a \$100 bond of the Third Liberty Loan, thereby making our third subscription, one for each loan.

An exhibit was made by Mr. Savage of a collection of dimes in proof condition.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, May 7th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

BRANCH NO. 1, A. N. A., CHICAGO.

The April meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Friday evening, April 12. The following were present: Messrs. Kelly, Jonas, Josephson, Lawless, Leon, Boyer, Wilson, and Davis. Dr. Hennan, Mr. DeCou and Miss Naerup were present as visitors.

The exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Kelly—Several types of shell money, including some wampum and some cowries, and some hat money from the Straits Settlements.

By Mr. Davis—Pennies of William the Conqueror and Edward II, and a shilling of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Josephson—A large Swiss religious medal of the seventeenth century, and two sets of essays in copper of Napoleon II.

By Mr. Lawless—Some fine Massachusetts cents of 1787 and 1788, an uncirculated Virginia half cent, a number of very fine early copper cents, and an 1859 oak-leaf pattern cent.

By Mr. Brown—A set of pattern pieces of Cuba, 1870, 10c., 20c., half peso, and 1 peso; a set from Italy, 1907, consisting of 5, 10 and 20 centime pieces, and a set from Hawaii, 1883, consisting of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 dollar pieces.

By Mr. Leon—A complete set of English patterns in silver and gold of Victoria; a Declaration 10-shilling piece of Charles I, dated 1642; a broad medallion double thaler, 1630, commemorating the Augsburg Confession; three-crown piece, Sicily, 1793; Civil War medal struck in honor of the

colored troops; a Confederate medal, "The Wealth of the South," and four sets of paper currency used in the German prison camps at Gardelegen, Königsbruck and Golzern.

By Mr. Boyer—Forty American colonial coins, including fine examples of Pine-Tree shilling, Willow-Tree twopence, Annapolis shilling, Rosa Americana penny, Washington cent with large heraldic eagle, Kentucky cent, Pitt token, and cents of Vermont, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

By Mr. Wilson—Crown of Gustavus Adolphus.

By Mr. De Cou—Set of six Turkish coins, and copper coins from Brazil and Argentine Republic.

By Mr. Jonas—Siege pieces from Landau, Breda, Ulm and Lubeck.

The meeting adjourned till the second week in May.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The thirty-fifth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held Tuesday, April 30th, at the office of its President, Room 402, 444 Market street, San Francisco. The meeting was called to order by the President. Members present: Messrs. Haigh, Haagensen, Huddart, Brandon, Beardslee, Reimers, Gill, Mohr, Hill and Steinman.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Steinman proposed the names of Mr. W. H. Thomas and Sergeant N. D. Myer for membership in the Society. They were unanimously elected.

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Haigh, it was carried that the Secretary be instructed to have membership cards printed.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the exhibits.

Mr. Brandon showed some of the first coinage of copper coins of George III of England, consisting of farthing 1773, halfpenny 1775; second coinage, cartwheel penny 1797 and twopence 1797; third coinage, farthing and halfpenny 1799; fourth coinage, farthing, halfpenny and penny 1806; all these coins were in uncirculated condition.

The meeting then adjourned until May 28th.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, May 7th, 1918. 145th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Woodbury, Plumb, L. G. Amberg, Maunovry, Savage, Bauer, Gillette, Burling, Crandall, Loizeau, Dr. French, Wolff and Koeb.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by W. H. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Gillette, that the Association purchase priced catalogues of the McCoy and Brown collection, also the Wright-Pehrson collections, held by Thomas L. Elder in New York City March 20th, 23rd, and May 9th, 10th, 11th, 1918, at a price of \$1.25 each. Carried.

An auction sale of medals, U. S. gold coins, Hard Times tokens, and foreign silver coins, dollar size, all in mint condition, was held during the evening, Mr. Bauer acting as auctioneer.

A gold-plated Rochester Numismatic Association Medal of 1917, having the portrait of our Ex-President Fred E. Merritt, the medal being brilliant proof, giving it a handsome appearance, and being unique, as it is the only gold-plated medal struck by the Association, was sold after much spirited bidding to one of the new members, who refused to re-sell it, although he was offered a good profit.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Dr. French: Collection of U. S. cents from 1793 to 1857 in fine to uncirculated condition, including the following: 1793, Chain variety, having periods after Liberty and date, and "America" on the reverse, Crosby 4 C, uncirculated; 1794, Hays No. 6, uncirculated; 1796, Gilbert-Elder No. 30, fine; 1803, having 1/100 over 1/000, extremely fine; 1805, pointed 1, extremely fine.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, May 21st, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

COIN AND CURRENCY EXPORTS FORBIDDEN THROUGH MAILS.

The Post Office Department issues the following:

Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, May 6, 1918.

Because of the numerous instances coming to the attention of the department of attempts to send through the mails to foreign countries coin and currency prohibited by Order No. 731 of September 26, 1917, the order is hereby repeated, so that postmasters may give publicity to its provisions, with a view of preventing the deposit in the mails of letters containing coin and currency addressed to foreign countries.

Order No. 731 is as follows:

In conformity with the proclamation, and the regulations thereunder, issued by the President on September 7, 1917, concerning the export or shipment of coin, bullion, and currency, it is hereby ordered that United States coin or currency, gold coins, whether of United States or foreign mintage, and gold bullion, are prohibited transmission through the regular or parcel-post mails to countries outside of the United States and its possessions.

Section 42, page 111, and section 188, page 140, of the Postal Guide for July, 1917, are modified accordingly.

The above prohibition is not applicable to foreign currency and foreign silver coins, which remain subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) of section 42, above mentioned.

OTTO PRAEGER,

Second Asst. Postmaster General.

TWO EUROPEAN NECESSITY PAPER ISSUES.

Very little of the paper money issued in Europe since the beginning of the war has reached this country. Even the necessity issues of neutral countries is difficult to obtain. Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash., sends us two specimens—one of Denmark, the other of Sweden—issued in the early part of the war, that have not heretofore been mentioned in these pages.

The first is for one krone, a Danish necessity issue, dated 1914, issued by the National Bank of Copenhagen, and is payable in silver coin. It is printed on a brownish paper, and has the Danish arms on the back of the note. Size, $3 \times 4 \frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The second is for one krona, a Swedish necessity issue, dated 1914, issued by the National Riksbank at Stockholm, payable in gold. This is quite an attractive note, and is printed in green and black on white paper. Size, $2 \frac{3}{4} \times 4 \frac{3}{4}$ inches.

SALE OF THE POILLON COLLECTION.

Mr. William Poillon of New York City, whose death was announced in last month's issue, left a large collection of Masonic Medals, Mark Pennies and Masonic literature, as well as many other objects of interest to collectors, including a fine collection of autographs and autographed books, with examples of George Washington, Andrew Jackson and others, and a group of weapons and curios. A catalogue of these is now being prepared by Thomas L. Elder for the Elder Coin & Curio Co., and they will be offered in several sessions in New York before the end of the present season.

NEW SWEDISH 50-KRONER NOTES.

The new Swedish 50-kroner notes are now in circulation. They differ in appearance from the old ones in having the denomination figure "50" placed in the right lower corner of the bill in red color, also in the ornaments in the center, which are engraved in blue, yellow and red.—Transl. by J. deL.

An Illinois A. N. A. member writes: "THE NUMISMATIST seems to be full of good things for everybody all the time."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted June 1, 1918.

- 1987 Harold E. Wheelock, 4211 Seventh Ave., Rock Island, Ill.
 1988 Thomas M. Pierce, Jr., 21 Vandeventer Place, St. Louis, Mo.
 1989 Max A. Berg, 707 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 1990 Addie DeS. Yawger, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.
 1991 Margaret R. Oliver, 30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass.
 1992 Alden Scott Boyer, 201 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill.
 1993 Mrs. L. J. Woolsey, 33 Vick Park A., Rochester, N. Y.
 1994 Charles F. Starr, 64 Rowley St., Rochester, N. Y.
 1995 Nellie J. Engstrom, 51 N. Elmwood St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1996 Austin K. Chenoweth, London, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to July 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the July issue.

APPLICANT

Roy Adair (Dealer),

626 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

PROPOSED BY

Jean Maunovry

John M. Oliver

Change of Address.

Harry F. Williams, from 74 N. Washington St. to 40 N. Dearborn St.,
 Chicago, Ill.

JOHN M. OLIVER,

Springfield, Mass., May 20, 1918.

General Secretary.

A. N. A. ROLL OF HONOR.

The following members of the American Numismatic Association have been reported to us as serving with the United States forces in the present war to make the world safe for civilization. We feel sure there are others, and we will be glad to include them in the list if they are reported to us:

Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. N., of Hamilton, N. Y. Now stationed in Cincinnati, in charge of navy supplies production.

Lieutenant Commander James H. Comfort of Indianapolis, Ind. Now on U. S. S. Kentucky.

Rudolph C. Foss of Vanport, Pa.

William E. James of New Bedford, Mass.

Irving F. Clark of Gloversville, N. Y.

Roger Sherman of Suffield, Conn.

CHANGE OF A. N. A. CONVENTION DATE.

The date of the Philadelphia Convention of the American Numismatic Association (announced last month to be held September 21-25, 1918) has been changed to OCTOBER 5-9, 1918.

WALDO C. MOORE,

Chairman Board of Governors.

Lewisburg, Ohio, May 22, 1918.

RUSSIAN COINS NOT LEGAL TENDER IN FINLAND.

The Finland Senate has decided that Russian coins will not be accepted in payments in Finland. The Senate has borrowed 10,000,000 Finnish marks at Vasa Stock Bank.—Transl. by J. deL.

OBITUARY.

DR. ALBERT L. FISHER.

Another of the Old Guard of the American Numismatic Association has passed away in the death of Dr. Albert L. Fisher of Elkhart, Ind., which occurred at his home on April 23, following a stroke of apoplexy two hours before. He had been in failing health for the last few years, but there had been no symptoms to indicate that the end was near. At his bedside when he died were his wife and one of his daughters. In compliance with his oft-expressed wish, his body was cremated and the urn placed in Gracelawn Cemetery.

Dr. Fisher was born in Ontario County, New York, August 1, 1845. He received his literary education in the East Bloomfield (N. Y.) Academy, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in 1871. He practiced in Michigan and Shelbyville, Ind., for a short time, then located in Elkhart, where he had since lived. He took an active part in the affairs of his city, having served as a member of the School Board and a member of the City Council. He had also served as president of the Elkhart County Historical Society.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Carrie Fisher, and two daughters—Miss Hally Fisher, an instructor and resident nurse in the University of Michigan, who was visiting home at the time of his death, and Mrs. Winifred Dodge of New York City.

Dr. Fisher had been a member of the American Numismatic Association almost from its organization. He served as its Treasurer from 1893 to 1904.

F. R. KIMBALL MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening, April 29, F. R. Kimball, a member of the American Numismatic Association and a numismatic dealer of Boston, Mass., was severely injured by being struck by an automobile, fracturing one of his legs in three places. He is reported to be on the road to recovery as fast as can be expected. In the meantime, his numismatic business is being conducted as usual by his assistants.

ANOTHER PATTERN HAWAIIAN DOLLAR ILLUSTRATED.

In the article on Hawaiian coins by Mr. Jno. P. G. Arndt in our March issue there was described and illustrated a pattern dollar of Queen Liliuokalani, dated 1891, issued by R. Huth of London. Mr. Arnt also described another pattern silver dollar of the Princess Kaiulani, issued in 1893, also by Mr. Huth, which was not illustrated. We are now able to show this pattern also.



The dies for these two patterns by Mr. Huth were cut by John H. Pinches, who did considerable work for the Mint, Birmingham, in addition to conducting an establishment of his own at 27 Albert Embankment, London. Among other patterns for coins for which he cut the dies was a gold piece for 100 pesetas for Spain, dated 1896, with a very youthful bust of King Alfonso XIII, which was also issued by Mr. Huth.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

Mrs. George Dewey, widow of Admiral Dewey, has been presented a medal by the members of the Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet. Secretary Daniels and several naval officers who served with Admiral Dewey were present at the presentation.

An original American Liberty Bond, a bond of the old State of Massachusetts Bay, dated September 25, 1777, with a face value of 11 pounds sterling, brought a subscription for \$250,000 to the Third Liberty Loan at a rally at the Subtreasury, New York, on April 30. The bond, which was engraved by Paul Revere and taken from the files of the Treasury department, was bought by Brown Bros. & Co. as the highest bidder. It was donated by the purchasers to the Federal Reserve Bank to be placed in its gallery.

One of the Condor Tokens, a penny of 1800, shows on the obverse the head of a man vainly attempting to swallow the globe, with the inscription, "The Uncharitable Monopolizer." This design is respectfully submitted to the Germans as an appropriate one for another issue of medals depicting the Kaiser in his varied performances.

Bradstreet's reports that in default of sufficient silver in circulation, the Philippine National Bank has resorted to the issue of paper currency in denominations as low as 25 cents to the amount of \$500,000.

It is stated in Bradstreet's that since April 30 silver money is no longer current in Italy.

The Cincinnati MacDowell Society has conferred its gold-bronze medallion upon Edgar Stillman Kelley, the distinguished composer of that city, in recognition of his creative work in "The Pilgrims," the choral work which had its first performance at the Cincinnati May Festival. The design of the medallion was presented to the society by Dr. Philip Ogden, and is the work of Mr. Ernest Haswell.

The Edison Medal has been presented to Col. John Joseph Carty by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

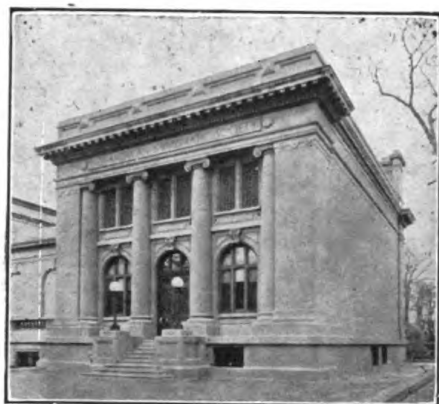
The contents of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for May embrace "Currency in China," another of Delmont Angell's entertaining "Numismatic Random Reels," "Inflation," "The Question Box," "Perforated U. S. Coins," "Printing Dollar Bills" and "Stone Money," with a couple of pages of editorial chat, and reports of meetings of numismatic societies, making a very interesting number.

A press dispatch from Amsterdam of May 15 states that Germany is calling in her nickel coinage, the metal being needed for projectiles, and is substituting zinc for minor coinage purposes, an issue of 10,000,000 marks' worth of zinc coins having been authorized. More than two years ago Germany was supposed to have called in the nickel coins and substituted iron for these pieces.

The death of Mr. E. Jackson Barron, a prominent numismatist of Tavistock Square, London, is announced in a letter to *THE NUMISMATIST*, dated April 26, 1918.

Director of the Mint Baker is reported as saying that the shortage of cents and other small coins, so acute a few months ago, has been entirely relieved. The mint is, however, still coining cents in large quantities.

On the afternoon and evening of May 22, Mr. S. H. Chapman, one of Philadelphia's leading numismatic dealers, delivered a travel lecture to entertain the Union League for Sailors, at the Baptist Church, Broad and Spruce streets, Philadelphia.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH

& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITIONS:

The Ramsden and Durkee Collections
of Oriental Coins.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The last evening meeting for this season of the American Numismatic Society was held at 8 P. M. on May 2nd, 1918, President Newell presiding. The subject was "An Evening with the Durkee Collection." With the aid of the stereopticon, Mr. Howland Wood showed a number of pieces, and gave a very interesting talk, which is briefly summed up as follows:

The collection of Oriental coins known as the Durkee Collection was purchased some thirty years ago by the late Joseph H. Durkee while in India from a Hindu gentleman, Pandit Ratan Nerain, of Delhi, and from some native in Singapore or Bankok.

Our attention was first called to the collection by a communication from the Indian Numismatic Society asking if its present whereabouts could be ascertained. It was located in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the gold coins had been on exhibition for some years; the balance of the collection had never been shown. After some negotiations the Oriental section, together with some miscellaneous English coins, was transferred to our Society. The Roman gold is still in the Metropolitan.

The collection we have here is very rich in the Indian series, especially those of the Pathan Sultans of Delhi and the Mughal Emperors, as well as the minor native states. The pre-Mohammedan coins, such as the Bactrians, Indo-Sythians, Guptas, etc., are not so well represented as the Moslem issues. The other dynasties and divisions of the Mohammedan world are weak the farther away from India they are. The Persian series is fairly strong, the Afghan coinages are well represented, and the Central Asian groups are moderately strong. The Far Eastern coins, which seemed to have been bought entire, is but fragmentary, except a wonderful assemblage of Siamese porcelain tokens numbering over 1400 specimens.

Before going into details with the Indian coins it may be well to say a few words about Mohammedan coins in general, as this phase of numismatics is little known or comprehended by collectors, both on account of the language and the apparent sameness and lack, to the uninitiated, of decided characteristics, such as portraiture and representation of living things. The reason for this lack is on account of the strict Koranic law adhered to by good Orthodox Moslems, forbidding the delineation of living things. The Prophet declared that every painter is in hell fire, and the makers of images of living things would be compelled to put a soul into their creations on the Day of Judgment. In consequence, the Arabic writing, which well lent itself to design, was highly worked up, so that very many Mohammedan coins are really beautiful. As the entire coin was given over to inscription, the historical importance of these coins is very great. However, they do not so much recall history as they tend to make it. From the very beginning, on Mohammedan coins, the year of striking, the place of mintage, and after about a century the name and title of the rulers, and often his ancestors, his Overlord at times, and likely enough his Governor of a province, are on the coin. The mere fact that the coins are dated is very important, especially when we consider that European or Christian coins were not dated at all until 700 years later, and then not commonly for 150 years after that. An interesting phase of the lack of importance that Mediaeval Europe viewed dating is the fact that whenever Christian monarchs issued coins with Arabic inscriptions, as did some of the Crusaders, the Normans in Sicily and the early Spanish kings that drove out the Moors, the dates are on these coins, but not on the coins issued at the same time and place with Latin inscriptions.

As the Society's cabinet now contains one of the world's largest collections of Mohammedan coins, it is our wish that more of our members would interest themselves in this series, as we have the material here for worthwhile study and important original research work. Although Arabic may be considered a hard language, it is no great obstacle. With the knowledge that the Arabic of Mohammed is nearer the Arabic of today, a span of 1300 years, than the English of Shakespeare is to our own tongue, a period of but 300 years, one can easily master the rudiments of the modern tongue for work on the ancient coins.

Again, to show the importance of Mohammedan coins in the range of numismatic history, we have but to note the fact that the period they cover is just one-half of the whole numismatic era. Chinese coins cover the en-

tire period. Oriental coins were used by one-half of the people of the world. The Empire of the Caliphs, 80 years after its foundation, was larger in extent than Rome.

In weight, purity of metal and workmanship, as well as in abundance, and especially in gold, the Mohammedan coins took the lead over all other nations until the discovery of America and the consequent influx of the precious metals into Europe. Take any of the centuries of the Middle Ages and place the Christian coins alongside the Mohammedan coins, and one is instantly struck with the poorness and feebleness of the European issues.

The attention of the audience was then directed to the screen, where a number of pieces were shown. Beginning with the different types of the early coins of the Caliphate, the various inscriptions on these were carefully pointed out and explained. The Indian coins came next, starting with the early native punch-marked coins, and then the Indo-Greek pieces through the long series issued by the various invaders from the west. Especial attention was called to the fact that the largest and most important series from the earliest times to almost the present day were coins struck by the various invaders coming from the west into India. This included early Greeks, Indo-Parthians, Kushans, Guptas, Sythians, Indo-Sassanians and White Huns. From the twelfth century onwards the coinage belonged to the various Mohammedan houses that ruled the larger part of India. A large number of pieces were shown in gold, silver and copper. In conclusion, a varied selection of Siamese porcelain coins were thrown on the screen.

LETTER FROM MR. ERIC LINDBERG.

Mr. J. deLagerberg of Passaic, N. J., has received the following letter from Mr. Eric Lindberg, the noted Swedish engraver:

"I have long owed you an acknowledgment for your courtesy in mailing me THE NUMISMATIST, in which you have had published, for appreciative friends of the medallion in America, the demise of my beloved father. Simultaneously I desire to thank you for a copy from the firm of Whitehead & Hoag containing sketches of American medals. I desire to express to you my most sincere appreciation of the unfailing interest which you have shown toward Swedish medallic art and for the labor and devotion you have exhibited in having reproductions of the same made known to the great American numismatic world. I was pleased to find some unpretentious reproductions by myself in the pages of THE NUMISMATIST, for which I am grateful to you.

"If I can in any way be of service to you in procuring news within the domain of Sweden's medallic art, it would afford me much pleasure to do so.

"Respectfully yours,

"ERIC LINDBERG.

"Stockholm, Sweden, January 10, 1918."

INTO THE MELTING POT.

With the signing of the Pittman silver bill by President Wilson, the process of melting 350,000,000 silver dollars was begun early in May. It is believed that all, or practically all, were of the Standard dollar type, first issued in 1878. The mint records state that over 565,000,000 of these dollars were coined from 1878 to 1904, when they were discontinued.

About 90,000,000 of the dollars in the Subtreasury in New York have been transferred to the Assay Office in that city for remelting, and the work will keep the Assay Office busy for six weeks. At the Philadelphia and Denver mints it is expected that the work will be heavier than in New York, as larger quantities of dollars will be handled there, probably. The Government officials are reported to be figuring on methods of doing the work as cheaply as possible. The experience of the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints of late, it is reported, has shown that it costs from \$8593 to \$8650 to convert \$1,000,000 of silver bullion into coin. The reverse process is not expected to cost as much.

BELGIUM PRESENTS MEDAL TO BRAND WHITLOCK.

A medal of international interest just issued is that presented to Brand Whitlock by the grateful people of Belgium in recognition of his heroic work in their behalf. Mr. Whitlock has presented one of the medals to a friend in Cincinnati, which is illustrated in a recent issue of the *Times-Star* of that city. It has on the obverse an excellent portrait of Mr. Whitlock and the surrounding inscription, "Brand Whitlock, Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amerique a Bruxelles." The reverse has a wreath enclosing the inscription in seven lines, "A Son Excellence Brand Whitlock la Belgique Reconnaissante, 1914-1915."

The medal is by Godefroid Devreese, the noted artist of Belgium, many of whose works are to be found in the Belgian capital. In 1910 he was commissioned by the Belgian Government to design the new gold and silver coins bearing the figure of King Albert. For this work he was decorated with the Order of Leopold II.

NEW \$1 AND \$2 NOTES BY FOURTH OF JULY.

The designs for the new \$1 and \$2 Federal Reserve notes were approved by the Treasury Department on May 7, and the bills will probably be placed in circulation about July 4. As has been stated previously in these pages, these notes will take the place of the \$1 and \$2 silver certificates withdrawn from circulation as a result of the melting up of some 350,000,000 silver dollars for export as bullion—a war measure.

The new \$1 note is said to bear a portrait of Washington on the face, with a design of a spread eagle in warlike attitude on the back. The \$2 note bears a portrait of Jefferson on the face, and the back bears the design of one of the newest battleships.

COINAGE FOR APRIL, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during April, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 2,240,000; Quarter Dollars, 4,173,560; Dimes, 3,900,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,104,500.

Bronze—One Cent, 65,820,000.

Coinage executed for the Philippine Islands Government: Silver, 11,694,000 pieces.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF NUMISMATICS.

We Should Worry.

The edges on the \$20 gold pieces wear holes in your pockets.—*Exchange*.

16 to 1 That He Doesn't, Either.

They are melting silver dollars into bullion at the mint, and Mr. Bryan has not raised a protest.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

More Familiar With Them.

Have you noticed that General Grant's picture is printed on the new \$10,000 bills? Not particularly. But buffaloes and Indian heads are still being used as coin embellishments.—*Topeka Journal*.

Rainy Day Funds.

"I like wet money," announced the first comedian.

"What's that?" asked the second, getting ready to strike.

"Money," was the answer, "that's due (dew) in the morning and missed (mist) at night."—*Exchange*.

Precisely!

"YOUR GETTING the Sears material for sale is a fine card for you, in that it is endorsement by a fellow dealer."

The above is a paragraph received from a gentleman who has served the American Numismatic Association as its President; as member of the Board of Governors; was a member of the United States Assay Commission, and is today one of the recognized Numismatic Authorities.

Write me whether you wish to buy or sell. I KNOW that I can serve you with pleasure and satisfaction to yourself. And I shall be pleased to submit you plenty of other endorsements to that effect.



"Minding My
Business, and
Minding It
WELL"

B. MAX MEHL

Numismatist,

MEHL BUILDING,

Fort Worth,

Texas.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXI.

JULY, 1918.

No. 7

RECENT WAR TOKENS OF FRANCE.

Due either to a scarcity of other metals or economy, three of the French tokens shown below are decidedly inferior to previous metal war issues of France that have come to our notice, and which are illustrated here through the courtesy of Guttag Bros. of New York City. All are issues of La Rochelle. One is for 10 centimes, and is for use on the tramways of the city. The reverse of this has "10c." in large figures. It is struck in aluminum of ordinary thickness.



The other three are for general use in the city, according to Messrs. Guttag. As will be seen, they are of three different denominations, 5, 10 and 25 centimes. They read "Ste du Commerce, La Rochelle," with the denomination in the center and the date, "1917", below it. Their inferiority to other metal issues lies in the fact that they are stamped on what appears to be thin tin, with the reverse incuse.

A VISIT TO THE CANADIAN MINT.

While in Ottawa last month, attending the meeting of the Royal Society, I visited the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, and while in conversation with the foreman of the coining department, asked him how many coins were struck from a single die. His answer was that the lives of dies varied greatly, some giving out after a few coins had been struck, while others ran up into hundreds of thousands. In connection with this he showed me a one-cent piece of 1915, the last struck of 560,000 from the obverse die and 350,000 from the reverse die. This, while showing some signs of wear, was still sharp and clear.

I also learned that a new coinage for 1918 was being struck for Newfoundland and that arrangements were being made to strike the nickel penny, halfpenny and farthing for Jamaica.

It is most likely that later coinages for British Honduras will also be struck at the Ottawa Mint.

It seems strange, but I noted in the yard a large number of empty boxes bearing the marks of the Transvaal. These, I was told, had contained crude gold, imported to be refined and cast into bars or wedges. One of these wedges I had in my hands. They were intended to pay for munitions for the British Government.

I also saw the collections of F. X. Paquette and Henri Melancon.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

NEW COIN FOR DENMARK.

Rumors in financial circles in Denmark are to the effect that it is proposed to strike a new coin of the denomination of 12 ½ ore, to replace the 10 ore piece. The new coin, half of the present 25 ore in circulation, should stand in relationship to the sinking money-value, as well as to the increase-value of way-taxes.—Free transl. by J. DEL.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

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(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE \$100 BILL OF DECEMBER 2, 1862.

(No. 60 in this Series.)

In the center, portrait of Lucy Holcombe Pickens; lower left corner, figures representing the Infantry and Artillery branches of the army; lower right corner, portrait of George Wythe Randolph.

The central vignette on this bill has, on the authority of historians and catalogs, including the famous works of Dr. William Lee, Raphael Thian, Haseltine, Dr. George W. Massamora, The Scott Stamp and Coin Company, and others, been accepted from the earliest date as the head of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. It falls to me to assert that they are all wrong. Following up my coup in the case of the John Elliott Ward note (No. 30 of this Series, December, 1917, issue of THE NUMISMATIST), I now spring one of the numismatic surprises of the twentieth century by announcing that it is the head of Mrs. Pickens, wife of the Governor of South Carolina, and all the histories, catalogs, and dealers' lists must be corrected in three places. The \$100 bills of Dec. 2, 1862, April 6, 1863, and February 17, 1864, must be listed hereafter as Mrs. Governor Pickens, and not Mrs. Jefferson Davis. This will become evident from what follows, and here let me say that this narrative, like all my historical notes, is the result of persistent work for

months, coupled with the writing of scores of letters, and inquiries at the source, from people now living.

Lucy Petway Holcombe was born June 11, 1832, at La Grange, Fayette County, Tennessee, whither her father, Beverly Holcombe, Esq., had recently removed from Virginia. She was married April 24, 1858, at Marshall, Texas, to Francis Wilkinson Pickens, lately a Representative in Congress and just appointed our Minister to Russia. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens arrived in good time at St. Petersburg (now Petrograd), where the latter at once attracted attention by her beauty and grace. Her easy manner and democratic freedom from conventionality won the friendship of the Tsar and Tsarina, who insisted that the American Minister and his wife, in anticipation of the birth of their child, should be lodged in the Imperial Palace. There a daughter was born to them on March 14, 1859, and it is said that a salute was fired and the Imperial band played in honor of the event. The christening was performed by the Metropolitan in the Imperial Chapel, and at an impressive moment, after the family names Frances



MRS. GOVERNOR PICKENS

(Lucy Petway Holcombe)

In her teens or early 20's. This rare and beautiful photograph will appeal to all who hark back to the simplicity of our grandmothers' days.

Eugenia had been conferred upon the infant, the Empress added the names Olga and Neva, those of the two grandduchesses who acted as godmothers. But this interesting baby very soon acquired the Russian pet name of Douschka, meaning "little soul" or "darling," and was known through life by no other, becoming the subject of much romantic writing connected with the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Douschka Pickens married Dr. George Cuvier Dugas, of Augusta, Ga., and died in 1893, survived by two daughters, Lucy Frances and Adrienne Dorothea. But to return to the happy scene of her christening. It is said that the Empress impulsively threw her arms around the proud young mother and kissed her, and the Emperor, the amiable and high-minded Alexander II, bestowed his blessing and gifts of diamonds. The personal friendship thus formed naturally

strengthened the good relations between the two countries, which have always continued.

Mr. Pickens was recalled by the people of South Carolina to become the War Governor of his State. By the character of her public men and as leader in the secession movement, South Carolina held great prestige among the Southern States, and during the months of their transient successes the Governor's wife in the Executive Mansion at Columbia and at the great plantation house of the family at Edgewood, adorned with statuary and paintings from Europe, including a full-length portrait of the Tsar, presented by himself, enjoyed a brilliant reign as "Lady Lucy" and the "Queen of the Confederacy." Her rooms on social occasions were thronged by dis-



Reproduction of a rare old daguerreotype of Mrs. Pickens, obtained for this article by Prof. Frank G. Davis, B. D., of Marshall College, Marshall, Texas, once the home of Mrs. Pickens; in fact, "Marshall Mansion," now the residence of the President of Marshall College, is the identical house in which Mrs. Pickens was married. The frame or case containing this daguerreotype shows under the maker's name, "1854," so that this picture was probably taken before her marriage to Governor Pickens.

tinguished people, the highly-cultivated men and women of the South, statesmen, soldiers, diplomatists, and other members of the learned professions, and she won the admiration of all alike. Of perfect figure and graceful carriage, with regular features, abundant hair of the shade called Titian, and a complexion to harmonize, her entrance into an expectant drawing-room caused a sensation. Her bearing was queenly and her entertainments regal. By her fine intellectuality, conversational charm, and magnetic voice, she was credited with the gifts of a diplomat, leading where

she least seemed to lead, and gaining the admiration of great men, as beautiful women moving in the paths of honor do.

Well versed in history and standard literature, a talented musician, informed on the burning question of the day, with the poise given by travel and experience in the great world, she was not only a delightful companion, but an able counselor of statesmen. Her life withal was an example of the domestic virtues and simple piety. She was a devoted student of the



The above photograph is a wonderful "find" historically. It was taken at St. Petersburg (Petrograd), Russia, when the art of photography was in its infancy, and shows Mrs. Pickens with her young daughter (Douschka) in her arms. The picture when acquired by the writer of these articles was in its original, old-fashioned gilt frame, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, being held in place by a thin piece of board tacked into the frame at the back. On lifting out the piece of board there came to light, under the photograph, an original autographed letter of Governor Pickens, on paper watermarked "JOYNSON 1858", transmitting the picture to a ministerial friend of his in South Carolina. The letter:

"Rev'd. B. C. Walker from his friend F. W. Pickens. St. Petersburg 19 Oct. 1859. Mother & child taken when the infant was only $4\frac{1}{2}$ months old. Much improved since in hair &c. Mrs. Pickens & child Eugenia.

"I wrote you a long letter &c.—hope you got it. Ask Dr. Gibbs if he recd. my three letters & why it is he does not write me,—has anything occurred? I think very strange of it,—tell him. F. W. P."

One cannot refrain from wondering if the words "has anything occurred" refer to the approach of events which led to the war between the States.

Bible, and it is said that to hear her read the Psalms was a poetic treat. Her kindness shown to her many servants was unfeeling, and was reciprocated by them with life-long devotion. The pallbearers selected for her husband and daughter, and finally herself, were their faithful former slaves. From the time of the Governor's death, a few years after the close of the war, Mrs. Pickens lived on their plantation in Edgefield County, S. C.,

rarely leaving home except for annual visits to Washington to attend the meetings of the Mount Vernon Association, in which she served as Regent for the State of South Carolina. She was the originator and president of the Monument Association of Edgefield County, which performed the honorable task of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead.

The public esteem inspired by Mrs. Pickens was shown by the naming in her honor of one of the first regiments enrolled in South Carolina, which was known throughout the war as "The Holcombe Legion," as related in No. 48 of this Series (April, 1918, issue of THE NUMISMATIST). To that account furnished by a surviving member of the Legion, I can now add a statement of another survivor, Mr. Dock Owen, an official of Greenwood County S. C., who says in recent letters: "I was present on the stand at Adams Run when Mrs. Pickens presented the large blue silk banner to the Legion. Our Colonel, P. F. Stevens, introduced her, and she made a fine talk. There was an entire brigade to hear her. The officers escorted her about the camp, where we were cooking our dinner of beef and corn bread, she taking a keen interest in our fare, our tents, and how we slept. Seven



Photograph of a marble bust of Mrs. Governor Pickens, said to have been made by an Italian sculptor on the order of the Czar of Russia.

companies marched to the station to see her off, fired an infantry salute and gave her many cheers. God bless her, we all loved her. A short time before Mrs. Pickens died I spent the night at her house, sat up and talked all night. She was a devoted friend of all the Holcombe Legion; wish we had more such women. I was wounded in the head with a piece of shell at Second Manassas, when we lost most of our men. I am proud to write about the old Legion; was with them four years in Company F. Am now eighty-three."

This sketch shows how natural and fitting it was that the portrait of Mrs. Pickens should be selected to adorn the money of the Confederacy. Her husband, a distinguished and influential man, was Governor of the first State to secede, and she herself was at the time undoubtedly the most widely known and popular woman of the South, and the embodiment to the chivalry of that romantic section, of the beauty, charm and virtues of

the Southern woman, and she has the unique distinction of being the only woman so honored, since my discovery has eliminated Mrs. Jefferson Davis entirely. Mr. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, a highly-cultivated gentleman, resident of South Carolina, member of the State Convention which met at Columbia, December 17, 1860, and drafted the statement of reasons which it was believed justified the secession, was a great admirer of Mrs. Pickens, and is doubtless the man who directed the placing of her portrait on the bills. In my former article already referred to I gave a copy of a beautiful portrait of her, and in submitting reproductions of another old daguerreotype, of a rare photograph of herself and Douschka, taken in Russia when the art of photography was in its infancy, and of the famous marble bust made in Italy, it is not claimed that they exactly correspond to the head on the \$100 bills. They are offered as interesting documents bearing on the subject, but in passing it may be well to note the following points:

1. An engraving is rarely so perfect a likeness as a photograph, depending on the skill of the artist, and good engravers were scarce at that time in the South.

2. There is a close resemblance of the features on the bill to those of the pictures; the forehead, brow, nose, mouth and chin, the upper lip slightly more prominent than the lower, may easily have been from the same original. Again, the engraving may have been "adapted" from the bust, which was itself only a sculptor's attempt to reproduce a face as he saw it. This is the opinion of Mrs. Pickens' nieces, who hold that the artist added the wreath, crowning her as the representative woman of the South.

3. The bill shows a shoulder cape or mantilla, with embroidered border, and a noticeable brooch. The pictures show similar articles. To the foregoing should be added with special weight:

4. The positive statement of Mrs. Davis' only living sister, Mme. Margaret de W. Stoess, of California, that the portrait on the bill is not Mrs. Jefferson Davis, as heretofore claimed in the catalogs.

5. The equally positive assertion and affidavits of members of the Pickens and Holcombe families and others, that they have always known it as Mrs. Pickens.

6. The very strong circumstantial evidence for the latter claim, and entire absence of evidence for the former.

The development of this case, and my pursuit of the facts, proved so interesting and exciting that I can not forbear to relate some of the circumstances briefly. Having obtained photographs and autographs of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, to be used in my notes upon these \$100 bills, on the accepted theory that they bore her portrait, I was also seeking information about Mrs. Pickens, whose head was admitted and cataloged on the \$1 bills (my Nos. 48 and 49).

On writing to Edgefield, S. C., I was referred to Mr. John Walker Holcombe, of Washington, as a relative who might be able to give me additional data. Mr. Holcombe replied to my inquiries, and in the course of our correspondence, sent me a scrap book of newspaper articles and paragraphs collected during many years. With these, to my astonishment, was a specimen of the \$100 bill now under discussion. The most lengthy newspaper clipping of the collection was a sketch of Mrs. Pickens and her daughter, by the late General George T. Alford, C. S. A., of Dallas, Texas, reprinted in the New York *Herald* of Sunday, Feb. 22, 1903, illustrated with a profile portrait subscribed "Douschka Pickens" and a half-length likeness of General Alford in Confederate uniform. My astonishment was increased to find the profile picture in the newspaper identical with the vignette on the \$100 bill, and my excitement may be imagined when Mr. Holcombe, warning me of certain over-coloring in the General's narrative, added that the inscription under the picture was a mistake, since it was not a likeness of Douschka, but of her mother, Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens, copied from her well-known portrait on Confederate money. Then followed a wide correspondence with many people in the South, with the results above set forth. The testimony is all one way. Mr. Holcombe, who knew Mrs. Pickens in her later years, has long preserved one of the portrait bills as a souvenir of his distinguished cousin. Mrs. Lucy Frances Pickens Dugas, her granddaughter and namesake, living in the old home at Edgefield, remembers distinctly that her grandmother showed her a bill and told her it was

her own portrait; two nieces, Mrs. T. M. Wagner, and Mrs. H. De Witt Smith, living at Marshall, Texas, have the bills framed and hanging on their walls as pictures of their aunt. Colonel James Morris Morgan, who served as a youth in the Confederate Navy, and was afterwards a distinguished officer in the army of the Khedive of Egypt, and has just published a handsome volume entitled "Recollections of a Rebel Reefer," is now living in Washington. He was recently shown a specimen of the bill, and noticing first the Randolph portrait, said, "I ought to know that face. It is very familiar, but I can not recall the name." Of the female head he remarked, "Oh! that's Mrs. Pickens." Major Richard S. Anderson, now doorkeeper of the U. S. Senate, when shown one of the \$1.00 bills (my No. 48), said, "Yes, that's Mrs. Pickens, but there is a much better likeness of her on the \$100 bill. I have one at my room." And when one was handed to him, he exclaimed, "Oh! that's Mrs. Pickens to a fraction. Everybody knows that. She was the best friend I ever had. When I moved to Edgefield, in 1870, she found me out as a member of her Legion."



GEORGE WYTHE RANDOLPH.

Mme. Margaret de W. Stoess, sister of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, wrote me from Long Beach, California, Oct. 10, 1917. "I can only repeat that it is not Mrs. Davis, and I cannot understand how anyone knowing her could think so." And again, Oct. 29th, "To me the sensation would be that anyone would believe the head to be that of Mrs. Davis. I have lived history, and am only surprised when I hear the truth about matters that are perfectly clear in my memory."

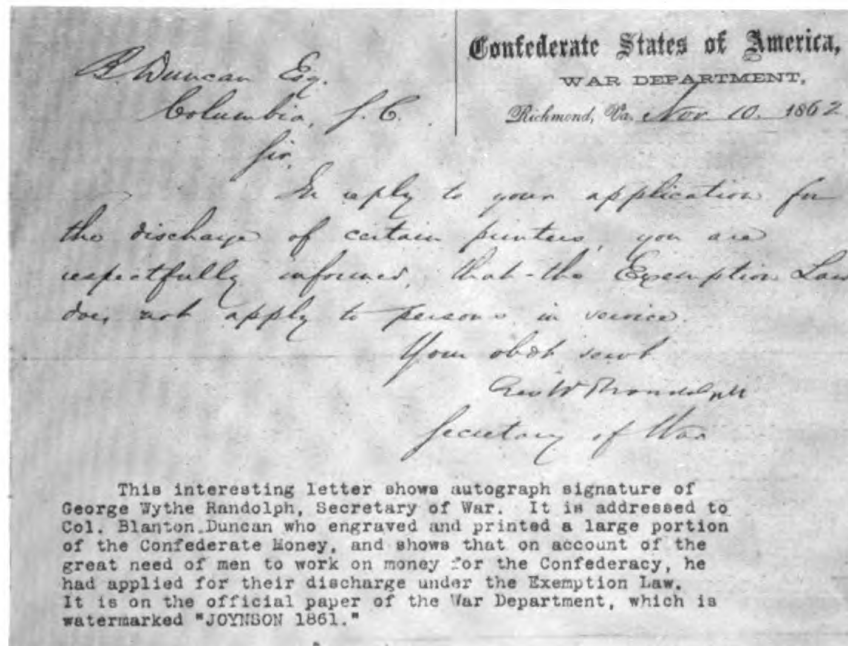
Much other corroborative testimony has come to me, but I have given enough, I think, to entitle me to the honor and privilege of putting this wonderful woman in her proper place in history, a work which has been strangely neglected heretofore.

Reference is made to articles as follows:

1. *Chicago Tribune*, soon after death of Tsar Alexander III, date not preserved.
2. *Charleston News and Courier*, about Aug. 8, 1899.
3. *The Washington Post*, Aug. 10, 1899, article written by Major Archibald Butt, afterward military aid to President Taft, who went down with the Titanic. His article is in error as to Mrs. Pickens' birthplace.
4. *The Ladies Home Journal*, September, 1900, with pictures of "Edge-wood" and of the marble bust.

5. *The New York Herald*, Feb. 22, 1903, article somewhat fictitious and romantic.

In the lower right corner of this bill is a bust of George Wythe Randolph. Mr. Randolph came from fine stock. He was born at Monticello, Va., March 10, 1818, attended school at Cambridge, Mass., and studied two years at the University of Virginia. His father was the Governor of Virginia, 1819-22. His mother was Martha (Jefferson) Randolph, a daughter of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States. She was a very accomplished woman, of a highly cultivated mind, speaking several languages, besides being a fine musician. She was the mother of eleven children, and was once toasted at a banquet as "the noblest woman in Virginia." Mr. Randolph raised a company of artillery at the time of the John Brown Raid, known as the "Virginia Howitzer Battalion," and was afterward made a Brigadier-General. From March 17, 1862, to Nov. 17, 1862, he was Secretary of War for the Confederacy, succeeding Judah P. Benjamin. In November, 1862, he resigned on account of illness, and was later the envoy of the Confederacy to France (1863). He returned to Virginia after the war, and died at Edge Hill, Va., April 4, 1867. For other portraits of Mr. Randolph see bills Nos. 76, 84 and 85 in this collection, also a photograph and



autograph published with this article. Lower left corner, figures representing the Infantry and Artillery branches of the army service. This bill is dated Dec. 2d, 1862, and is a Series "C" note, No. 10,901, and was payable six months after ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, S. C., and the back of note is engraved and printed in green as shown. There are twelve varieties of this bill. Total issue unknown.

Affidavits As to Identity of the Portrait.

State of South Carolina,
County of Edgefield.

Personally came before me Lucy F. P. Dugas, who, being duly sworn, says that she is a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens, the last wife of the late Governor F. W. Pickens of South Carolina; that deponent has lived practically all her life in the home with her grandmother aforesaid up to the year of her death, about the year 1899; that the deponent is over thirty years of age, and has heard her late grandmother, Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens, say time and again that it was her

likeness on the one-hundred-dollar bills of the Confederate money; that is to say, the likeness of picture of the said Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens; and deponent knows from her knowledge of the features and facial expression of her grandmother, that it is the likeness of the said Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens, and it is and has been as far back as she can recall, a matter of general reputation in this community amongst all persons who live in this part of the country, that the picture on the said bills, one of which is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit A," is the real, bona-fide picture or likeness of her said grandmother, Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens.

LUCY F. P. DUGAS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of January, 1918.

E. J. MIMS,

Notary Public for South Carolina.

State of South Carolina,
County of Edgefield.

Personally appeared before me A. S. Tompkins, who, being duly sworn, says that he is about sixty-four years of age, and has been living in the town of Edgefield, South Carolina, for the last forty years, about, and has been practicing law in the town of Edgefield, South Carolina, over thirty-five years, and the late Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens lived on the suburbs of the town of Edgefield, S. C., at her picturesque home, known as "Edge-wood," all the while, up to the time of her death, in 1899; that she lived there from the time that her husband, Gov. F. W. Pickens, returned to the United States as an Ambassador to Russia, about the beginning of the Confederate War; that the deponent visited Mrs. Pickens very frequently at her home, as he was very intimately acquainted with her, from about 1876 until 1899, when she died; that she had a very beautiful, clear-cut and distinct set of facial features, and from deponent's knowledge of her face he is positive that the picture of a woman on the one-hundred-dollar Confederate bill is the genuine likeness of the late Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens; and it is a matter of general reputation here among her relatives, friends and neighbors, that this picture on said Confederate bill is that of the late Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens; and if it were proper to cumber the records with cumulative testimony, deponent could get up a great many affidavits in addition to these hereto attached, and to which is hereto attached the one-hundred-dollar Confederate bill, marked "Exhibit A," on which the deponent identifies the picture of Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens; and the deponent is not related to the late Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens, or her late husband, Gov. F. W. Pickens, either by blood or marriage.

A. S. TOMPKINS.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1918.

E. J. MIMS,

Notary Public for South Carolina.

State of South Carolina,
County of Edgefield.

Personally came before me S. McGowan Simkins, who, being duly sworn, says that he is over fifty years of age, and has been practicing law and residing in the town of Edgefield, County of Edgefield, State of South Carolina, for the last thirty years; that the first wife of the late Governor F. W. Pickens was a Miss Simkins, a sister of the father of the deponent, and that the deponent knew the last wife of Gov. Pickens, Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens, very intimately for at least twenty years, as he visited her house very frequently and knew her very well, and that he knows that the likeness of a lady on the one-hundred-dollar bill of the Confederate States is the genuine likeness of Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens, as her facial expressions are very clear cut, with the classic beauty of a Greek goddess, and are so impressed on the deponent's mind from long acquaintance with her that he recognizes most emphatically the personal resemblance of the late Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens to the profile picture of her on the Confederate one-hundred-dollar bill hereto attached, marked "Exhibit A"; and besides, the deponent has heard Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens acknowledge that it was her picture, and it is a matter of general reputation among

everybody who knew her in this community that it was the picture of the said Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens.

S. McG. SIMKINS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of January, 1918.

B. E. NICHOLSON,

Notary Public, South Carolina.

Evidence in Favor of Mrs. Pickens.

Sept. 18th, 1917.—Mme. Margaret de W. Stoess of California, living sister of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that the picture is intended to represent Mrs. Pickens. The features and head dressing are like Mrs. Pickens and totally unlike Mrs. Davis. I saw some of the first notes printed."

Oct. 4th, 1917.—Mrs. N. W. Trump of Columbia, S. C., says: "There is no doubt of the picture on the \$100 bills being Mrs. Lucy Holcombe Pickens, wife of Governor Pickens. One who knew her said to me, 'One hundred affidavits could be had in a small area to prove the authenticity of the picture on the bill.' I came out of school and went into the Treasury Department and signed lots of bills for the Treasurer. You have 'scored'. Soon will come the cheering."

Oct. 10th, 1917.—Mme. Margaret de W. Stoess, living sister of Mrs. Davis, says: "I can only repeat that it is not Mrs. Davis, and I cannot understand how anyone knowing her could think so. She never wore her hair in that style, nor dressed like the picture. I remember Mrs. Pickens, and also saw her in New York in 1897, and thought her very little changed in appearance. I never heard that Mrs. Davis was on any of the notes, but did have an impression that she objected to having herself on Confederate money, though I never heard why."

Nov. 10th, 1917.—Mrs. N. W. Trump of Columbia, S. C., says: "How on earth did the statement get out that the portrait was Mrs. Davis? No one here ever heard such a thing. Miss Elmore (aged 84), a cousin of Edward C. Elmore, the Treasurer, said to me yesterday: 'Yes, that is Mrs. Pickens. I knew her well. Who says it is not?'"

Nov. 24th, 1917.—Frederick Hill Meserve of New York City, who has one of the best collections of Americana in the United States, says: "The vignette could not have been made from a sitting or drawing of Mrs. Davis, who was probably in Richmond when the bill was engraved at Columbia. It is difficult to say positively that the portrait on the bill is Mrs. Pickens, but I believe you have made no mistake."

Dec. 10th, 1917.—Mme. Stoess says: "I have another witness to the likeness. My daughter once met Mrs. Pickens in New York and talked with her about the life in Richmond. When I opened your last letter my daughter saw the picture on the bill and said at once, 'Why, that is Mrs. Pickens.' I am sure I have seen Mrs. Pickens with her hair dressed as on the note."

Jan. 5th, 1918.—Dr. F. W. P. Butler of Columbia, says: "I am a grandson of Gov. F. M. Pickens, who married Lucy Petway Holcombe, whom he met at White Sulphur Springs, Va. After their marriage they went to the Imperial Court of Russia at St. Petersburg. Mr. Memminger was Secretary of the Confederate Treasury at the time, and it was he who put her photo on the money."

Evidence in Favor of Mrs. Davis.

NOT A PARTICLE FROM ANY SOURCE WHATSOEVER.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS (VARINA BANKS HOWELL).

While the portraits on the \$100 Confederate bills of 1862, 1863 and 1864 have, after nearly sixty years, been disproved as being those of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, before that discovery was made by the writer, he had collated certain historical material, on the accepted theory that it was Mrs. Davis. While her personal history as related to the Confederacy is not so very voluminous, there has come into my possession, through the courtesy of interested friends, largely of the Davis family, a group of very interesting photographs of Mrs. Davis at various periods of her life. These photographs



War-time photograph of Mrs. Davis. War-time photograph of Mrs. Davis.

have never before been assembled in any publication, and some of them have never been published at all. As Mrs. Davis is greatly revered and her memory kept green all through the South, it is thought fitting that these pictures may be appropriately reproduced in *THE NUMISMATIST* in connection with the now famous \$100 bills carrying portraits of Mrs. Governor Pickens of South Carolina.



Copy of a water-color painting of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, made just before the war in Washington, D. C.

VARINA! The name given by Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745 (Dean Swift, author of "Gulliver's Travels"), to a Miss Waring, whose brother he had

known earlier at Trinity College, Dublin, who refused to marry him on account of his poverty and her poor health.

VARINA! A short distance below Dutch Gap, on the left shore, is the famous old plantation known as VARINA. Few places on the lower James River in Virginia possess more historic interest than this grand old farm.

The name is also said to have been derived from a variety of Spanish tobacco called Varinas. VARINA was once the home of John Rolfe and his Indian bride, Pocahontas. It was also the home of Reverend William Stith, and it was here that he wrote his "History of Virginia."

There seems to be a great difference of opinion in the South regarding the maiden name of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, some giving it Varina BURR Howell, and some Varina BOND Howell. After considerable research work I have found evidence which I believe cannot be successfully broken down. Varina BANKS Howell was the daughter of William Burr Howell and Margaret Louisa Kempe Howell. She was born on May 7, 1826. Her paternal grandfather was Governor Richard Howell of New Jersey. Her maternal grandfather was James Kempe, an Irish gentleman, who came to Virginia after the Emmett rebellion. She was named for Mrs. Varina Stanton Banks, the wife of George Banks of Natchez, Miss. Mrs. Banks was one of the devoted friends of Varina's mother, Mrs. William Burr Howell, and Varina was



Mrs. Davis in her later years.



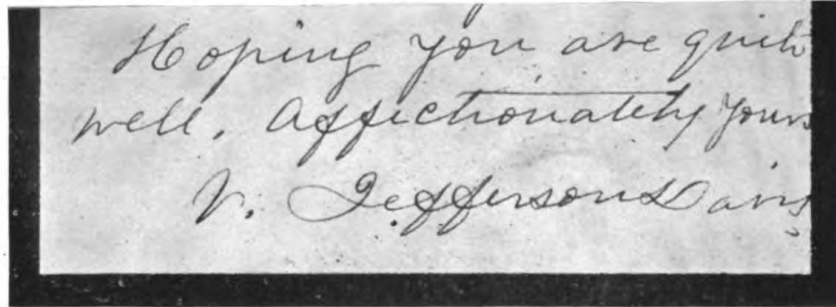
Portrait of Mrs. Davis by Muller Ury. The portrait is known as "The Widow of the Confederacy."

given the name of Varina Banks as a compliment only. No part of the name therefore, comes from either the Burr or Howell branches of the family. It is probable that Varina had no special interest in Mrs. Banks and no special liking for the name Banks, and this is evidently the reason why she so seldom used it in her signature; in fact, almost never, though there is one letter in the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va., signed Varina B. H. Davis, dated 1846.

She married Jefferson Davis on February 26, 1845, and "The Briars," where the marriage took place, is still standing—July, 1918—about a mile south of Natchez, on a bluff overlooking the river. The marriage record shows "Jefferson Davis, William B. Howell, Varina Howell," with the name of the minister. While the public life of the Davis family was one long storm, their private life was full of peace and sunshine. By her loving ministrations and intellectual companionship, she greatly contributed to enable Mr. Davis to achieve that career which has made his name immortal. When overcome by misfortune, she met the inevitable like the true daughter of a noble sire.

Mrs. Davis, after the death of her husband, often signed her name "V. Jefferson Davis", the "V" being the initial letter of "veuve," the French

word for "widow." This is a custom in the South, in the New Orleans and Mobile region and in the lower Mississippi country. Her signature when so shown means "Widow Jefferson Davis," and not Varina Jefferson Davis, as so many Southern historians state. One historian says her name was Varina Jefferson Howell. This, of course, is impossible. It is a very



Closing paragraph of an autograph letter (on mourning stationery) of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, dated "Hotel Gerard, 123 W. 44th, Jan., 1902," to Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton, 155 W. 58th St., New York City. Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton is said to be the Virginia Carolina Clay referred to in my No. 54 (The Numismatist, May, 1918, pages 195 and 196).

singular fact that the records of the Chancery Court at Vicksburg, Miss., show that she signed her will as Varina Jefferson Davis, which must have been an inadvertence and could not have been correct. The proper legal signature for such a document would have been Varina Banks Howell Davis.



This picture of Mrs. Jefferson Davis was taken just before her last illness, "by some New York reporter when she was at one of the health resorts near New York."

Her history really begins with the War between the States. As Miss Howell and as Mrs. Davis she exemplified all the womanly graces, and was loving, refined, and helpful, though there is a very marked difference of

opinion among writers of history in regard to her. There can be no doubt, however, in regard to the historical value of the assembling of all these pictures for the pleasure of the people of the South, some of whom live to-day and mingled with Mrs. Davis when she was the wife of the President of the Confederacy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Boston.

(Abbreviations: AJN—American Journal of Numismatics. Num. Chron.—Numismatic Chronicle of London. Num. Circ.—Spink's Numismatic Circular of London. Proc. A.N.A.S.—Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. NUM—The Numismatist.)

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COINS, CURRENCY AND MEDALS IN VENEZUELA.

The currency of Venezuela is established upon a gold standard, with the result that there is none of the depreciated coinage which constitutes one of the curses of the neighboring State of Colombia. The monetary unit is the Bolivar, equivalent to the French franc, the London rate of exchange being generally 25.25; this is divided into centimos, and the system is therefore extremely simple. Since, however, there is in practice a multiplicity of terms and coins, it is a matter of time for the foreigner to become sufficiently familiar with both to carry on business with promptness and confidence.

The coins issued by the Government of Venezuela are of gold, silver, and nickel in the following values: Gold, 100 Bolivars, 25 and 20 Bolivars; Silver, 5, 2½ and 2 Bolivars, 1, ½, ¼, and 1/5 Bolivars, the limit of legal payments in silver being restricted to sums under 50 Bolivars; nickel, 12½ and 5 centimos, with which sums may be paid not exceeding 20 Bolivars.

The three principal banks, the Banco di Venezuela, Banco Caracas and Banco di Maracaibo, have the right at present to issue notes, but these, though current at par in the region where the banks are situated, are often refused in more remote districts.

The following gold coins are also current in practice: American gold pieces of \$20, \$10 and \$5, dollars being reckoned as 5 Bolivars; old Spanish onzas; and those issued by different Latin American States both before and after secession from Spain, at the nominal value of 80 Bolivars, but in both cases there is a premium on gold coin which renders the \$20 gold piece worth 104 Bolivars and the onza 82 Bolivars. Finally, the English sovereign is readily accepted in Caracas, the premium varying from 4 to 10 per cent., according to circumstances.

As an outcome of this condition of affairs the ordinary traveler in Venezuela has, for the purpose of petty commerce, to be acquainted with three methods of reckoning. In La Guaira and Caracas and other towns affected by commerce with the United States and the West Indies, dollars and centavos represent, respectively, 5 Bolivars and 5 centimos, and English-speaking venezuelans always use American monetary terms. In the towns, however, the Bolivar is often voluntarily used as the unit in speaking, and will always be so used on request. In the country, the old Spanish nomenclature is everywhere employed, having the real as the unit, equivalent to 25 centimos, with its subdivisions; the medio (12½ centimos) and the quar-

tillo (6¼ centimos). In Maracaibo and Andine States, for large sums the onza is employed as a unit, or more commonly the morrocota (\$20 gold piece). Finally, in commerce on a large scale and for all accounts, pesos and centavos are employed representing, respectively, 4 Bolivars and 4 centimos. There are no coins corresponding to these sums, and in writing the dollar sign is used, a practice bound to lead to some confusion when the sign is occasionally used in the correct way. Thus, a tradesman will present a bill for \$12.50, i. e. 12½ pesos or 50 Bolivars, the proper market price for the article supplied, and will receive from a newcomer (who may think the figure dear, but remembers that he is buying goods imported under a heavy tariff) the sum of \$12½, which gives an unscrupulous seller an extra profit of \$12.50 Bolivars.

Throughout the country, however, people know the Venezulean terms, and can be asked to explain any account, verbal or otherwise, in Bolivars or centimos. All foreign gold coin is legal tender at rates fixed by law, which are for the principal foreign currencies: Franc equals 1 Bolivar; peseta equals 1 Bolivar; dollar equals 5.20 Bolivars; £ equals 25.25 Bolivars; mark equals 1.25 Bolivars.

Gold coin is much in demand, especially in the large cattle-raising region known as the Llanos. Much of it is hoarded when it reaches there and is thus withdrawn from circulation. Largely on account of this demand gold coin commands a premium ranging up to 2 per cent.

The annual report of the Venezuelan Treasury Department, which has just (June 17th) been submitted to the National Congress, sets forth the fact that the national debt has been reduced during the past year, and the total debt on December 31st, 1917, amounts to 144,133,215 Bolivars (\$27,817,700).

There is one decoration in Venezuela, given to prominent men in the country, and in its lower classes, to foreigners whom the nation delights to honour. This is the Busto de Bolivar, the medal showing the head of the liberator, and the ribbon the national colors.

J. DEL.

WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT ON BROKEN BANK NOTES.

A collection of broken bank notes offers a splendid field for investigation and study in many ways. Not the least interesting feature is the portraits on many of them. That of Washington appears, perhaps, often than any other man. During the 40s and 50s, when the skill of the engraver produced many beautiful notes, the features of Clay, Webster and Jackson appear frequently, as well as others who had less claim to fame, and even of some men whose names and faces were perhaps unknown outside of their own State.

Mr. Harry A. Gray of Roxbury, Mass., sends us a list of the notes of four States bearing the portrait of Washington. This list is compiled from Dye's Bank Note Plate Delineator, Part I, 1855. If Washington was as great a favorite in the other States, a complete list of the notes of the entire country with his portrait would assume considerable proportions.

In Maryland his portrait appears on 31 notes of 18 different banks, in denominations from \$5 to \$1000.

In Massachusetts, on 144 notes of 88 banks, in denominations of \$1 to \$500.

In New York, on 129 notes of 93 banks, in denominations of \$1 to \$1000.

In Pennsylvania, on 69 notes of 36 banks, in denominations of \$5 to \$1000.

U. S. MINT TO STRIKE COINS FOR ARGENTINA.

A press dispatch from Buenos Aires is to the effect that the Argentine Government has negotiated a contract with the United States to strike 64,000,000 nickel coins for the country. Those now in circulation are said to have been made by the Krupps in Germany.

EARLY OHIO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

NO. 2—THE ERIE & KALAMAZOO RAILROAD.

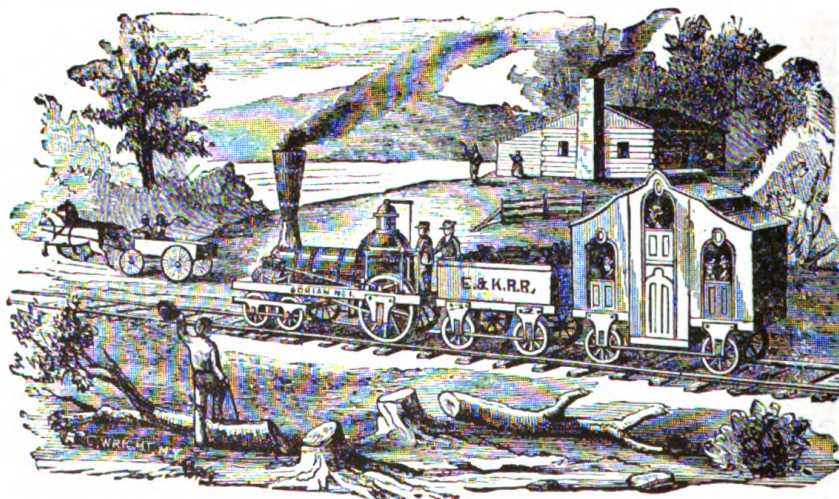
Of all modern inventions the railway is, for the purpose of convenience, the most useful, and the one which has most influence on the destiny of interior towns. A most noteworthy event in the history of Ohio's artificial routes was the opening, in 1836, of the first railroad, the Erie & Kalamazoo, from Toledo to Adrian, Mich., a distance of 33 miles.

As early as 1832 Dr. Samuel O. Comstock of Toledo, Ohio, projected the "Pioneer Railroad of the West," sometime afterward chartered as the "Erie & Kalamazoo" by the State of Michigan on the ground that it was a mere fanciful object, out of which could come no harm, and it would greatly please the Comstocks of Toledo.



Harbor of Toledo in the early history of the Erie & Kalamazoo. An engine and one car are discernable to the left of the view.

The original plan was to use four-inch oak rails in the construction, and to draw the cars by horses; but before completion of the road it was decided to lay strap-rail fastened to the wooden railing with spikes and to also change from animal to steam power. The road opened for business late in 1836 with horse power, and the following June the first locomotive was introduced. So primitive were the ideas of the day that it is said that a locomotive was not allowed to enter the cities for fear the sparks might set fire to the houses.



Locomotive and Pleasure Car of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad.

In October, 1837, a contract was let by the Federal Government for carrying the mails. The rate of speed at this date was less than ten miles per



hour, but it was confidently stated that a speed of twenty miles could be attained. This same year the accommodations of the road were also increased by the arrival of a new passenger car, known as the "Pleasure Car."



12½-cent Shinplaster of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad.
By courtesy of Dr. J. M. Henderson.

Like most transportation companies of the same period the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company had its own currency, some of which was issued on the company's treasurer at Toledo, and some from the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, Adrian, Mich., of which there were a number of varieties. The repetition of a denomination herewith recorded indicates that so many varieties of that denomination are to be found in the cabinet of the writer, the earliest date being 1838 and the latest 1854. \$1, \$1, \$1, \$2, \$2, \$3, \$3, \$3, \$5, \$5, \$5.

The same railroad scene as shown on the three-dollar illustration herein appears upon a like denomination of the Adrian Insurance Company, Adrian, Mich., dated in the late fifties, Tappan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., lithographers, N. Y. & Phila. This same scene also appears upon a five-dollar note of the West Winfield Bank, West Winfield, N. Y., dated March 15, 1862. Lithographed by the American Bank Note Co., N. Y.

The Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank was incorporated in 1835 with a capital of \$65,000 and had an average circulation of \$85,435 for the year 1837.

The projectors of the railroad had an experience not unknown at the present time, for, after fighting great obstacles and placing the road in good running condition, they were levied upon by the sheriff in 1842, and the road subsequently became a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

HELP THE WAR CHEST.

Tennyson or Longfellow could take a worthless sheet of paper and write a poem on it and make it worth \$65,000—that's Genius. There are some men who can write a few words on a piece of paper and make it worth \$50,000,000—that's Capital. The United States Government can take an ounce of silver and make it worth 50 cents—that's money. A mechanic can take material worth \$5 and make it into watch springs worth \$50—that's Skill. There is a man in Minneapolis who can take a 50-cent piece of canvas and paint a picture on it and make it worth several thousand dollars—that's Art. A merchant can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for \$1—that's Business. A woman can purchase a hat for \$2.79, but much prefers one that costs \$27—that's Foolishness. A ditch digger works 10 hours a day and handle several tons of earth for \$2—that's Labor. The author of this article can write a check for \$90,000,000, but it wouldn't be worth a dime—that's tough. There are those who give less to the War Chest than they should and try to bluff it out—that's Nerve. But everyone who gives all they can in money, time and service may be sure that their efforts will help win the war—that's Common Sense.—*Ladies Review*.

From a subscriber in El Centro, Cal.: "I do not wish to miss a single copy of the magazine, as it is first class. The entire volume for 1917 came some time ago, and I am very well pleased with it."

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
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1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

MR. ALLEN FIRES THE BIG GUN AND WELL EARNS THE TITLE OF CONFEDERATE MONEY HISTORIAN.

In many respects the most interesting chapter in Mr. Allen's history of Confederate paper money is given to our readers this month. The interest centers in the portrait on the \$100 bill of December 2, 1862 (which also appears on subsequent issues in 1863 and 1864), generally known as "the portrait of Mrs. Jefferson Davis." It has been so called, listed and catalogued by collectors and dealers ever since the Confederate paper issues have been collected.

After an exhaustive investigation by Mr. Allen he pronounces the portrait that of Mrs. Lucy H. Pickens, and not Mrs. Davis. His reasons are embodied in the descriptive matter accompanying the note. Although he

has secured several portraits of Mrs. Pickens in the course of his investigation, some of which are illustrated in this issue, he has not been able to locate the particular portrait used by the engraver of this note. It is quite possible that the portrait on the note is not an exact reproduction of an existing photograph, as the engraver may have taken liberties with one or more photographs submitted to him for his work. It will also be remembered that Mr. Allen was unable to obtain the portrait of John E. Ward used in engraving the \$10 note of 1861 (No. 30), described in a recent issue, though he proved his case beyond question by other means.

One feature of Mr. Allen's entire work that stands out prominently is the attention he has given to the portraits on the notes. Most of these are of men who were prominent in Confederate history, and whose features or portraits are so familiar to most people that there is little chance to be mistaken in identifying them. But even so, Mr. Allen has collected numerous photographs and autographs of many of them, in many instances from the families or relatives of the originals, some of which have been reproduced in these pages from time to time. And the fact that he has devoted so much attention to identifying the different portraits on the notes should make his conclusions carry much weight. We believe his investigations have been far more exhaustive than any previous effort in this direction. We doubt if there has ever before been made more than a superficial effort to verify the names of the portraits that collectors have given to them.

On only two of the notes are there portraits of women. One of them is admitted by all to be Mrs. Pickens, and the other one has until now been called Mrs. Davis. Two of the photographs of Mrs. Davis reproduced in this issue, both taken about the time of the war, show the hair arranged in the same fashion as the portrait on the note. But here the similarity ends. The facial features on the note are entirely different, being more delicate. The mere matter of the arrangement of the hair is not a guide to identity, as this was the prevailing style of the time, and, furthermore, the portraits of Mrs. Pickens reproduced in this issue show the same arrangement of the hair. But photographs alone do not tell the story.

While some collectors may demand further proof before accepting Mr. Allen's conclusions, others will not find it difficult to believe that we have been mistaken all these years in calling this portrait Mrs. Davis, as we were mistaken in calling the Ward portrait Oldham. Personally, we are among the latter class. The supporting evidence which Mr. Allen presents seems to us sufficient.

Mr. Allen advances a theory for the curious fact of the portrait having been called Mrs. Davis for over fifty years, and it is this: When Confederate money came North after the war, an attempt was made to classify it for catalogues and dealers' lists. There was no doubt as to the portrait on the \$50 note of Dec. 2, 1862, being Jefferson Davis, as he was a public man and his features were well known. Next in order came the \$100 bill, and someone said, "That is a companion note to the \$50 bill, and honors Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the wife of President Davis." This, in his opinion, is why everyone since has followed that designation, and no one has ever corrected it until now. In spite of the fact that over 6000 volumes of historical matter concerning the Union and Confederate sides of the Civil War have been written, not one author has before written of Confederate money from a historical standpoint; and in these swift days it is a rare privilege to write up a subject never heretofore covered. Mr. Allen went after the *big* things

—the John Elliott Ward portrait, the Boston statue of George Washington, the Pickens portrait on the \$1 bills, and now the Pickens portrait on the \$100 bills—and got them.

OTHER ODD DENOMINATIONS PROPOSED.

The month of June brought proposals for the coinage of two more denominations of coins for the United States "to meet changing war-time needs," as stated in the daily press. These denominations are of 12½ and 2½ cents. The proposed 2½-cent coin is not entirely a new idea, as a bill was introduced in Congress some six or seven years ago providing for such a coin. If it was felt that such a denomination was necessary then—in time of peace—a renewed demand for it at this time cannot be wholly "to meet changing war-time needs." Any denomination of coin that has a half cent attached to it would be intolerable unless accompanied by the coinage of a half-cent coin. A 2½-cent piece would be acceptable with its half-brownie mate, but a 3-cent coin would be far preferable. Both Secretary McAdoo and Director of the Mint Baker are said to be opposed to the proposed new denominations.

APPRECIATION.

The editor of THE NUMISMATIST takes pleasure in publishing the following note received from a relative of Mrs. Pickens who had the privilege of seeing a proof of the descriptive matter in this month's installment of "The Paper Money of the Confederate States":

"It cannot be claimed that chivalry is confined to the South. It is a Massachusetts "Yankee" who has written this fine tribute to our kinswoman, and we are glad to express our appreciation of Mr. Allen's admirable work in his valuable history of Confederate money."

BY A RELATIVE.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

More Designs Borrowed by the Confederacy.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Recent copies of THE NUMISMATIST mention several different designs of notes that were copied by the Confederacy. One copied design that I have not seen listed is the central illustration appearing on the \$50 "Commerce and Industry" note, Richmond, written date, 1861, Bradbeer's No. 6. This design appears, I believe, on the \$5 Union Bank, of Hamburg, S. C.

I have not handled any paper money for several months on account of sickness, and I have a large lot of notes stored away at my home in Iowa, and, of course, I am not positive of my statements herewith in every detail.

I have seen the train design that appears on the \$100, 1862, on many different notes with the imprint of Hoyer & Ludwig, and also a 50c note with the imprint: "C. (?) Ludwig, Engr." This, I believe, was a 50c Corporation of Charlottesville, Va., bill, dated 1861 or 1862. A variation of this design appears on an old Southern bank note, dated in the late 50's in which the train is shown crossing an arched bridge, and showing an additional telegraph pole, midway between the others, but I do not remember how many wires are shown, but it's "the same train, etc.," as shown on the C. S. A. note.

Mr. Allen in his article speaks of the single-wire telegraph, but I did not notice where he had given any mention that some of the notes bear an illustration showing two wires.

Your truly,

S. A. HAMILTON, JR.

June 15, 1918.

Watermarks on Confederate Paper Money.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Upon receipt of a letter addressed to me from H. Reeve Angel & Co. of New York, I went to meet Mr. Balston, of the firm of W. & H. Balston Co., Limited, from Maidstone, England, and owners of the famous Whatman Mills, where the "J Whatman, 1862" watermarked paper was made.

The information obtained through Mr. Balston is so interesting that collectors of paper money will doubtless be pleased to find it in *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Mr. James Whatman began to manufacture high-class drawing and bank-note paper in 1770. The first watermarked sheet was produced in 1794, and subsequently each sheet shows his name and the year when it was made. Moreover, most of the paper shows the British coat of arms in a watermark, which is found in certain notes of North Carolina and Arkansas.

The writer has a Confederate bond watermarked "C. Ansell," which my well-informed friend says was made for a paper dealer named Ansell by Mr. Whatman. Another watermark, hitherto of unknown origin, is that of "J. Green & Son," which, according to the same authority, is made in Maidstone, England.



JAMES WHATMAN.

From an oil painting about 1770.

Through the courtesy of H. Reeve Angel & Co. I now have large sheets of the Whatman watermarked paper, together with a fine likeness of Mr. Whatman, made in 1770 from an oil painting. The latter is submitted herewith for reproduction in *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Very sincerely yours,
WM. WEST BRADBEER.

MEETING OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting, April 24th, 1918. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R. A., F. S. A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. W. Poyser was proposed as a member.

Exhibitions.—By the Marquess of Milford Haven: A large and choice collection of naval medals, in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. Charles Winter: A silver medal of the Commonwealth, for services done against six ships in 1650; a gold medal, H. M. S. "Prometheus," July 7th, 1809, presented to Matthew Vezey, Boatswain, and other medals.

By Mr. W. C. Wells: Twelve portrait medals of Admiral Lord Rodney.

By Major Frere: Photograph and medals of Admiral Sir Edward Collier, K. C. B.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: Charles II Naval Reward, by John Roettiers; William III, battle of La Hogue medal.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: Tassie gem with the head of Nelson.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: Two cast medals, said to have been issued to commemorate the supremacy of Parliament, 1642, with, on the reverse, a ship in full sail.

By Mr. Henry Garside: Coins of Newfoundland, issued in 1917 and bearing on the reverse the letter C, for Canada.

The Marquess of Milford Haven read a paper on "Medallic Illustrations of Naval History." Passing briefly over those allusions to sea power and sea battles which are to be found on numerous ancient coins both Greek and Roman, among others on those of Carausius and Allectus, who assumed the purple in Britain toward the close of the third century, the lecturer recalled that the republics of Genoa and Venice were the first powers to make practical use of the medallic art, and that the first great naval event thus celebrated was the battle of Lepanto, fought in 1571, when the combined fleets of Christendom defeated those of the Moslem. The first English naval medals commemorate the destruction of the Spanish Armada, but slightly in advance of them, in point of date, is the curious engraved plate, made for Sir Francis Drake in the Netherlands, in 1586, as a record of his famous voyage around the world. But four specimens of this remarkable work, probably presented by the famous seaman to his friends, now survive, and one of these, in its original leather case, was exhibited by the lecturer. The Armada medals of Queen Elizabeth and some other pieces commemorative of success against the Spaniards during her reign, were probably distributed as mementoes, and it is not until the time of the Commonwealth that we find medals struck by order of Parliament to be used as naval rewards. These were the work of that great engraver, Thomas Simon, and in 1653 a gold medal in three classes, for flag officers, captains, and officers of lower rank, was issued in connection with the British victories over the Dutch. The Dutch wars of Charles II furnish several notable medals, and at about the same time the East India Company began to bestow medallic rewards upon such captains of its ships as distinguished themselves in the actions which they were often called upon to fight. The reign of James II, himself an admiral previous to his accession to the throne, was not unnaturally marked by several naval medals, and thenceforward their number steadily increases. The battle of La Hogue, in which the Anglo-Dutch fleet practically destroyed that of France, was the subject of about thirty medals, and many bombardments of Channel ports during the next few years are recorded in the same way. Under Queen Anne there is no falling off, and the coinage itself is made to serve a medallic purpose, for the name of VIGO is placed under the queen's bust on gold and silver pieces struck from bullion captured from the Spaniards. Queen Anne not only struck many naval medals, but, for the first time in our history, bestowed them on men of the fleet. The reign of George I shows little of note, but in that of his son the many medals struck by Pinchbeck, in the metal named after himself, show how popular this form of commemoration had become. The war with France, at the close of the eighteenth century and the opening of the nineteenth, naturally gave the occasion for many medals, including—largest group of all—those struck in honour of the immortal Nelson. These had their beginning in 1798, after the battle of the Nile, and so numerous are they that the lecturer's collection includes some three score, to say nothing of numerous tokens on which the glory of the hero was recorded. One of the first of them was the medal struck by Mr. A. Davidson, Nelson's agent and friend, for distribution in the squadron which fought at the Nile. Most interesting is a gold badge, exhibited by the lecturer, bearing Nelson's bust and inscribed with the date of the battle of Copenhagen. The only other known specimen of this, in the possession of Mr. Payne, of Sheffield, has engraved on the back CAPT. GEO. MURRAY, H. M. S., EDGAR. The final stage of the Great War is marked by a medal showing Napoleon, a prisoner, on board H. M. S. "Bellerophon."

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, May 21st, 1918. 146th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Plumb, Wayte Raymond,

Borradaile, L. G. Amberg, Horner, Burling, Dr. Handler, Woodbury, Gillette, Savage, Maunovry, Wolff, King, Bauer, and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A letter was read from Wm. F. Sunday, which he threw from a train while enroute to France.

Three pamphlets were received as follows: Key to Hard Times Tokens, Key to Canadian Tokens, and a check list, including auction records of encased postage stamps, published by Mr. Wm. F. Dunham of Chicago, Ill. Moved by W. H. Amberg, seconded by L. G. Amberg, that a vote of thanks be sent to Mr. Dunham. Carried.

An exhibit was made by Mr. Wayte Raymond, consisting of half dollars, cents, large cents, half cents and colonial coins and tokens, including Pine Tree threepence and several New York cents. The collection was in extremely fine to brilliant proof condition. The exhibit was a treat and enjoyed by all the members.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday June 4th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, June 4th, 1918. 147th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Dr. Handler, Koeb, Borradaile, Savage, L. G. Amberg, Wolff, Dr. Tillotson, Bauer, Maunovry, Horner, Burling, King, Loizeau, Simmonds, and Plumb.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A postal was read from Earl H. Potter of Camp Dix, N. J., written to one of our members.

A discussion was held regarding the outing, and it was decided that it take place on June 12, and that we go to Sodus Point.

The President suggested that the association purchase several numismatic books for the Municipal Museum, including catalogs of the Bement and Jackson sales, which will be held in New York City from June 26th to June 29th, by Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia. The Secretary was instructed to purchase priced catalogues of the above-mentioned sales.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday June 18th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was held at the Carnegie Museum on the evening of May 7, with Dr. Wilharm in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Wilharm, Kraft, Boyle, Gibbs and Gies.

After transaction of regular business the meeting was declared open for exhibits.

Mr. Gibbs exhibited fifty silver and copper siege and necessity pieces and thirty countermarked coins from the West Indies, including the rare 1805 U. S. cent countermarked for St. Bartholemew.

By Mr. Boyle: U. S. cents of 1793, 1799 over 98, 1804, 1816, 1823, 1826; 1863 pattern two-cent pieces.

Dr. Wilharm: Pattern cents 1854, no stars; two varieties of 1859; two-cent piece of 1863; five cents, 1871; three Bolen counterfeits—George Clinton 1787, Excelsior 1787, Nova Eborac 1787; silver souvenir medal of William F. Gable & Company.

By Mr. Gies: Silver U. S. half dollars 1850, 1857, 1861 O mint, 1861, 1864, and two varieties 1877 S mint; three freak one-cent pieces; two 2-kroner silver coins of Sweden; gold $\frac{1}{2}$ pistole of Spain, 1797.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Boyle for his kindness in lending us his fine office in the downtown section for our joint meeting with the philatelic societies of Pittsburgh last month, as well as for the smokes which he had supplied for the pleasure of those who attended.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

The meeting of June 4 was called to order with Dr. Wilharm acting as President. Members present: Dr. Wilharm, Messrs. Kraft, Boyle, Van Every, Gibbs and Marlier.

A donation was received from Mr. Chester Dunham of Chicago, consisting

of a list of Hard Times Tokens, Quick Finding List of Canadian Tokens, and Check List of Prices of Encased Postage Stamps.

The annual election of officers was held and the following members were unanimously elected to office: Dr. Wilharm, President; Mr. Boyle, Vice-President; A. C. Gies, Secretary; Mr. Marlier, Treasurer; Mr. H. D. Gibbs, Curator.

An Auditing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Boyle, Marlier and Gibbs, was appointed to audit the Treasurer's report for the past year.

Meeting was then opened for exhibits.

Mr. Boyle exhibited an 1856 half cent proof; pattern half dollar, 1838; pattern cents, 1850 nickel ring cent; 1865 copper nickel; 1855 flying eagle, pure nickel; 1853 milled edge, pure nickel; 1864 copper nickel, proof; 1851 pure nickel, milled edge; 1851 copper, plain edge.

By Mr. Gibbs: 46 foreign crowns and double crowns.

Mr. Kraft: Four varieties 1793 cents; wreath cents 1798, 1811, 1834, large date; two varieties 1837, 1840, 1848.

Mr. VanEvery: 72 varieties U. S. cents, 1794 to 1857.

Dr. Wilharm: 20 beautiful ancient silver Greek and Egyptian coins.

Mr. Gies: Round \$50 gold piece, 1855; 1797 eagle; 1812 half eagle; Clark and Co. \$2½ gold piece; 1794 Hays cent, No. 35; 1808, 13 stars.

Meeting adjourned until July 2nd.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The thirty-sixth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held Tuesday, May 28th, at the office of its President, Room 402, 444 Market Street, San Francisco. The meeting was called to order by the President.

Members present: Messrs. Haigh, Hill, Haagensen, Huddart, Brandon, Reimers, Gill, Nygren, Turrill, Mohr, Landecker and Steinman.

Mr. Charles B. Turrill gave an interesting talk, "History of California in Connection with Numismatics and Philately."

Owing to the absence of Mr. Sherow, no report was forthcoming from the Membership Committee.

Proof of the membership card was submitted to the members for their approval, and the Secretary was instructed to have the cards printed.

The Secretary stated that he had notified Mr. W. H. Thomas that he had been elected to membership in the P. C. N. S., but had not as yet heard from him.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the exhibits.

Mr. Turrill showed a collection of small-denomination notes of broken State banks, mining companies and stores used in California, Utah and Nevada during the Civil War.

Mr. Huddart exhibited a collection of Confederate States notes, consisting of nearly 200 varieties.

Mr. Nygren showed the finest known specimens of the 1850 Baldwin \$5, and the 1851 \$10 Liberty head Baldwin, also a \$2½ Mormon piece in extremely fine condition and \$10 Miners Bank, uncirculated.

The meeting adjourned until June 25th.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NOTES.

Italy is said to have a new minor coin in nickel of 20 centesimi, to be issued to the amount of 16,000,000 lire.

The last issue of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly is a double number for June and July. It contains a number of interesting articles, including "Dollar Silver is Here"; "Bimetallism—Is It Before Us?"; "Ancient Monetary System of Sweden," by J. deLagerberg; "Plaque to Commemorate British Soldiers and Sailors Who Have Fallen in the War" (illustrated); "Russian Stamp Currency"; "The Numismatic History of Charles II," by Lieut. H. W. Morrieson, R. A., F. S. A. There are also reports of meetings of numismatic societies and considerable editorial chat.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 1, 1918.

1997 Roy Adair, 626 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to Aug. 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the August issue.

APPLICANT

Emil Olson (General),

13 South Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. S. C. Stevens

Samuel Wharton Haney, (U. S. Cents and types of other U. S. Coins)

Fred E. Merritt.

2317 South 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Henry Chapman.

PROPOSED BY

T. E. Leon

Change of Address.

J. Henri Ripstra, from 1640 Monroe St., to 2126 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

E. S. Norris, from 84 Linden Park St. to 100 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN M. OLIVER.

Springfield, Mass., June 20, 1918.

General Secretary.

CALL FOR NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Section 2, Article IV of our By-Laws provides:

"At least sixty days prior to a convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Paper for nominations for officers. Nominations for any office may be made by any member or by a branch society. Such nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall immediately upon receipt of same notify the members so nominated; and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nomination. A committee of three shall be appointed by the President whose duty it will be to see that nominations for officers shall be made."

In compliance with the above, all members of the American Numismatic Association are hereby notified that nominations are now in order and will be received by the General Secretary.

WALDO C. MOORE,

Lewisburg, Ohio, June 15th, 1918.

Chairman Board of Governors.

A. N. A. ROLL OF HONOR.

The following members of the American Numismatic Association have been reported to us as serving with the United States and Canadian forces in the present war to make the world safe for civilization. We feel sure there are others, and we will be glad to include them in the list if they are reported to us:

Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. N., of Hamilton, N. Y. Now stationed in Cincinnati, in charge of navy supplies production.

Lieutenant Commander James H. Comfort of Indianapolis, Ind. Now on U. S. S. Kentucky.

Rudolph C. Foss of Vanport, Pa.

William E. James of New Bedford, Mass.

Irving F. Clark of Gloversville, N. Y.

Roger Sherman of Suffield, Conn.

Major W. L. Bond of Montreal, Canada. With the 254th Overseas Battalion (Canadian Grenadier Guards).

MR. KIMBALL IMPROVING.

The condition of Mr. F. R. Kimball, of Boston, who was reported last month as having been severely injured by being struck by an automobile, is much improved, and he will probably be out in a short time. His numismatic business, in the meantime, is being attended to by his assistant, and his office will continue to be open as usual.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT BIRD.

Robert Bird of Canton, Mass., a member of the American Numismatic Association for a number of years, was found dead beside the grave of his father in the Canton cemetery on Saturday morning, June 15, with every indication of having committed suicide. Ill-health during the past three or four years is believed to have prompted the act.

Mr. Bird was well known to many collectors throughout Massachusetts, as well as to those who have attended A. N. A. conventions during the past eight or ten years, as he was frequently present. He became a member in 1908, his membership number being 1061.

He was treasurer and tax collector of Canton, and was a member of a number of fraternal organizations and of the Unitarian Church. He was a bachelor, and about 60 years of age.

PRICES AT LOW'S 194th SALE.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots in the 194th sale of Lyman H. Low at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, on May 22, 1918:

54	Saxony, thaler, Fred III and John George, 1507-25. V. G...	\$ 2.70
76	England, London penny, Aethelred II, 978-1016. Fine, dented	1.05
95	Egypt, Ptolemy VIII or IX. Copper. Fine.	1.25
109	Medal, 1756, "Kittanning Destroyed". Betts 400	1.50
132	Medal for Navy, 1814, Capt. J. Blakeley	3.80
138	Do., 1853, Com. D. N. Ingraham	1.70
152	Medal, Abraham Lincoln	1.70
211	Médal, England, 1555, marriage of Philip and Mary	3.60
215	Medal, Sweden, Gustavus III (1790)	1.70
276	Portrait Medal, J. P. B. Moliere, 1622-73	2.75
285	Silver Medal, England, William and Mary 1689, coronation...	3.35
359	Fractional Currency, 3d issue, 25c Fessenden	13.50
382	Confederate, 1861, \$1000. Fine, slight tear	32.50
433	Japan, gold Ichi-bu	2.50
434	Do., gold Koban	5.80
442	Akita, Half Shu (1863)	1.75
468	British War Medal, India, with bars	3.60
480	Do., China, Northwest Frontier (1849-63), with bar	3.85
488	Do., India, Relief of Lucknow (1857), with bar	3.00
489	Do., Navy, Syria, with bar	3.85
498	War Medal, France, 1852	3.60
550	Do., 1867, Silver Cross for Foreign Legions	2.65
563	Book, Hays' 1794 Cents	3.00
565	Do., Low's Hard Times Tokens ..	7.00
566	Supplement to preceding	2.00

CORRECTIONS IN MR. HAMER'S LIST OF TOKENS.

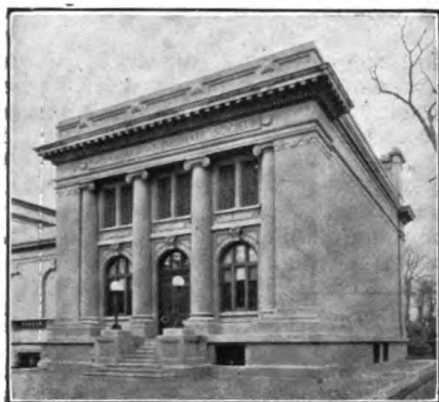
Mr. S. H. Hamer, of Halifax, England, calls attention to two errors in his "Tokens Having Reference to National and Home Defence," recently published in THE NUMISMATIST.

On page 163, in the paragraph above No. 67, "Draper of Winchester" should be "Winchelsea."

On page 164, in his comment on No. 71, "Telbury Fort" should read "Tilbury Fort."

MEDALS FOR SHIPBUILDERS.

The first recognition ever given by the Government to war workers back of the fighting lines is contained in an announcement from Washington of a plan to award distinguished conduct medals to workers in shipyards and allied industries. The plan includes the awarding of gold and silver medals for unusual and distinctive service in the production of ships. Rear-Admiral Fletcher has been named as head of a board which will decide on the award of the medals.



American Numismatic Society

New York

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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

GREAT BRITAIN TO HONOR FALLEN HEROES.

It is proposed by the British Government to present a gunmetal plaque or medal, five inches in diameter, to the next of kin of each member of her fighting forces who is killed in the present war. The design shows a standing figure of Britannia holding a laurel wreath above a scroll on which is to be inscribed the name of the nation's fallen hero. At her side stands the British lion. The inscription is "He Died for Freedom and Honor." Over 800 designs were submitted in open competition, the successful designer being E. Carter Preston of Liverpool. On account of the scarcity of metal, the plaques will probably not be ready for distribution for some time.

BILL DESIGNED TO PLACE SPAIN ON GOLD BASIS.

The presentation of a bill in the Spanish Parliament by the Finance Ministry, the effect of which, it is said, will be to place Spain on a gold basis, was announced in a cable from Madrid on May 22. The bill provides that silver shall not be legal tender in amounts of more than 50 pesetas, except for payments to the Government. Until facilities have been provided for minting the required amount of gold, foreign gold coins will have currency in Spain, their value in pesetas being stamped on them. The bill also provides that paper currency of the denomination of 25 pesetas shall be withdrawn from circulation after January next.

J. DEL.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Geological Society of France has awarded to Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn the Gaudry Medal, which was established by the society in 1910, in honor of the distinguished French Palaetiologicalist, Albert Gaudry.

The Queen of Italy has presented the Stage Women's War Relief with a gold medal in appreciation of the many cases of hospital supplies and women's and children's garments sent to her country. As gold or silver may not be shipped from the country during the war, the medal is held and a diploma notifying the Stage Women's War Relief of the presentation is on its way.

J. DEL.

U. S. SOLDIERS PROVIDED WITH FRENCH CURRENCY.

Those of Uncle Sam's "boys" who are about to depart for France will have an opportunity to exchange their money before leaving for service checks in denominations of French currency, according to an Associated Press dispatch. These checks have made their appearance in one of the Eastern army cantonments, it is said, and they will be accepted as legal tender on the entire western battle front, including the Allied lines in Italy. The checks bear valuations of 50, 100 and 200 francs. This will eliminate the former practice of providing the soldiers with gold.

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during May, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 3,047,440; Quarter Dollars, 4,433,440; Dimes, 11,220,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 11,377,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 37,228,000.

War Savings Stamps help provide that "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world," which President Wilson says must be used against our enemies.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXI.

AUGUST, 1918.

No. 8

UNCLE SAM'S BOYS PREFER REGULAR MONEY.

The following press clippings show more or less accurately the difficulties and experiences Uncle Sam's boys overseas are having with the currencies of England and France:

It is on the ship that many Americans become acquainted for the first time with English money. Aside from a stray Canadian dime they usually have never seen British coins, and when in exchange for an American bill they are given strange looking pieces of silver and big disks of copper, they register, in the language of the movies, wide-eyed interest.

"What are these stove lids for?" asks an Iowan of a Texan, puzzled and showing some disdain for the big English pennies.

"You put 'em in a sock to bean a Hun with, I reckon," replies the Southerner, hefting the coins. "Or, maybe," he adds, "we can use 'em to throw at submarines."

A sergeant steps up with information. "You use those things for tips," he volunteers. "They're worth 2 cents apiece. That's a good-sized tip in London."

"You fellows," the sergeant goes on, reaching for the Iowan's coins, "better get wise to this English dough." He holds up a silver coin. "You know what that is?"

A crowd had gathered to hear the lecture.

"That's a shilling," says a voice.

"Shilling your grandmother! That's a half crown. It's equal to two shillings and a sixpence. You want to be careful not to get it mixed up with one of these two-shilling pieces that's nearly the same size."

"How much is a shilling?" queries the Texan.

"About two bits," says the sergeant, who hails from California. "It's equal to two of these sixpences."

He gives the coins back to their owner and stalks off, followed by admiring eyes.

"Say," observes the Iowan, "we got a lot to learn. And when we get to France I guess we'll run into some other kind of foolish money."

"War certainly is hell," says the Texan.

Forgetting how to figure in "regular money" and learning how to calculate in "this doggon stuff" is one of the first worries of the American soldiers in France.

"Regular money" is good old dollars and cents, nickels, dimes and quarters.

"This doggon stuff" is the name applied to French francs, usually paper money, often as low as single francs, or 20 cents, for most small cities have issued local small change currency.

The Americans do not like French paper money. They say it is trash and tears and is hard to count. On the other hand, the French are shocked when an American crumples French paper up and shoves it in his pocket the "way they do back home." French money is to be handled in big pocketbooks and not crumpled.

"Look at some real money once," a doughboy told a merchant, and flashed a bright new silver certificate. When he crumpled it up in his fist to show how "real money can be used" the Frenchman almost fainted.

The Americans are paid almost entirely in French money and they are getting used to francs, though they all agree "a franc's so small it slips through your fingers like water."

Remember that the soldier's chance of life depends upon the support given him by the folks back home. Help! Save and buy War Savings Stamps.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

(Copyright, 1918, by the American Numismatic Association.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE 50 CENT BILL OF APRIL 6th, 1863.

(No. 61 in this Series.)

In the center, bas-relief engraving showing profile of President Jefferson Davis. This was issued by authority of the Confederate Congress, Act of March 23rd, 1863. Note dated April 6th, 1863, printed on pink paper, and payable six months after ratification of a treaty of peace.

Engraved by Archer and Daly, Richmond, Virginia. This is a "C" bill of the first series, No. 31867, the back without printing. There are 36 varieties of this bill. Total issue very large.

For other portraits of Mr. Davis see bills Nos. 40, 59, 75, 77 and 83 in this collection.

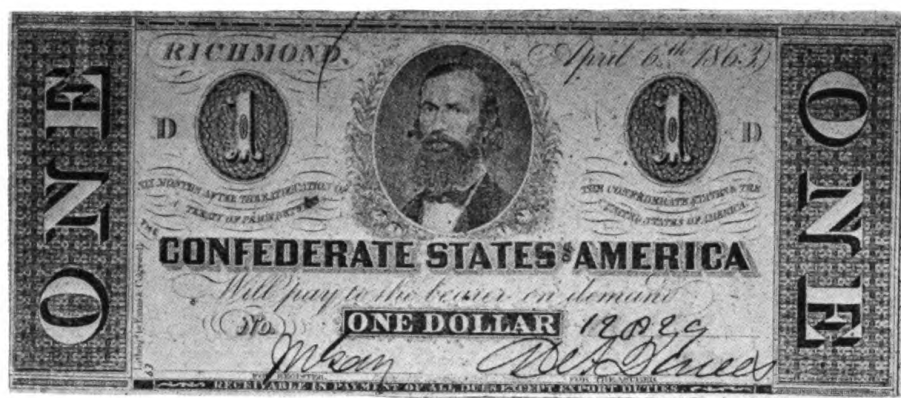
MARCONI'S FRANKLIN MEDAL GOES DOWN AT SEA.

The Franklin Medal, the highest token of recognition the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia bestows, that was awarded to Signor Guglielmo Marconi, Italy's great inventive genius, on May 15, has been lost at sea, according to a report from Philadelphia. This information has been transmitted to Dr. George A. Hoadley, secretary of the Franklin Institute, by Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador at Washington.

The gold medal, with accompanying certificate, was presented in Philadelphia to the Italian Ambassador, who received it on behalf of Signor Marconi. At the same time a Franklin medal was presented to Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, physicist, of Ravenna, O., who received it in person and delivered an address.

The medal which had been awarded the Italian inventor was despatched to him by Ambassador Cellere on a transatlantic liner. The ship was attacked by a German submarine in midocean and sunk, the medal, together with the certificate, going down with it. The Franklin Institute will send another medal to Signor Marconi.

The design of the medal was shown in THE NUMISMATIST of December, 1916.



THE \$1.00 BILL OF APRIL 6th, 1863.

(No. 62 in this Series.)

In the center, bust of Clement Claiborne Clay, born in Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 13th, 1816. Graduated from the University of Alabama in 1831; admitted to the bar in 1840; United States Senator from 1853 to 1861, when he withdrew on the secession of Alabama. He then became a member of the Confederate Senate and served with zeal and fidelity. In 1864 he was directed by the Confederate Secretary of War to proceed to Canada, "there to carry out instructions you have received from me verbally." He soon established temporary headquarters at St. Catharines, Ontario. Bennett H. Young was given a similar commission, and was also authorized to form a small company "for a special purpose." Mr. Clay instructed Mr. Young to make a raid on towns in Vermont. On October 19th, 1864, about 3 P. M., several parties of three to five persons each, in all, about 30 persons, took forcible and armed possession of the village of St. Albans, Vt., with Bennett H. Young as leader. They were armed with large navy revolvers concealed under their coats, and each had a belt and traveling bag. They made a simultaneous attack on three banks in the village. At the First National Bank they secured \$58,000; at the St. Albans Bank, \$73,522, and at the Franklin County Bank, \$70,000. They then seized horses and crossed the border into Canada. Later 14 of the raiders were captured and \$86,000 recovered. A Mr. Whitman (a magistrate), of Stanbridge, was instrumental in capturing and saving about \$53,000, and transferred it to the Canadian authorities. A Canadian official is said to have recovered \$10,000 and retained it. A man named Wells is said to have secured \$1,500, and a lawyer named Manahan is said to have secreted quite an amount. The \$86,000 was ordered by Canadian authorities restored to the raiders, but the action of the court was not upheld, and in 1865 the Canadian Government paid to the three St. Albans banks \$86,900. Clay next attempted to seize the steamer Michigan near Put-in-Bay, on Lake Michigan, but failed. He was later charged with incendiarism in New York and with being accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln, but these charges were not proved. A reward of \$25,000 was offered by the United States Government for his arrest, but he avoided capture until the end of the War, when he surrendered voluntarily at Macon, Georgia, and was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe. After his release, in 1867, he resumed the practice of law in Huntsville, Alabama, and died June 3d, 1884. For other portraits of Mr. Clay, see bills Nos. 54 and 78 in this collection.

The accompanying reproduction of a rare photograph tells the story that the likeness on this bill is true to life. A halftone photograph taken later in life is shown in the Confederate Veteran, Volume 4, Page 424. This is the 1863 issue of the bill, my No. 54, May 1918, THE NUMISMATIST, page 194. It is a Series D bill, No. 12829, dated April 6th, 1863, payable six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America. Lithographed by Evans and Cogswell, engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, S. C., and printed on pink paper, the back

plain. The number 63 in lower left corner is a plate number. There are 88 varieties of this bill, and the total issue is unknown.



I present herewith a reproduction of a group photograph of Clement Claiborne Clay (right) and Jefferson Davis (left), taken at Memphis, Tenn., for Virginia Carolina Clay, the wife of Mr. Clay.

H. D. ALLEN,
Confederate Money Historian.

DIVISIONAL PAPER MONEY IN OCCUPIED BELGIUM.

The shortage of base metal has become so acute in occupied Belgium that a number of cities and communes have created a divisional paper currency in order to facilitate business transactions. At Lierre, for instance, the denominations issued by the city are 50 (\$.10), 25 (\$.05), and even 5 (\$.01) centimes. The face of the bill has a view of the old City of Lierre; the reverse shows the quarter of the city which was burned by the Germans.—Belgian Bulletin (Official), Washington, D. C.



THE \$2.00 BILL OF APRIL 6th, 1863.

(No. 63 in this Series.)

In the center, a large "2" in a round, engraved scroll. At the right, bust of Judah Philip Benjamin, a noted Jewish lawyer and statesman, born in St. Croix, D. W. I., August 11th, 1811. Studied at Yale University for three years. In 1845 he was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. In 1853 he was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1859, but withdrew at the secession of Louisiana in 1861. In February, 1861, he was appointed Attorney-General of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and in August, 1861, was made Secretary of War under President Jefferson Davis. Being subsequently accused of incompetence by the Confederate Congress, he resigned and was appointed Secretary of State in March, 1862, which portfolio he held until the Confederacy was broken up. He fled from Richmond, escaped to the Bahamas, and thence to England in 1865. After conspicuous success



JUDAH PHILIP BENJAMIN.

in this country and service in the leadership of the Confederacy, he achieved triumphs at the bar of England and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1872. He died in Paris, May 8th, 1884. This is the 1863 issue of the \$2.00 bill (my No. 55, May, 1918, *THE NUMISMATIST*, page 197). For other portraits of Mr. Benjamin see bills my numbers 18, 50, 51 and 79, also an autographed likeness published herewith. This is a "C" bill of the second series, No. 49,308, dated April 6th, 1863, payable six months after ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Lithographed by Evans and Cogswell and engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina, the back without printing. The number "7" in the lower left corner is a plate number. There are 48 varieties of this bill, and the total issue is unknown.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The occasion of the changing of the name of the Avenue du Trocadero to "Avenue President Wilson" will be commemorated by the striking of a medal, according to a decision reached by the Municipal Council of Paris. A gold copy of the medal will be sent to President Wilson.

The foreign service committee of the Aero Club of America, whose headquarters are in Paris, has awarded to Lieutenant Jean Chaput, who was one of the leading aces of the French flying corps, the gold medal of the organization. Lieutenant Chaput, who had brought down sixteen planes, including one "drachen" or German "sausage" balloon, was killed in action recently. The medal has been forwarded to his family. Thirty-two medals altogether have been awarded, fourteen to Americans, twelve to Frenchmen, two to Italians, one to a Belgian, two to Britishers, and one to a Canadian.

Mr. Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, has received two bronze medals, as French appreciation of two of our greatest Americans, one of President Wilson and the other of General Pershing, from the French designer, J. P. Legastelois. On one side of the first is a likeness of the President in bas-relief, and on the reverse side is a design of an American eagle and the United States shield, with the words "E Pluribus Unum". At the sides and bottom of this are the words "Liberty, Justice and Peace." On the other medal is a bas-relief of General Pershing, the reverse side showing a delicate design of American soldiers marching to the front with the Stars and Stripes, with airplanes soaring above and a big cannon in action. Below are the words "For Honor and Liberty of Nations." The portraits were made from photographs furnished the artist by Mr. Hawley.

War medals have been awarded to Sergeant Frank L. Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., and First Lieutenant David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., for valor and distinguished service.

To the California rose has been awarded the gold medal, the Grand Prix of the French rose world. The annual rose competition took place as usual in the City of Paris rose gardens at Bagatelle, a little chateau in the Bois de Boulogne which formerly belonged to Sir Richard Wallace, by whom it was bequeathed to the city he loved so well. The Bagatelle rose competition is open to all growers of the allied countries, and the medal is awarded for the best new rose of the year. The winner, which was produced near Los Angeles, was developed from Lion rose and one bearing the name of a well-known actress of the Comedie Francaise, Mme. Segond Weber.

J. DEL.

NUMISMATISTS AFFECTED BY NEW RULING IN ENGLAND.

A press dispatch from London states that a new regulation under the Defense of the Realm Act prohibits the sale of any British coin for an amount exceeding its face value. This regulation will seriously affect numismatics in England, though it probably does not apply to uncurrent issues. The new ruling also prohibits any person from retaining any more silver coinage than he actually needs for personal expenditures and in his business.





THE \$5.00 BILL OF APRIL 6th, 1863.

(Nos. 64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71 and 72 in this Series.)

Here is a complete set of the \$5 bills of April 6th, 1863, series "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G" and "H" inclusive (8 notes), and a note of the same issue showing the engraving on the back. In the center, the State Capitol at Richmond, Virginia. The foundation of the original Capitol was laid in 1785 and completed in 1792. The model from which it was built was made in France for Thomas Jefferson, and is still carefully preserved in the State Library at Richmond. The building as originally built has been remodelled somewhat and left and right wings added. Lower left corner, bust of Christopher Gustavus Memminger. Mr. Memminger was born in Germany, January 17th, 1803. At his mother's death, in 1812, he was adopted by Governor Thomas Bennett of South Carolina. He was a member of the State Convention which met at Columbia, South Carolina, December 17th, 1860, and drafted a statement of the causes which it was believed

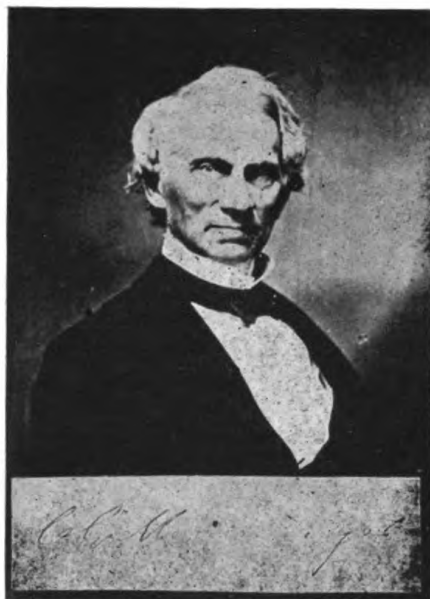


justified the secession of South Carolina from the Union. He was a delegate to the Convention held at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4th, 1861, and was Chairman of the Committee to frame the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, adopted February 8th, 1861. The Provisional Government of the Confederacy was located at Montgomery, Alabama, until the permanent government was inaugurated at Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Memminger was appointed by President Jefferson Davis to be Secretary of the Treasury on February 21st, 1861, and served until July 18, 1864, when he resigned and was succeeded by George A. Trenholm. He died in Charleston, South Carolina, March 7th, 1888. For other portraits of Mr. Memminger, see bills Nos. 19, 22, 23, 32, 33, 56 and 80 in this collection, and autographed photograph in this issue.

This is the 1863 issue of the \$5 bill, No. 56 in this collection (June, 1918, *THE NUMISMATIST*, page 242), except that it is payable two years after ratifica-

tion of a Treaty of Peace. It is dated April 6th, 1863, and was receivable in payment of dues and fundable in stocks or bonds of the Confederate States. Lithographed by Evans and Cogswell and engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina.



CHRISTOPHER GUSTAVUS MEMMINGER.

The small figures in the lower left corners are plate numbers. The dates shown by the red stamp at the right of each bill denote the time the notes were re-issued after having been funded into bonds. There are 162 varieties of this bill, and the total issue is unknown.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COINAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the United States mints for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 24,105,440; Quarter Dollars, 45,223,400; Dimes, 116,458,800.

Nickel—Five Cents, 82,723,278.

Bronze—One Cent, 445,628,201.

Coinage for the Philippine Islands:

Silver—50 Centavos, 2,502,166; 20 Centavos, 6,255,656; 10 Centavos, 8,210,519.

Nickel—5 Centavos, 3,000,000.

Bronze—1 Centavo, 12,500,000.

Coinage executed for other governments:

Salvador—5 Centavos (nickel), 1,000,000.

Ecuador—10 Centavos (silver), \$1,000,000; 5 Centavos (nickel), 7,980,000.

Peru—1 Pound (gold), 800,000; 1/5 Sol (silver), 2,500,000; 1/10 Sol (silver), 3,000,000; 1/20 Sol (silver), 4,000,000.

GHENT ISSUES FIVE-FRANC TOKEN COINS.

The City of Ghent has just put into circulation obsolescent coins of the token value of five francs (\$1). They are large round pieces made of an alloy of copper and aluminum.—Belgian Bulletin (Official), Washington, D. C.

NUMISMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By MALCOLM STORER, M. D.,

Boston.

(Abbreviations: AJN—American Journal of Numismatics. Num. Chron.—Numismatic Chronicle of London. Num. Circ.—Spink's Numismatic Circular of London. Proc. A.N.A.S.—Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. NUM—The Numismatist.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

ANDREWS, A. B.: North Carolina Confederate currency. NUM, 1912.
LOW, L. H.: Masonic emblems on continental money. AJN, 1891.

OBITUARIES.

APPLETON, W. S.: By Marvin. AJN, 1903.
ANTHON, C. E.: By Marvin. AJN, 1882.
BENSON, F. S.: Marvin. AJN, 1907.
BRADIN, J. A.: Heath. NUM, 1893.
BRINTON, D. G.: Marvin. AJN, 1899.
CLEVELAND, E. J.: Marvin. AJN, 1903.
COOK, H.: Marvin. AJN, 1905.
DEWITT, S. D.: Marvin. AJN, 1907.
DUBOIS, W. E.: Dubois, P. AJN, XVI.
HEATH, G. F.: Marvin. AJN, 1907.
HOFFMANN, J. H.: Marvin. AJN, 1890.
LEAVITT, G. A.: Marvin. AJN, 1889.
LOVETT, G. H.: Weeks. AJN, 1894.
MARIS, E.: Marvin. AJN, 1900.
MASON, E.: Low. AJN, XXXVI.
MICKLEY, J. J.: Dubois. AJN, XII.
MORRIS, R.: Marvin. AJN, 1889.
NICHOLS, C. P.: Marvin. AJN, 1905.
OETTINGER, S.: Storer. Rev. belge de Num, 1908.
OLIVER, J.: Marvin. AJN, 1891.
PERKINS, J.: Marvin. AJN, 1892.
PHILLIPS, H.: Ernst K. Monatsbl. Oest. Gesell. Fur Num, 1897.
SMITH, H. P.: Low. AJN, XXXVII.
STICKNEY, M. A.: Marvin. AJN, 1894.
WALTER, D. A.: Marvin. AJN, 1892.
WARNER, T.: Marvin. AJN, 1880. 1890.
WOODWARD, W. E.: Marvin. AJN, 1897, 1892.

OHIO.

ADAMS, E. H.: Cincinnati Money and Trading Co. AJN, 1907.
CLINTON: Description of a leaden plate or medal found in the middle of the Muskingum. Arch. Amer., 1836.
EZEKIEL, H. C.: Cincinnati civil war store cards. NUM, 1911.
MOORE, W. C.: B. Kittredge and Co. NUM, 1917, Dec.
A. Loomis and his store cards. NUM, 1913.
Camp the latter. NUM, 1917, Aug.
Davidson-Probasco. NUM, 1918, Feb.
James Foster, Jr., & Co. NUM, 1918, Nov.
New Salem, Ohio. NUM, 1913.
Ohio blasts in numismatics. NUM, 1914, Feb.
Ohio's private shiplasters. NUM, 1913.
P. Evens, Tailor. NUM, 1917, May and June.
The Burnett House, Cincinnati. NUM, 1913.
The Dodd counter. NUM, 1917, Apr.
The Erwin counter. NUM, 1918, Jan.
The Henry Knole token, Dayton. NUM, 1914, Mar.
The Kinseys. NUM, 1917, July.

The Kirkland bank bills. NUM, 1914, May.
 The O. G. token. NUM, 1917.
 The Pony House checks, Dayton. NUM, 1914, July.
 The Ratterman copperheads. NUM, 1916, Apr.
 The Rickey card. NUM, 1915, Mar.
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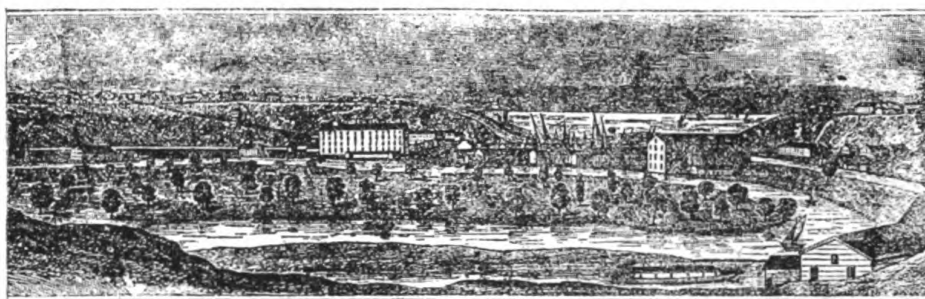
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EARLY OHIO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

Full free o'er the waters our bonny boat glides,
Nor wait we for fair winds nor stay we for tides;
Through fair fields and meadows, through country and town,
All gaily and gladly our course we hold down.
—Old Canal-boat Song.



CUYAHOGA VALLEY.

- The Valley of the Cuyahoga at Cleveland, the headwaters of the Ohio Canal, in early history. The view shows in the distance Lake Erie. Note the canal-boat in foreground.

Governor Ethan Allen Brown was the first of Ohio governors in his annual messages to press upon the Legislature the necessity of an internal improvement system. On December 14, 1819 he said: "If we would raise the character of our State by increasing industry and our resources, it seems necessary to improve the communications, and open a cheaper way to market for the surplus produce of a large portion of our fertile country."

In a special communication of January 20, 1820, to the House, he presented elaborate, clear and well-informed statements concerning the practicability of connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie by canals.



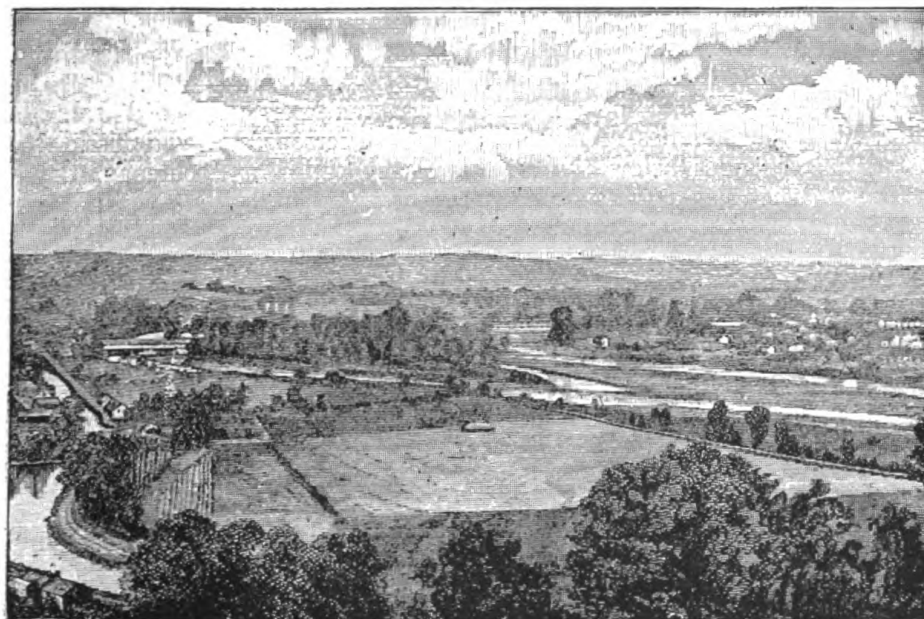
\$3.00 Note of Ohio Canal Towing Co. By courtesy of Dr. J. M. Henderson.

The opening of the Ohio Canal was a matter of very great import to the people of Ohio, and although the canal met with its due share of opposition the people generally expected great things. Work was begun on the "Roaring Canal," as the boys on the work were pleased to call it, on July 4, 1825. Both Governor Clinton of New York Canal fame and Caleb Atwater, the noted antiquarian, were present on the occasion of the starting of the canal. In 1827 the Canal was completed as far south as Akron, and in 1832 it was in operation from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. On February 23, 1830, "An act to incorporate the Ohio Canal" was submitted to the Ohio legislative body. This water route during the thirties and forties was a most important factor in placing Cleveland on the great market map of the

Union. The Grand Canal, as it was first called, was the beginning of the State's prosperity.

Previous to the building of the Ohio Canal the people in this section of the State were wretchedly poor for the want of a market. The only things that would bring cash were beeswax and ginseng. Store coffee of the first grade then sold for one dollar a pound and could not be purchased without beeswax, ginseng or money.

The big ditch was principally dug by Ohio farm boys, who earned from \$6 to \$10 for twenty-six working days from sunrise to sunset. The hands were fed well and lodged in shanties; this greatly benefitted the farming people. Money was a very scarce article. The hire was usually paid in currency of the company. The Lancaster, Ohio, Bank was the first to make terms with the Fund Commissioners to receive and disburse the money.



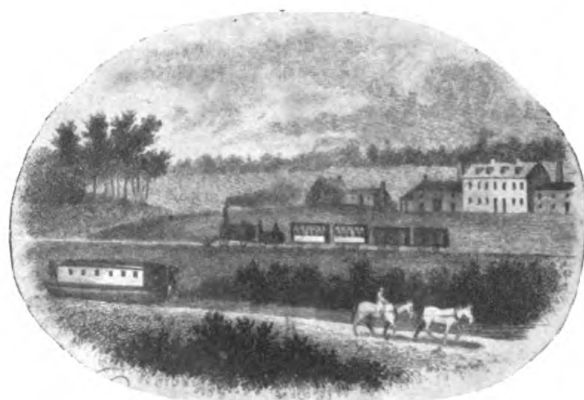
THE FORKS OF THE MUSKINGUM.

This is an early view of one of the most interesting spots on the American continent. On the right appears the village of Coshocton and the River Tuscarawas, or Little Muskingum; in front, its junction with the Walhonding, or White Woman; on the extreme left, the Ohio Canal and bridge over the River Walhonding.



The James A. Garfield Canal Boy-President Token.

At fourteen years of age James A. Garfield drove for a boat on the Ohio Canal from the coal mines of Governor Tod, at Brier Hill, to Cleveland. At this time Governor Tod, having occasion to visit the boat one Sunday, found all the hands playing cards, except young Garfield, who was seated in the forward part of the boat studying United States history.



CANAL AND RAILROAD SCENE.

This is a fanciful scene representative of a canal and railroad in operation. This cut was in use on much of the stationery during the earlier history of the upper section of the Ohio Canal.



ALONG THE OHIO.

Portsmouth, the terminal of the Ohio Canal, in the late thirties and at the time of the canal's completion.

In 1861 the canal was leased to a company for ten years, and at the end of that time the lease was renewed for ten years, but the company abandoned the lease in 1878, the State taking possession again in 1879. But little of the Ohio Canal is today in practical use, and it now looks as if this big ditch has about reached the limit of its usefulness.

U. S. FIGHTING FORCE IDENTIFICATION TAGS.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following order from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, published in France on June 10, 1918:

Two aluminum identification tags, each the size of a silver half-dollar and of suitable thickness, will be worn by each officer and soldier of the American Expeditionary Forces and by all civilians attached thereto. These tags will be worn suspended from the neck, underneath the clothing, by a cord or thong passed through a small hole in the tag, the second tag to be suspended from the first one by a short piece of string or tape.

In the case of officers the tags will be stamped with the name, rank, regiment, corps, or department of the wearer and the letters "U. S." either in such form as "U. S. Infantry," "U. S. Air Service," "U. S. Tank Corps," or simply the letters "U. S. A." when an officer is not a member of an organization, corps, or department. In the case of soldiers, the tags will be stamped with the soldier's name and the letters "U. S. A." on one side and his Army serial number on the other side. The stamping on tags previously issued will be altered as practicable to conform with this order. This is an added means of identification.

THE WAR OVER THE WAR MEDAL DESIGNS.

The new decoration, the Distinguished Service Medal, for worthy American soldiers in the present war, has received unfavorable comment in the press on account of the design. One of the objections is that it is more ecclesiastical than military in appearance. That it is disappointing also to the best sculptors of the country is shown in the following letter to Secretary of War Baker from Paul W. Bartlett, president of the National Sculpture Society, acting as spokesman for the society:

"The National Sculpture Society has instructed me to express to you its sincere regret concerning the commercial designs which are being used for the medals of honor and war merit crosses that are to be given to our soldiers abroad for the heroic deeds in battle.

"When we first heard of the proposed medals and crosses we supposed that our best medalists, all of whom are members of the National Society, would naturally be, in due time, asked to make designs, and we are surprised and disappointed that this has not been done.

"When one considers how much these medals mean to those upon whom they will be conferred, their national character and future historical value, and the fact that they will also be awarded to heroes in the Allied Armies and be worn side by side with the medals and decorations of other nationalities, some of which are pure masterpieces of art, it becomes apparent that the greatest care should be used in the choice of the designs, and every effort made to secure for this purpose the best available talent in this country.

"We still trust, Mr. Secretary, that this can be done; that the first medals may be only used as a matter of expediency, and that after you have given this question due consideration you will give American artists the opportunity to exercise their talents and strive to create some medals and crosses worthy of this great country, worthy of our great cause, and worthy of the heroes who will wear them and take pride in them, not only for their symbol, but also for their artistic beauty.

"May I add, that in France all work of this kind which has a far-reaching influence at home as well as abroad and involves the national artistic reputation of the country, is treated with real love and reverence and executed and supervised by her greatest artists, the official medalist of the mint being himself a member of the Institute of France, and I can assure you, Mr. Secretary, that if you give our artists a chance you will find that they have the same love and reverence for their work, coupled with a keen sense of patriotism."

A recent issue of the Philadelphia Ledger contained an editorial on the subject of the new decorations, in which it said:

"The chief engineer of the engraving department at the Mint admits that Captain Embury of the United States Engineers' camouflage department made four sketches of the United States war medals in a hurry and so started the War Department's medal factory in operation, whose product, made in a hurry, too, is now meeting the very just condemnation of the American sculptors."

The Army and Navy Journal, however, comes to the defense of the War College and the soldier-artists in the following:

"The members of the National Sculpture Society appear to have taken no notice of that commendable agitation nor of the passage of the bill creating the new war honors. And naturally enough in the press of its many duties the War Department had not time to think of a society with which it could not be very familiar. On the other hand, there were three New York city artists who in winning commissions and enlisting in the Camouflage Section of the National Army did not wholly forget their antecedent professions. They were Captains Andre Smith and Aymer E. Embury, 3rd, and Private Gaetano Cecere, all of Company B, Fortieth Engineers, then stationed at Camp American University. Captain Smith, etcher in private life; Captain Embury, architect by profession, and Private Cecere, sculptor, combined in working out a model for the Distinguished Service Cross and offered their design to the War Department. The crux of the matter is that these three artists had become imbued with the army spirit of 'doing something' instead of such belated discussion as that of the members of the National Sculpture Society."

VIRGINIA COLONY NOTES ON "JAMES RIVER BANK". BLANKS.

It is a satisfaction for me to write what I know about Virginia Colony notes produced and issued on blanks printed for Virginia James River Bank, as solicited with the introduction of the subject in the June issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, with the desire that in contribute to an acceptable explanation of notes that have been puzzling to many and, as composed for their time, are believed to be in a class by themselves.

The use of "bank" blanks by the Colony Treasurer for notes that are incoherent in form and not readily understood has led to confusion in interpreting the intended wording, their purpose and class. This is particularly true of the first issue, April 1, 1773, in which the printed form contributes partly, but disconnectedly, to the contract, the balance in handwriting; in the other issue, September 1, 1775, the note form is all written and without regard to the printing.

During a stay in Richmond a few years ago with my educational exhibit, "The Money of the World," I was shown a variety of these notes by an old gentleman who claimed them to be America's earliest bank notes and very rare. His explanation of the written-in part was neither complete nor satisfactory, but his talk made the subject of interest, since I did not know of any American bank notes dated as early as these, and I proceeded to seek information. Inquiry led to a gentleman associated with the Virginia State Historical Society, who, I understood, was the recognized authority on the history of early Virginia finances.

This gentleman told me, in substance, that there had been frequent inquiries about these notes in recent years; that he had searched but had not found anything positive in the records regarding them in particular, but, by bringing together facts and references that seemed relative, their status as Colonial notes had been long ago accepted as established, and that an organization to be known as the Virginia James River Bank had been promoted and was prepared for business, but never operated, and that blanks for the proposed bank's notes were in the possession of one who had been active in its promotion and who later was associated with the Colony treasury, and in this capacity utilized in an emergency and, obviously, for some protection against counterfeiting, the plate-printed bank blanks.



Note for Five Pounds.

Of the notes I have seen, probably fifty, all appear to be on identical blanks as described in June issue, except that some are printed for Shillings and some for Pounds. The written-in part varies in position, and there are varieties of denomination. The series, respectively, are unusually uniform and well written considering the considerable quantity (indicated by the

numbers) that was produced. They are printed from engraved plates on thin paper, size about 3 by 6½ inches. All have a double number, pen made. In addition to the printed form, as published, they have a cut of sailing vessel with tender at upper left-hand corner, under which, crosswise, "Shillings Currency" or "Pound Currency"; and at left end "Shillings" or "Pounds", the amount written at either side. Scrolls at left end, cut through for check stub. Rarely found with perfect edges or without fold marks. None has been noted with evidence of cancellation.

For the 1773 series that part of the printed form intended to be deleted was enclosed in parenthesis, pen made. In the following wording of a note, which is as they appear, the printed part is here shown in regular type, the written-in part in italics, the part to be deleted enclosed in parenthesis.

Virginia (James River Bank)	No. $\frac{49}{4025}$
(We)	<i>I Robert Carter Nicholas Esq. as</i>
	<i>Treasurer of the Colony and Dominion of</i>
(and Company Bankers in) Virginia, Promise	
to pay to	<i>or before the tenth day of December one</i>
	<i>thousand seven hundred and seventy-five (or)</i>
the Bearer on	(demand) <i>Five</i> Pounds
Current money	<i>Witness my Hand this first Day of</i>
	<i>April one thousand seven hundred</i>
(or Cashier)	<i>and seventy-three.</i> 1773.
<i>Peyton Randolph</i>	<i>Robert Carter Nicholas</i>
<i>John Blair</i>	<i>Treas</i>

This note, as used, was intended to read:

Virginia	No. $\frac{49}{4025}$
	<i>I Robert Carter Nicholas Esq. as</i>
	<i>Treasurer of the Colony and Dominion of</i>
	<i>Virginia, Promise</i>
to pay to	<i>or before the tenth day of December one</i>
	<i>thousand seven hundred and seventy-five</i>
the Bearer on	<i>Five</i> Pounds
Current money	<i>Witness my Hand this first Day of</i>
	<i>April one thousand seven hundred</i>
(or Cashier)	<i>and seventy-three.</i> 1773.
<i>Peyton Randolph</i>	<i>Robert Carter Nicholas</i>
<i>John Blair</i>	<i>Treas</i>

Backs: Printed from type. A narrow border of oval ornaments on three sides—top, bottom and right end. Crosswise at left end, FIVE POUNDS DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT in two lines; lengthwise at lower right corner, 100 SHILLINGS. Those for pounds have the value on back printed in Pounds and Shillings; those for shilling in Shillings and Pence; the Twenty Shilling reads "240 PENCE". The denomination being pen-made on face indicates that the printing on back was not prepared in advance of the selection of the blanks for Colony purposes.

Denominations noted of the 1773 issue; 20 Shillings; 1, 3, 5, 8 and 12 Pounds.

I do not have a specimen of the 1775 issue at hand, but those I have seen compare with Mr. Leve's specimens, illustrated in June. For this issue, 1775, the blank's printing does not enter into the purport of the note, which

is all written and conforms to the body of the regularly printed Virginia Colony notes issued under the respective ordinance.

FIVE POUNDS

Current Money of Virginia
Pursuant to Ordinance of
Convention

Passed 17 July 1775.

Denominations of this issue noted are 20 Shillings; 4, 5, 8 and 12 Pounds.

I have not noted them to be particularly mentioned or to be identified as on James River Bank blanks in any of the paper money catalogues. In Scott's, under Colonial and Continental division, is found (issue of) "April 1, 1773," "Large engraved drafts legalized as money." 1, 3, 5, 8 and 12 Pounds are listed. No price is given to any, indicating that they were considered rare and seldom in stock. In the same catalogue, under the date "Sept. 1, 1775" (specimen illustrated in June), appears "Same as April 1, 1773." 20 Shillings; 4, 5 and 12 Pounds are listed, the first two priced at \$2 each for "good," no price for others.

In comparison with the size of Colonial notes in general, these may be classed as "large"; and while neither issue was in any sense "drafts", the bank heading, considerable writing and muddled contract distinguished them from regular notes, which probably explains their being classed as drafts.

Ten or more years ago the notes seemed to be quite rare, but the number to be found in dealers' stocks in late years indicates a quantity of them have come on the market.

It appears that the "drafts" (Scott) and these notes are the same, and it seems acceptable that they are Virginia Colonial notes regularly issued on blanks prepared for a Virginia James River Bank that never operated.

If there are any other evidences of bank blanks used for Colonial notes or of American bank notes or blanks prepared for them prior to these, 1773, a report of them would be very good material for publication in THE NUMISMATIST.

Tyrone, Pa., June 14, 1918.

FARRAN ZERBE.

TRAFFIC IN GOLD REGULATED IN ITALY.

Consul-General David F. Wilbur, Genoa, June 10, 1918, reports as follows:

For the duration of the war and for six months after the conclusion of peace all persons in Italy who carry on the exchange of moneys or deal in articles made of gold must keep a special register for transactions of this kind. In this register must be entered all operations, whether of purchase or of sale, in gold coin, giving the name, the nationality, and domicile of the seller or purchaser, and specifying the kind of money and the reasons for the operation. The register must also show what gold coins have been received or disbursed as payment or exchange or for any other reason, in addition to those just indicated. Goldsmiths are included among those who must keep a register of their transactions.

The three banks of issue in Italy are authorized to receive, on special interest-bearing deposits, gold coins in legal circulation in the Kingdom, as well as pounds sterling and dollars, and eventually other gold coins. These deposits may be withdrawn in the identical coin six months after the signing of the treaty of peace, from which date the deposits will cease to bear interest.—Commerce Reports.

COINAGE FOR JUNE, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during June, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 250,000. Quarter Dollars, 556,000; Dimes, 4,717,800.

Nickel—Five Cents, 5,441,314.

Bronze—One Cent, 18,032,334.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

AN UNUSUAL METHOD OF DATING COINS.

An innovation in the method of dating coins is found on the new minor issues of Peru, illustrated elsewhere in this issue, consisting of the spelling out of the year instead of the use of Arabic numerals. None of the new silver coins of that country have come to our notice, and we are unable to say whether or not the date on them has been similarly treated.

To the majority of the people the purchasing value of a coin is the only consideration, and whether the date is expressed in Arabic or Roman numerals, or whether it has any date at all, is of little or no consequence. But to most collectors the date is the all-important feature of an issue of coins. It is, in the main, the one thing that distinguishes a rarity from its more or less common associates; it is the one thing that makes one coin sell for dollars when another of the same type of another date will sell for

cents. And any departure from the popular method of dating coins will be strongly disapproved by collectors.

The use of Roman instead of Arabic numerals for expressing dates on medals seems to be preferred by designers and sculptors, though it is not apparent why it should be. Surely a date composed of six, eight or ten numerals is not as quickly or easily grasped as one of four figures. And we have never seen any explanation of why Roman numerals should be generally used on medals and Arabic numerals on coins. In the coinage of the United States we believe there is only one instance of the use of Roman numerals for dating—the time when many thought a very forward step was made in the improvement of the coinage of the country—which was on the St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece of 1907—the first issue.

It may matter little to the Peruvians how their coins are dated. We cannot believe, though that her innovation will be adopted by other South American countries, and we sincerely hope that the United States will not be sufficiently carried away with the idea to even try the experiment. We should very much dislike to see our coins bearing such a lengthy date as "One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen," or "Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen," or even the brief "Nineteen Eighteen," as it is generally expressed in words, instead of the time-honored and easily distinguished "1918."

THE PORTRAITS ON TWO RECENT MEDALS.

Two medals of international interest have recently been received in this country from France, the product of the noted French designer, J. P. Legastelois, whose work during the present war stands out prominently for its excellence and artistic merit, especially when compared with some of the medals having their origin in Germany. These two medals are not intended to commemorate any particular event or phase of the war, being issued merely as a compliment to two of America's greatest men—men of the hour—President Wilson and General Pershing—as well as a tribute of France to this country's participation in the war.

We have only newspaper illustrations of the medals by which to judge their merit. We presume they are the equal in execution of previous efforts of the designer, but the portrait of President Wilson falls short of doing justice to him, which, however, is a fault with some medals of him produced in this country. The portrait of General Pershing likewise bears only a slight resemblance to the numerous portraits of him that have been published within the past year.

To model a head that shall appear lifelike and be an accurate likeness after transferring it to a die is an art that few designers and engravers possess, no matter how skillful or experienced they may be, or how successful they may be in the artistic treatment of other features of a medal.

WHITE—FREY.

The wedding of Miss Mira Carlotta Frey to Mr. Alfred Kenneth White took place at the Ocean Avenue Congressional Church, Ocean and S avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, July 20, last. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Albert Romer Frey of New York City, well known in numismatic circles in this country and abroad, and ex-President of the American Numismatic Association and a former editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*, as well as a prominent member of the American Numismatic Society and New York Numismatic Club and foreign numismatic societies, and the author of several numismatic works.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting. May 22nd, 1918. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R. A., F. S. A., President, in the chair.

Mr. A. W. Posey was elected a member of the Society.

Presentations: "Il Nuovo Sistema Monetario Cinese," by C. Poma, by the author; "La Guerre Europeenne, 1914-17," Schluman's catalogue; *THE NUMISMATIST*, March and April, 1918.

Exhibitions: By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: Twenty-two silver counters in illustration of his paper.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: Two silver counter boxes, each containing thirty-six counters, and several other engraved counters, to the number of eighty-eight in all.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons: A brass counter of Richard II. Obverse, full-length figure of the King, legend REX AN; reverse, a quatrefoil enclosing a cross, R R at each of the points of the quatrefoil.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: A half-crown of Charles I, of the Sandsfoot Castle, Weymouth, mint; obverse, mint-mark lys, RX for REX; reverse, mint-mark a boar's head, CHRISTO . AVSPICE . REGNA (*sic*).

Mr. Lawrence exhibited and described an incomplete set of silver counters showing London tradesmen and their cries, hitherto quite unknown, consisting of twenty-one different counters and one duplicate. The counters are all numbered, and those shown included Nos. 33 and 34. Mr. Lawrence considered that as counters they were to be compared, as regards numbers, size, period and provenance, with the only other counters known to run in sets, namely, those of the Sovereigns of England, with full-length and half-length portraits. These were about the same size, in sets of thirty-six, and were made in the second quarter of the seventeenth century by a process sometimes described as struck in imitation of engraving, sometimes as engraving. Whatever the process used, the counters exhibited fell into line with the known sets. Like them, they were copied from prints, and Mr. Lawrence considered himself very fortunate in having found, in the British Museum, the set of prints which had supplied the models. Photographs of these were exhibited along with the counters, and comparisons and differences pointed out. Mr. Lawrence also referred to Miss Helen Farquhar's paper in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XXI, 4th series (1916), which contains much interesting matter concerning the manufacture of counters of this period.

Miss Helen Farquhar took part in the short discussion which followed and exhibited some most interesting photographs throwing light on the methods employed in the manufacture of these counters.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, New York, June 14, Dr. D. W. Valentine, presiding. Present: Messrs. Boyd, Beatty, Belden, Butler, Elder, Frey, Kohler, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wormser and Wyman.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of one magazine and circular matter in regard to U. S. War Savings Stamps.

Dr. Valentine made introductory remarks on the subject of the evening. Mr. Boyd then moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Valentine for the papers contributed by him at each meeting on the topic in hand. Same was seconded and passed.

Executive Committee: The subject of the next meeting to be "The Coins and Tokens of Canada." The matter of the Boyd presidential medal was next brought up. A number of the club members subscribed and paid for their medals, which were then delivered. Fifty had been struck in bronze.

Membership Committee: No report.

Publication Committee: Reported that the Year Book of the Club will be delivered next week.

Medallic Art Committee: No report.

New Business: Mr. Smith remarked that as a little token of the esteem of the club members, a medal had been struck in gold and was to be offered to Mr. Boyd, the ex-president. Dr. Valentine then tendered him the medal, and Mr. Boyd replied with appropriate remarks.

It was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given by the Club to Mr. J. M. Swanson, the distinguished artist and designer of the Boyd medal. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Valentine spoke of the exchanging of paper money with several of the French soldiers. He remarked that in December the New York Numismatic Club would be ten years old, and suggested some appropriate action be taken when the anniversary arrived.

The subject of the evening, "The Coins of Scotland," was next introduced. Dr. Valentine read a historical paper tracing the use of money by the Scotch from the time of David, A. D. 1124. He referred to Robert Bruce and the early assignments, annuities and ransoms paid by the various monarchs. He mentioned the halfpennies of William the Lion, which appeared in 1214, and the farthings of Alexander III, of the period of 1329, also the gold St. Andrew, or Lion.

Vice-President Frey's paper called attention to the numerous varieties existing in the Scottish coinage. Four new types appeared under James III (1460-1488). These were the Rider and Unicorn in gold and the Plack and Black Farthing in billon. Under James V were issued the Bonnet Piece and the Bawbee. The greatest number of new types were struck under the reign of Mary Stuart. These were the Ryal, Testoon, Hardhead, Ducat, Nonsunt, Cruikston Dollar, Lorraine and Bodle. James VI issued coins both for Scotland and for the Union of Scotland and England. Mr. Frey mentioned the Scotch communion tokens, and stated shillings were struck in more multiples than in any other country, some of them running as high as sixty-shilling pieces.

Mr. Proskey exhibited a large and interesting collection, including 152 copper, 119 silver, 6 gold coins, and one medal. He exhibited also a very rare Cuban Republic note dated 1835, this being the earliest money of the kind known. The bill was engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New Orleans, a well-known firm of American bank note engravers. He mentioned that the Scotch, either through early ignorance or the large number of varieties of coins, did not seem to understand the correct names of the coins, hence the many nicknames for Scotch coins. He mentioned the difference between the English and Scotch shilling values. The 60-shilling Scotch coin was equal to an English 5-shilling piece. A twelvence piece was equal to an English penny. The Scotch coins were inferior to the English in workmanship. The Scotch copper coins were of wretched workmanship. Many of the Scotch tradesmen's tokens were issued in Edinburgh and Glasgow. He compared the poor workmanship of Scotch coins to that of the Hebrew mites. The coins of Queen Anne bore a letter E for Edinburgh. J. J. Wright (possibly a relative of C. C. Wright) designed many of the copper tokens.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS L. ELDER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, July 12, 1918, Dr. D. W. Valentine, President, presiding. Members present: Messrs. Boyd, Beatty, Butler, Elder, Frey, Davidson, Heaton, Kohler, Noe, Proskey, Smith, Southwick, Swanson, Wormser, Wood, Wyman and Valentine.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Valentine gave an introduction to the subject of the evening, "The Coins and Tokens of Canada." He referred, as usual, to the early history of the country from the time of its discovery and settlement. He mentioned the early historical medals of Louis XIV for the heroic defense of Quebec. The early card money was referred to, and the early coins of the denominations of 15 and 5 sols, and the early multiples of deniers, in either billon or bronze. He referred to the colonial issues of George III in silver in fractions of the dollar.

Mr. Davidson, a member of Canadian birth, made remarks expressing his interest in the subject selected for the evening. Mr. Heaton spoke. Mr.

Wood mentioned important finds made in the Canadian series in Boston in times gone by. He said quite a number of coins had been unearthed there which sold for from \$20 to \$30 each. Lately the bottom seems to have fallen out so far as this class of coins is concerned and few rarities are turning up in Boston. He spoke of having written several works on Canadian coins, but received little encouragement from over the border, so stopped his efforts in this direction.

Mr. Boyd spoke of his visit to the home of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, and referred to Mr. Wilson's magnificent collection, the finest of its kind in existence. Mr. Wilson had shown him many of his gems and had generously entertained him.

Mr. Proskey exhibited an unusual set of metal Canadian dog licenses dating from 1877 to 1891, complete. These resembled slavery tags, and while of no great importance, were of great importance to the individual. He referred to his collection of several hundred tokens and coins of merchants and coin dealers. In 1858 the Government money was first issued by Canada. Spanish coins had been current up to that time, together with the store and trade cards and tokens. Of the half cents of Nova Scotia he had nine different combinations of dies or breaks and four of 1864. He referred to the war medals and Indian medals. He said Canadian coins were not as popular with collectors as the United States series, giving the reason the lack of speculative qualities. He mentioned that the Canadian Government had at times refused to allow their own tokens to be brought into Canada without paying a duty. The jetons, he stated, had never been used as money, and possibly never circulated outside of France. The 1820 silver of 1/16, 1/8, 1/4 and 1/2 dollar denominations are so rare that they probably were only issued as patterns.

Mr. Kohler supplemented Mr. Wood's remarks by saying Mr. Low had completed a work on the Boquet Sou tokens, but due to a request from Mr. Breton to refrain from publishing it he did not do so.

Mr. Smith mentioned of his finding many years ago a halfpenny token of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick bearing the word "Success"; also referred to the "Side-view pence and half pence". He said the Halifax Ferry Token in copper formerly commanded a good premium, but the unearthing of a whole keg full had caused a decided slump in price.

Mr. Elder mentioned an early experience with the little Nicklaus Hotel token, which he sold for \$10 many years ago.

The Secretary reported he had mailed out 71 copies of the year book to the members; 28 club medals had been sold.

Executive Committee: The subject announced for the next meeting was "The Coins and Tokens of Australia."

Mr. Boyd, the chairman, suggested a change in the Constitution of the Club, as follows: Art. VIII to read: "Life membership in this Club shall be \$50. The annual dues shall be \$2, and shall be due and payable on admission to membership, and on the first day of January thereafter."

Same was laid on the table for further action.

Mr. Frey has consented to read a paper at the September meeting, entitled "Colors in Relation to Numismatics."

Mr. Elder was asked to correspond with Cowell & Cowell to obtain more information concerning their directory of collectors.

Mr. Wormser suggested that the members of the club who do not attend the meetings be given an opportunity to buy the Boyd presidential medal, and suggested some information on the subject be sent to them. It was suggested a mimeographed letter be sent out by the Secretary. This motion was passed.

Mr. Virgil M. Brand of Chicago applied for membership, seconded by Mr. Boyd and Mr. Proskey.

The Publication Committee of last year was discharged with a vote of thanks for work and co-operation during the year.

It was ordered that the Executive Committee take up the matter of Club accommodations for the meetings in future.

Mr. Wormser read an interesting letter from Mr. Schulman, which stated that Mr. Schulman did not expect to visit America in the near future, due to war conditions. Food conditions in Holland were mentioned as almost intolerable.

Mr. Noe, a new member, spoke favorable words regarding the year book.

He mentioned Mr. Newell's experiences as a jurymen. When Mr. Newell told his occupation to the counsel, both sides concluded he must be something dangerous, judging from his title of "Numismatist," hence his release from further jury service. He mentioned, also, the proposed issue of a medal to commemorate the various countries participating in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Mr. Wormser told of the "movie" with the coin collector in it, who was depicted as a sort of a miser or hoarder.

Dr. Valentine spoke of the proposed 2½-cent coin. He suggested if the half-cent addition should be desired, it should be brought about by the issue of a half-cent piece.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

THOMAS L. ELDER, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 66th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, June 12th, with President Frazier in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Frazier, Krager, G. M. Morris, Curtis, Oliver, Stone, Pond and A. W. Morris.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which several communications were read.

A motion was made by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Oliver, that we omit the July and August meetings and hold the next meeting September 11th. The motion carried.

Mr. Frazier, our President, furnished the entertainment of the evening, which consisted of travel stories and reminiscences.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, June 18th, 1918. 148th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Woodbury, Woolsey, L. G. Amberg, Plumb, Dr. Handler, Hicks, Burling, Borradaile, Maunovry, Loizeau, Dr. Tillotson, Gillette, Savage, Bauer and Simmonds.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On Wednesday, June 12th, 1918, the R. N. A. members enjoyed a delightful outing. They left Rochester at 1 P. M. and drove to Sodus Point, where they sat down to a splendid dinner at the Harris Hotel. Notwithstanding the rain they enjoyed themselves very much. Several of them were successful as fishermen, having caught several fish. The ride was about eighty-five miles. A photograph was taken by Mr. Burling in front of the hotel. The party returned to Rochester about 8 P. M.

Mr. Bauer suggested that the members, in turn, have an exhibit of coins at each meeting.

Mr. Maunovry exhibited a silver dollar, 1802, very fine, and a collection of broken bank bills in crisp condition.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, July 2nd, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was held July 2 in the large private office of Mr. Boyle, in the Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dr. Wilharm, President, presiding. Members present: Messrs. Kraft, Wilharm, Boyle, Gibbs, Marlier and Gies.

After the regular business meeting exhibits were in order, and the following were shown:

By Dr. Wilharm: U. S. cents, Hays No. 12, two No. 39, No. 40; Jefferson head, 1795; fillet-head cents, 1796; Gilbert Nos. 7 and 15, and Gilbert B; 1803, McGirk 1-A; 1803 D-186; 1855, plug ear.

By Mr. Kraft: U. S. half cents, two 1795, 1797, 1805, 1810; cents, 1794, Hays 20; 1797, 1798, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1810, 1827, 1828, 1831, 1832, 1833, 3 varieties 1835.

By Mr. Boyle: Four varieties 1858 Indian-head cents, patterns, copper-

nickel; three varieties 1859 Indian-head cents, patterns, copper-nickel; three varieties 1858 small eagle cents, patterns, copper-nickel; two varieties 1792 trial pieces, proofs, copper.

By Mr. Gibbs: Forty very rare foreign copper coins in proof condition, also seven Japanese gold coins, two Siam gold coins, four Siam silver coins—bullets.

Mr. Marlier: Seven large bronze mint medals, five varieties W. P. N. S. medals, four varieties ancient Roman bronze coins, Philip II Macedonian gold stater and silver tetradrachm, gold aureus of Tiberius, Roman IV cup-shaped solidus, Byzantine, and a fine assortment of silver Greek and Roman ancient coins; silver medallic crown of sixteenth century.

Mr. Gies: Goloid and metric dollars, 1879; Cuba Souvenir dollar; Louisiana Pan-American medal; 1804 Carolus II Spanish silver dollar.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The thirty-seventh meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held Tuesday, June 25th, at the office of its President, Room 402, 444 Market Street, San Francisco. In the absence of the President the meeting was called to order by Mr. Brandon. Members present: Messrs. Brandon, Haigh, Hutchinson, Haagensen, Hill, Landecker, Mohr, Reimers, Sherow, Thomas, and Steinman.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Thomas, with enclosure of yearly dues, and stating that he would be with us on June 25th.

The Secretary stated that he had received catalogs from Henry Chapman of the Bement coin sale, and also the Jackman American, Colonial, State and U. S. coin sale, and that these catalogs would be loaned to anyone interested.

Catalog of the Bale-Poillon sale of Thos. L. Elder also received.

Motion made by Mr. Sherow to have a new membership committee appointed was carried, with the amendment that this should be laid over until the President was in the chair.

The Secretary announced that he had, at the request of the Banker's Institute of San Francisco, written an article on the "California Private Coinage" for their magazine, "Progress." He would read the same before the P. C. N. S. for their criticisms or opinions.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the exhibits.

Mr. Steinman showed the following patterns in proof condition: Adams 680, 5c in wreath, nickel; Adams 675, 5c, word "Liberty" and star on coronet, incuse, nickel; Adams 1648, 1882, nickel and aluminum; Adams 1675, 5c, same as adopted in 1883 (the nickel without "cents"), nickel, and 1682, 5c Liberty head with "United States of America" around border, reverse "E. Pluribus Unum" above wreath, nickel.

Mr. Haigh exhibited some crowns, one and one-half crowns, double and triple crowns of Sweden, Luneburg, and Saxony.

The meeting then adjourned until July 30th.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

TWO RED CROSS SOUVENIRS FOR SALE.

Two souvenirs of the second Red Cross campaign in Washington, D. C., are for sale. One is one of two gold meda's struck at the mint in 1900 to commemorate the centenary of the National Capital and bearing the heads of McKinley and John Adams. One was presented to President McKinley. The other was presented to the then President of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and it was given by him to the Red Cross Fund.

The other is the Red Cross flag which flew over the dome of the Capitol during Red Cross week. No flag except the United States flag had ever flown there before. This flag bears the autographs of the President of the United States, who is also the President of the Red Cross, and those of the Vice-President and Speaker of the House.

J. DEL.

Do not forget that War Savings Stamps are not for children only. Most of the squandering is done by the grown-ups.



American Numismatic Association

**Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.**

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Lee, Mass.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted August 1, 1918.

- 1998 Emil Olson, 13 South Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
 1999 Samuel W. Haney, 2317 South 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to September 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the September issue.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Donald W. Tuttle (U. S. Cents and Half Cents)	M. Sorensen
1114 State St., Osage, Iowa.	L. Brodstone
William W. Wilson, (U. S. Cents and Half Cents)	Fred Michael
10 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.	John M. Oliver
Benjamin C. Porter, Jr.,	John M. Oliver
350 Porter Ave., S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Frank G. Duffield
	JOHN M. OLIVER.
	General Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., July 20, 1918.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The details of the program of the Philadelphia Convention of the American Numismatic Association, October 5-9, have not yet been completed, but they will be given in next month's issue.

The committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. S. Hudson Chapman, Henry Chapman and Fred E. Merritt, announces that the building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, corner of 13th and Locust streets, has been secured for the business sessions and exhibition. This is a handsome, roomy, modern building, and splendidly adapted for the exhibits of coins, and is only two blocks from the Hotel Stenton, at Broad and Spruce streets, which has been selected as headquarters (the same hotel that served as headquarters during the convention in 1908), and very reasonable rates secured. There are other first-class hotels in the neighborhood of the Stenton, all within three or four blocks of the stations of the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads.

The registration of members will take place at Hotel Stenton on Saturday morning, October 5, at 10 o'clock.

Present arrangements call for the installation of exhibits on Sunday evening, October 6, as the Historical Society building will be in use for other purposes until Sunday.

An auction sale of coins is being arranged by S. H. Chapman for one day or evening during the convention, details of which will be given next month.

The program will probably include receptions, sightseeing about the city and Fairmount Park, and possibly trips to Valley Forge and on the Delaware River. Complete details of these next month.

You will want to be "among those present" at the Philadelphia Convention, so make your arrangements accordingly.

PRESIDENT WURTZBACH APPOINTS CONVENTION COMMITTEES.

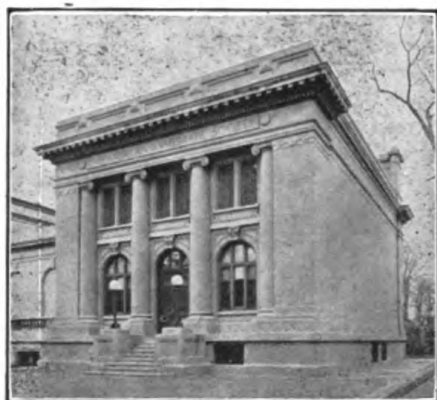
The following committees have been appointed by President Wurtzbach for the Philadelphia Convention of the American Numismatic Association to be held October 5-9 next:

Committee to Obtain Papers to Be Read at the Convention—Howland Wood, Dr. E. C. McGirk, Moritz Wormser.

Committee to Conduct Election of Officers—J. P. Hale Jenkins, George J. Bauer, J. M. Oliver, H. C. Hines.

Committee on Proxies—J. M. Oliver, Farran Zerbe, J. T. Kelly, Fred E. Merritt.

Committee to See That Nominations Are Made—Fred Joy, Foster Lardner, Preston C. Pond, Hillyer Ryder.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865

PRESENT EXHIBITIONS:

Insignia, Chevrons, Etc., of Army,
Navy and Marine Corps.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Just now every organization in this country is trying to find a way of serving the nation. That the American Numismatic Society can do this without going far out of its field is a cause for congratulation. Symbolism plays a large part in numismatics. What could be more fitting than that this Society should prepare and display an exhibition which will enable the public to recognize and identify the insignia on the uniforms of our men? Hat cords, chevrons, shoulder marks and badges—all have their significance. The purpose of the exhibition is making that significance known.

Perhaps the most striking features of the display are the caps and sleeves of naval officers of flag rank. These are elaborately ornamented with gold lace and embroidery. The collar devices and shoulder marks of the commissioned and warrant officers make a very attractive display with their different symbols, and with the bright-colored insets of the different staff officers the exhibit is still further enhanced. There are several cases in which are shown the numerous chevrons which indicate the rating and branch of service of enlisted men, and petty officers of the navy. Everything from the crescent of the ship's cook to the star of the master-at-arms is here. The display of the devices used in the Marine Corps is equally interesting.

The completeness of the exhibit for the Navy is rivalled by that of the Army. Hat cords and shoulder marks and collar devices—everything by which each man, from the private to the Lieutenant-General, may be distinguished is included.

Many forms of activity are now called into service of a modern army in sufficient force to demand separate organization. We are already familiar with infantry, artillery, cavalry, and engineers, but we are not as well acquainted with the tank and chemical corps, the trench mortar and machine gun companies, the interpreter's corps and the military police, the special makings for all of which are shown. Here are also the devices worn by the men and officers of the aviation service, army, navy and marine corps, including both the balloon and observer groups. Where formerly the caduceus of the medical corps was sufficient and all-embracing, there are now separate devices for the dental corps, veterinary corps, sanitary corps, and army nurses corps. Two underlying principles are apparent between the army and navy uniforms. Those of the army are sombre, based on protective or defensive coloration, as the men are targets, while the navy uniforms still remain of blue or white with gaudy markings, as the ship, not the man, is the target. The marine corps come under both categories. The ship marine wears the blue, while the shore marine wears forestry green and khaki.

Last, though not least, come the badges and ribands. Here there is an admirable opportunity for comparison with those of other countries, in which the collection of the American Numismatic Society is so rich. And if we have a specimen of the new Distinguished Service Cross, as has been promised, to place beside the valor medals of our allies, we may feel sure that this exhibition will not lack in interest for either the civilian or the enlisted man.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER COINED AT COST TO OWNER.

Recently the Office of the Director of the Mint authorized the following: "To persons who have old gold or silver which they wish to convert into cash for war or other purposes, the Government offers an opportunity. Old gold and silver in quantities approximating \$100 in value may be sent to the United States assay office in New York, or to any one of the Government assay offices in Philadelphia, Denver, or San Francisco. The senders will receive in return a check on the United States Treasury for the value of the material less the charges for fitting such material for coinage purposes. These charges are nominal. No institution under the Government in Washington receives this material, as none has facilities for depositing or treating it. To societies raising funds for war relief work, the suggestion is made that individual collections of gold and silver be gathered together in

some central depository and when the necessary amount has been obtained that it be sent to the assay office in the one of the four cities mentioned which is most conveniently situated for transportation."

A report just issued shows that in accordance with the above the Philadelphia Mint has reduced jewelry and other articles gathered in melting pots into bullion valued at \$7,000. Much more is yet to be assayed and valued.

The gold was paid for by the government at the rate of \$20.67 an ounce and the silver at the prevailing rate of \$1 an ounce.

IVAR THRONDSSEN RESIGNS.

Mint Engraver Ivar Throndsen, Kongsberg, Norway, has resigned his position as chief engraver of the Norwegian Mint, an office he has held for 40 years. He was at his best in designing medals, and we in this country know him best from his 1914 Jubilee Exposition medals. During his many years in office he designed nearly 400 medals. He usually employed subjects from the Greek and Norse mythology, subjects which the younger generation perhaps not always fully understood, but which bear witness of an artistic genius. He has designed 37 medals for 17th of May celebrations, the first one in 1880 and the last one in 1917.



Ivar Throndsen in His Studio.

It is not Norway alone that has been benefited by Mr. Throndsen's genius as a designer of medals. He has received orders from as widely different points as America and South Africa. Mr. Throndsen is 65 years old. M. S.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NOTES.

According to a press dispatch from London, the proposed change in the English currency to the decimal system is gaining friends. The Decimal Association, which is urging the change, reports its membership has doubled in the last two years.

F. R. Kimball of Boston, who was severely injured by an automobile several weeks ago, is again in personal touch with his office, but will not be able to take charge until about September 1. Until that time his office will be open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

To the War Savings Stamp melting pot in Baltimore there recently came a number of numismatic items, among which were large bronze medals of

Webster and Clay, by C. C. Wright, in original cases. There were also a few military decorations and war medals, including one of England with two bars, "Lucknow" and "Relief of Lucknow." One of the most elaborate items was a lady's mesh-bag made entirely of half-real coins of Guatemala, on each of which a loop had been soldered and thus joined together. At least 250 or 300 coins were used in its manufacture.

George C. Arnold, the numismatic dealer of Providence, R. I., was elected Historian-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at their convention held in Rochester, N. Y., in May.

An interesting souvenir has been received by Craig Stewart of Lead, S. D., from his brother-in-law who is serving with the British Army on the French front. It is in the form of a five-mark note which was taken from a German prisoner. The brother-in-law and two other British soldiers recently captured seven Germans, and only one of them had any money—the note now in possession of the Lead man.

It is reported that the Egyptian Government has decided to issue paper money of a value of five shillings. Hitherto the lowest denomination has been ten shillings.

In the New York Independence Day pageant-parade Poland won the gold medal for the most artistic float. The silver medal for second prize was awarded to Syria, and Portugal received the bronze medal as third prize.

Excavations for the foundation of a new building in San Antonio, Tex., the other day unearthed \$200 in Mexican money and a small quantity of gold. Some of the coins bear the date 1864.

PERU HAS NEW MINOR COINS.

The new minor coins of Peru, illustrated here from specimens furnished by Messrs. Gutttag Bros., New York City, are among the most attractive and artistic of the later issues of the South American republics. The set comprises three pieces—20, 10 and 5 centavos, and they are struck in nickel. They were coined recently at the Philadelphia Mint.



The most striking feature of this issue, and one which is really an innovation, is the spelling out of the date instead of using figures. In this instance at least, the appearance of the obverse is improved by this very unusual arrangement of the date.

TWO DANISH EMERGENCY BILLS.

In the June issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* mention was made of a Danish and a Swedish necessity bill. The issues mentioned are those of 1914. But each country had another issue in 1916, quite different in design from the first issue. As silver was hoarded and the bronze coins disappeared in some mysterious manner, it was found necessary to issue these notes, and later 1, 2 and 5-ore pieces in iron.

Years ago Sweden issued 1-kroner bills, but Denmark had not before 1914 had bills smaller than 5 kroner. A 2-kroner issue was contemplated in 1914, and the plates were engraved, but by the time these were ready the hoarders of silver got over this scare, and the notes were never printed.

M. S.

JAPAN'S CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

Two recent steps taken by the Japanese government illustrate the difficulties attendant upon the use of subsidiary coin whose metal value is comparatively close to its mint value, states Commerce Reports. Announcement was made recently that paper fractional currency would be issued to the amount of 30,000,000 yen (\$14,940,000). Late last year a portion of this issue was put in circulation. The new notes are exchangeable for regular bank notes and are legal tender up to ten yen (\$4.98).

More recently the Japanese government has announced three prizes of 1,000 yen, 500 yen and 300 yen for the best design submitted for a new silver 50-sen piece (24.9 cents). The new coin is to be materially smaller than the one now in circulation.

The present 50-sen piece is 80 per cent pure and weighs 2.7 momme (0.3255 ounce troy). The coin, therefore, contains 0.2604 ounce of pure silver and 0.0651 ounce of copper. At par the money value of the coin is 24.925 cents. This corresponds to 95.7 cents per ounce troy if the value of the copper is disregarded.

For a considerable period the excess of the bullion value over the mint value made it profitable to melt Japanese subsidiary coin or ship it to China. The country, as a consequence became denuded of small change, and it was and is extremely difficult to get money changed except through money changers at comparatively high rates. It was no unusual thing to pay ten sen, or even more, to change a five-yen note; and in that case the buyer would receive four one-yen notes and only the fraction less than a yen is subsidiary coin.

NEW ZINC COINS FOR OCCUPIED BELGIUM.

In order to make up for the shortage of small change that interferes with the simplest business transactions in occupied Belgium, it has been decided to proceed at once to the striking of zinc 50-centime coins.

The new coins are to be 24 millimetres in diameter, on one face they will bear an escutcheon with a lion on a branch of laurel and a legend indicating the value of the coin, at the right. The other face will bear a five-pointed star, the inscription "Belgie-Belgique" and the year of coinage. The coin will be pierced in the centre by a hole $4\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres in diameter.—Belgian Bulletin (Official), Washington, D. C.

DANISH IRON COINS.



The accompanying photograph shows the new Danish 1 and 2-ore coins in iron. At the time when these were sent—April 1st—the 5-ore denomination had not yet been coined. The size of the 1-ore piece is 16 mm., and the 2-ore piece is 21 mm.

M. S.

IT DOES SEEM LIKE A BIG PRICE.

Iron crosses, it is said, are being sold in Germany for 40 cents apiece, showing as it does that profiteering is being waged right under the Kaiser's nose.—Baltimore *Sun*.

SAVE AND BUY W. S. S.

We are not going to lose the war, but did you ever stop to think what would happen to us if we did lose it? The speed with which we win it depends upon the way we save and give the Government our financial support Buy War Savings Stamps for a quick victory.

THE NUMISMATIST

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No. 9

NEW TYPE OF TWO-ANNA COIN FOR INDIA.

Particularly pleasing in design and general appearance is the new nickel two-anna piece issued during the present year for India, a specimen of which for illustration comes from Messrs. Gutttag Bros. of New York.



Regarding this issue Mr. Arthur C. Wyman, Assistant Curator of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, writes to THE NUMISMATIST as follows:

"I have not been able to find reference to its issue in any of the English numismatic publications now at hand, but this is not surprising, for under the terms of the India coinage act the Governor-General of India, in Council, now has the authority to direct the metal and type of coins struck by the Bombay and Calcutta mints for use in India, without reference to the home government, and in the present condition of affairs it is very natural that the coin itself should reach us before the news of its issue.

"The piece forms an interesting addition to the nickel coinage of the British Empire, which has hitherto consisted only of the penny, halfpenny and farthing of Jamaica, the penny and one-tenth of a penny for British East and West Africa, the five-cent piece for Ceylon, and the one-anna for India.

"This latter, first issued in 1907, achieved instant popularity, according to the Royal Mint Report for the succeeding year, which, together with the fact that the new coin is much more convenient in size for general use than the very small silver two-anna piece which it supersedes, are the probable reasons for its adoption.

"The bust of the King, crowned and robed, and the inscription on the obverse are similar to those on all the colonial coins of George V.

"Like its predecessor, the one-anna piece referred to, the new coin has its value in four native tongues—Urdu, Nagari, Bengali and Telugu—on the reverse. The native inscriptions are placed in the four triangles formed by the edge of the piece and the sides of the square enclosing the value (2 annas) in English.

"The square shape of the coin, like that of the Ceylon five-cent piece and the scalloped edge of the one-anna is to prevent it being confused with silver pieces by the native population unfamiliar with the use of nickel coins."

CHRISTINA NILSSON MEDALS ARRIVE IN U. S.

Mr. J. deLagerberg of Passaic, N. J., who received subscriptions in this country and Canada for the Christina Nilsson Medal, writes that he has received a copy of the medal through the Swedish Legation in Washington, and that they have been distributed to subscribers in the United States and Canada. Mr. deLagerberg describes the medal as "a gem of medallic art, and a great credit to the engraver, Mr. Eric Lindberg." A description of the medal and the circumstances under which it was issued appeared in THE NUMISMATIST for June, 1916, and was illustrated in this magazine in December, 1917.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

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(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE \$10.00 BILL OF APRIL 6th, 1863.

(No. 73 in this Series.)

In the center, State Capitol at Columbia, S. C., which has been named by the majority of collectors and in catalogues and dealer's lists as the Capitol at Montgomery, Ala., and seems to have gone unquestioned for many years by all the historical societies of the South, including that at Montgomery. Mr. W. A. Clark of Columbia, who, besides being an untiring collector, has one of the largest collections of Confederate money in the United States, calls attention to the error in the notes on the \$10 bill of December 2d, 1862 (my No. 57, June, 1918, THE NUMISMATIST, page 244), which should now be corrected to read Columbia, S. C., instead of Montgomery, Ala., and the curious fact develops that it is a picture of a building A PART OF WHICH NEVER EXISTED, except in sketch plans of the architect. There have been three State Capitol buildings at Columbia:

1. A building used until the war. This was destroyed when General Sherman burned Columbia. Probably built prior to 1800.
2. A second building, which, after the walls were built, had to be torn down. Plans prepared some time after 1840.
3. A building (the present one) from plans prepared by J. R. Niernsee,

a distinguished architect of Baltimore, Md. This building had risen to about the cornice when the war came on. It was not completed until many years after the war, when the architect's plans were changed, and A DOME PUT ON IN PLACE OF THE TOWER SHOWN ON THE BILL. This building was completed about the year 1903. Prior to 1791 the State Capitol was at Charleston, but after the Revolution, steps were taken to lay out a city nearer the center of the State, and Columbia was selected. When the war



\$1 bill of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, showing the first State Capitol. Built, probably, prior to 1800, and burned by General Sherman.

started, the four walls had been completed up to the cornice (the second building to be completed as far as the cornice), and at that time the intention was to finish it in accordance with the original plans, but the work dragged on, and after the war a temporary roof was placed on the building and the interior finished for use. About 1900 Architect Milburn was engaged to permanently roof the building and finish it. He substituted a dome instead of a tower, and his ideas were approved by the building committee,



This bill shows the second State Capitol, which, on account of defective foundations, had to be taken down. The plans were prepared by an architect some time after 1840. Portrait in lower right corner, Hon. John C. Calhoun. That in the lower left corner is Hon. Franklin Harper Elmore, financier, statesman, lawyer, State Treasurer, member of Congress, President of the State Bank of South Carolina for eleven years, and finally appointed Senator by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John C. Calhoun. Mr. Elmore died in less than a month after his appointment as Senator. He was followed by Barnwell, Rhett and De Saussure, presenting the most unusual case of five Senators in succession filling the same term. Edward C. Elmore, the Treasurer of the Confederacy, was a nephew of Hon. Franklin Harper Elmore.

but, it is understood, much to the dissatisfaction of citizens generally. Mr. Clark has evinced lively interest in my work on the history of Confederate money and has now himself made a notable contribution to it, for which he deserves the thanks of collectors. All this brings to mind my recent observation that representations of landscape scenes, buildings, portraits (especially portraits) on paper money, will prove to collectors a fine field for

study, with both pleasure and profit, and the article by Mr. Waldo C. Moore in the July issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, page 307, illustrates the point.

1. Whose is the portrait on the \$1 bill?
2. Whose is the portrait, and what scene is shown on the \$2 bill?
3. Whose is the portrait, and what scene is shown on the \$3 bill?
4. What building (and where located) is shown on the \$5 bill?

Facts as to the above would have added much to Mr. Moore's article.



This reproduction of a very rare photograph shows the permanent State Capitol as originally planned by Architect Niersee, **WITH A TOWER.** The picture on the \$10 bill was evidently reproduced from a photograph like the above.



Postcard view of the third Capitol building, which is the one shown on the \$10 Confederate bills of December 2, 1862, and April 6, 1863, in finishing which a dome was added instead of a tower. This is known as the Milburn plan.

Lower right corner, bust of Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter, who was born at Hunter's Hill, Essex County, Virginia, April 21st, 1809. Graduated from the University of Virginia, April, 1829; Speaker of the House in the Twenty-sixth Congress, when only thirty years of age; member of Congress

in 1837 and again in 1845; United States Senator in 1846, re-elected in 1852 and again in 1858. In the Democratic Convention of 1860 at Charleston, South Carolina, he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for President, and received, next to Stephen A. Douglas, the largest number of votes on the first six ballots. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts voted for Jefferson Davis on fifty-two out of fifty-seven ballots that were taken. When the regrettable contest between the North and South arose, he held that the South was simply standing on her constitutional rights, and that it was her duty as well as her inherent right to resist aggression. He stated his position in temperate thoughtful and conciliatory, but firm, language, and at no time in his life did he doubt the justice and truth of the Southern cause. He took an active part in the Convention at Richmond, Virginia, and on the secession of that State in 1861 left the United States Senate. He became a member of the Provisional Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, and was even suggested as the President of the new government, with Jefferson Davis as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. On July 21st, 1861, Mr. Davis made him his Secretary of State. In February, 1865, with Alexander



James A. Hendon
R. M. T. Hunter

R. M. T. HUNTER.

H. Stevens and John A. Campbell, he met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward on board the "River Queen" in Hampton Roads, where the famous "Hampton Roads Conference" occurred. He was arrested at the close of the war, and, after being imprisoned at Fort Pulaski for several months, was released on parole, and in 1867 was pardoned by President Johnson. He was Treasurer of the State of Virginia in 1877, and was appointed by President Cleveland to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Tappahannock, Virginia, in June, 1886. He died July 18th, 1887. For other portraits of Mr. Hunter see bills Nos. 26, 31, 32, 33, 52, 53, 57 and 81 in this collection, and an autographed portrait herewith.

This note is dated April 6th, 1863, payable two years after ratification of a Treaty of Peace. Receivable in payment of dues and fundable in stocks or bonds. This is the 1863 issue of bill No. 57 in this collection, lithographed by Evans and Cogswell, and engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina. This is an "A" note of the first series, No. 13,934. Printed on white paper. Back of bill engraved and printed in blue ink as shown. There are 169 varieties of this bill. Total issue unknown.

CROWNS AND HALF CROWNS.

Kaiser Wilhelm has accepted the crowns of Livonia, Esthonia, Lithuania, and Courland. Also the half crowns, florins, pfennigs, centimes and kopecks, in all probability.—*Pittsburg Post*.



THE \$20.00 BILL OF APRIL 6th, 1863.

(No. 74 in this Series.)

In the center, State Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee. The same building is standing now, but is much improved and enlarged. Lower right corner, bust of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, who was born at Crawfordsville, Georgia, February 11, 1812. He inherited about \$450, and this, with a small legacy from his grandfather, was spent upon his education. He graduated from Franklin College, now the University of Georgia, in 1832, but refused to pay \$2 for a diploma. He secured the first charter ever granted in the U. S. (Georgia Female College at Macon, 1836) for the regular graduation of women in classics and sciences. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1836, representative from Georgia in the U. S. Congress, serving continuously from 1839 to 1859. He was a member of the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861, where he was chosen Vice-President, and on November 6th, 1861, was re-elected for three years. He delivered March 21st, 1861, at Savannah, his famous "corner-stone speech," in which he declared that "the corner-stone (of the new government) rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery and subordination to the superior race is his natural and moral condition. He was a member of the Peace Commission, and, with R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell, met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward on board the "River Queen" in Hampton Roads, where occurred the famous "Hampton Roads Conference." He was arrested at his home in Crawfordsville, Georgia, May 11th, 1865, and imprisoned at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, till October, 1865. In 1872 he became editor and part owner of the Atlanta Sun, and opposed the candidacy of Horace Greeley. Member of U. S. Congress again, 1873 to 1882. Governor of Georgia the same year, and died at Atlanta, March 4th, 1883. Altogether he was one of the greatest men of the South. For other portraits of Mr. Stephens see bills Nos. 38, 39, 58 and 82 in this collection and an autographed portrait in THE NUMISMATIST for Janu-

ary, 1918. This is the 1863 issue of bill No. 58 in this collection. Payable two years after ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Fundable in stocks or bonds. The date shown by red stamp at the right denotes the time the note was re-issued after having been funded into bonds. This is a "C" note of the second series, No. 2258, dated April 6th, 1863. Printed on white paper, lithographed by Evans and Cogswell, and engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, S. C. Back of bill engraved and printed in blue ink, as shown. There are 88 varieties of this bill. Total issue unknown.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE "RICHMOND DOLLAR" AGAIN.

The August, 1915, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contained an article, "Money Coined on the Battlefield," credited to Pearson's Weekly. Included in the issues of money coined under those circumstances was the "Richmond Dollar", said to have been struck in the Virginia Capital during its long siege by General Grant during the Civil War. Until the publication of this article collectors generally had been blissfully ignorant of the existence of such a coin. The past month brought us a clipping from one of our readers, credited to Answers, of London, which apparently was rewritten from the former article referred to. The paragraph in Answers relating to the "Richmond dollar" is as follows:

"During the American Civil War of 1861 a tremendous amount of battle-field money was turned out, both metal coin and notes. There are thousands of the latter still in existence, but as a means of exchange and bar they are of no value, except when regarded as curios. On the other hand, collectors of foreign and ancient coins set great store by the metal money which was made on the battlefield at that time. Perhaps the handsomest of all coins are those called the "Richmond dollars." They were made during that long siege in which General Grant used his strong forces to such purpose. A couple of Britishers who were forced to escape from London about the time of this war, owing to their skill being utilized in their native town in a manner which brought them within the reach of the law, had enlisted with the Confederates, and it was they who cut the dies for this very handsome Richmond dollar."

Collectors are well aware that frequently new varieties of coins come to light after many years, but it is seldom that the entire issue of a coinage can be successfully concealed from the great body of American collectors for any great length of time. These magazine writers convey the impression that the "Richmond dollars" are well known to collectors and that specimens of it are to be found in many of their cabinets.

After reading the above, with the knowledge collectors have of the money issued during the Civil War, they will be forced to conclude one of the four following things, probably the last:

First—That the "Richmond dollar" is a reality, and that a specimen had been seen by the writer.

Second—That he had heard of the Confederate half dollar, and in his mind has transferred the mint from New Orleans to **Richmond**.

Third—That he has mistaken some medal issued at the time, or for the occasion, for a "Richmond dollar."

Fourth—That he never saw or otherwise heard of a "Richmond dollar", and drew entirely upon his imagination for the story.

PAPERS TO BE READ AT PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The Committee on Papers to be read at the A. N. A. Convention in Philadelphia will gladly receive suggestions as to topics, and still more cheerfully hear from such members of the A. N. A. as may have suitable and timely papers on numismatic or kindred subjects to be offered for reading at the Convention and who will volunteer their services. Communications to this end should be addressed to Howland Wood, Chairman, Committee on Papers, 156th Street and Broadway, New York.

EARLY OHIO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

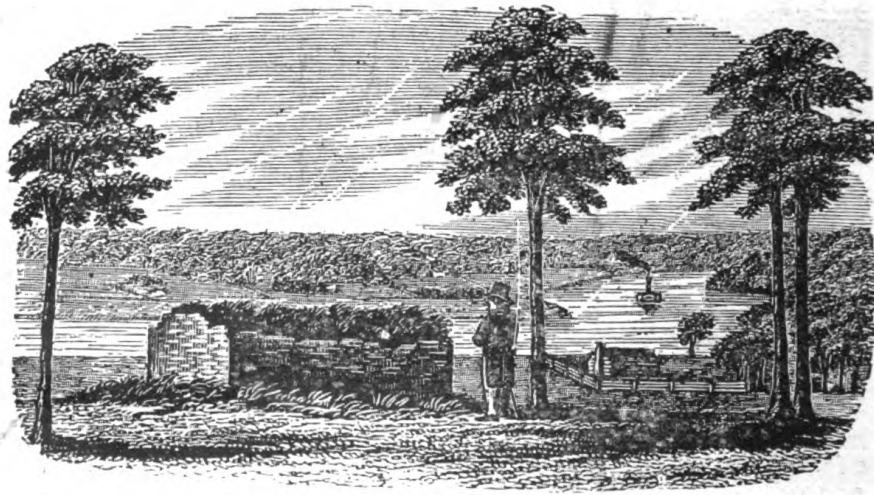
NO. 4.—THE CINCINNATI AND WHITEWATER CANAL.

We make of nature's giant powers
The slaves of human Art.

—Whittier.

Canals were at one time the main thoroughfares, and the building of one was an undertaking as important as the building of any railroad today. The advantages of canal navigation to any primitive section extended greatly beyond those of merely transporting local products. The one great object of such improvements was to render all regions accessible to markets. In addition to these advantages, valuable water-power was often afforded by such waterways. A most important work of this nature connected with the early development of the Ohio Valley was the Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal.

The Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal was chartered in April, 1837. This artificial water route extended to Cincinnati from the village of Harrison, on the Whitewater River and Indiana State line, reaching the city by way of the Whitewater, Great Miami and Ohio valley, entering the latter near North Bend, through a tunnel of nineteen hundred feet length upon the old farm of General William Henry Harrison, near his tomb.



Tomb of President Harrison.

The Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal was twenty-five miles long, and at Harrison joined the Whitewater Valley Canal, which extended to the National Road at Cambridge, Ind. Besides caring for freight, it also carried





a large amount of water-power to Cincinnati, estimated as sufficient to turn ninety runs of millstones.

The cost of construction and right of way totaled \$800,000—the capital stock. Of this amount the State of Ohio subscribed \$150,000; the City of Cincinnati, \$400,000; individuals, \$90,000; the balance necessary to complete the work was raised on promises to pay and bonds, issued by the company. Anything relative to the various issues of promises to pay floated by this towing company, history fails to record, the only record, seemingly, being the preservation of a few of the bank notes themselves. The accompanying illustrations are the only denominations known to the writer.

The canal was not finished until 1843, when the first boat upon it reached Cincinnati, in November. Of the receipts of the canal in the fifties the collector's books showed a growing business. The coming of the railroad was cause for its abandonment, and in 1863 its bed was leased to the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Co. for their tracks and depot.

THE VERDUN "THOU SHALT NOT PASS" MEDAL.

In the Schulman catalogue of medals relating to the present war is one struck to commemorate the magnificent defense of Verdun against the long-continued onslaught of the German army under the Crown Prince. The medal is by Ch. Pillet.



The following is a translation of the description:

A personification of France standing holding in her hand the flag and a branch of oak, while she rests her right hand on the shoulder of the cuirassed and helmeted maid of Verdun standing wearing a mantle and holding before her with both hands a sword. In the background is a view of the town of Verdun on the Meuse. Below is the German eagle with wings beating, holding in its right talon a sword threatening the arms of Verdun and of France, which are entwined with ivy. Underneath, VERDUN. ON NE PASSE. MCMXVI.

Reverse—A LA GLOIRE DES HEROS DE VERDUN. MCMXVI (To the Glory of the Heroes of Verdun, 1916), in the center of a wreath formed with two laurel branches, on the upper part of which are imposed medallions bearing the busts and names of General Petain, General Nivelle and General De Curierrres de Castelmou. Suspended below the wreath are the War Cross and the Legion of Honor. Size, 68 mm. (Illustration is reduced.)

The catalogue description gives the date as 1915, whereas the date on the medal is 1916.

CHINA ON GOLD BASIS.

A press dispatch from London says that the Times is informed that a presidential mandate was issued on August 10 in Peking establishing a currency bureau and authorizing the issuance of gold currency notes. It is announced that this is done "in view of facilitating international trade and preparing for the adoption of a currency system on a gold basis."

THE TROUBLES OF A SALE CATALOGUER.

By ONE OF THEM.

At numismatic conventions, and, indeed, at all places where collectors are wont to get together for comparing notes, the cataloguer of coins and other things for public auction comes in for a good share of criticism, favorable or unfavorable—usually unfavorable. To a sequestered few he is a sort of evil genius having an influence, wielding a power not akin to a small Czar. For if they comply with his rules (which a good many of them do not) they are put in the position of taking the lots actually allotted to them by virtue of their having bid on them. Now, this sentence sounds like nonsense until it becomes known that a good many collectors expect to take what they secure at auction with an if, the if being "I will take the lots if I approve them on receipt." Before this minor coterie of "chronic kickers" consigns the cataloguer to some special department of Hades it would be well to know a little about what the average cataloguer has to contend with. A large book could be—maybe interestingly—written of his experiences and moods, yet in war times, with printing bills at a premium and with space scarce, he can only dimly outline a few cold and unalloyed facts. The cataloguer's judgment as to the condition of lots, his judgment as to defects in paper money, coins or curios has always been a question much discussed and much criticised. There have been cataloguers who have been said to sometimes "under-catalogue," and there are others who are said to "over catalogue." At any rate, the cataloguer stands between two fires. As the employed agent for the owner of the items offered he is asked to get the best results possible. As the buying agent for numerous customers he is asked to buy things for the lowest possible price. Hence the position he occupies is not easy, bomb-proof ground. The average collector gets out a very strong glass, takes up a lot and commences to look for defects. If his glass be strong enough he is pretty sure to find them, for often he does not grant that any defect should exist which he strongest glass uncovers.

Many collectors are cranky and exacting. The general description of "good" one thinks should bring him a coin or relic with perfect edge or surface. If any serious defects should exist, why, to him the piece is "punk" or "rotten" or "junk." If a lot of 100 large U. S. cents, for which he has bid 2 cents apiece, should contain half a dozen or so rather worn or smooth ones, while the lot was catalogued as "good," the lot is, therefore, "poor" or "very poor", no difference if he found at least fifty others in it which were "very good," a condition not mentioned in the description. Equalization is not worth considering. If the 1799 cent has a rather bold obverse with a strong date, but its reverse is a little weak, that piece also is "rotten" and "junk." Cataloguers should do as Sotheby's and European cataloguers do, that is, make no allowances for stray inferior coins in large, cheap lots. The buyer should remember that cataloguers are paying from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per page for printing, and that paying 50 cents to describe a dozen inferior coins in a large lot is not practicable. Here is a rare curio which is so described in a catalogue; but the printer overlooked to put in the condition of the piece, and the proofreader overlooked the omission. Yet the collector who wants it goes blindly ahead and bids on it expecting to find the piece either "very fine" or else "uncirculated." Behold his rage and disgust when he discovers later that the piece is only in "good" state, though no condition at all had been stated in the catalogue description. He immediately fires it back "at the cataloguer's expense." Experience teaches that the cataloguer can print all kinds of terms—the same terms two or three times in a catalogue—he could, in fact, quote Blackstone for hours to some—and yet many collectors, either carelessly or deliberately, go ahead and bid when they have no idea whatsoever of giving heed to anything except their own opinions and decisions about any lot they may secure. After the sale is over their written complaints and returns show their irresponsibility and that they had no serious intention of abiding by the terms to which they legally subscribed when they forwarded their bids. They are not obliged to bid in the first place, yet they persist in doing so, following their own dictates as to terms. It is no wonder that cataloguers sometimes become almost discouraged at the impossibility of pleasing collectors. It really would

seem that a good many have got into the rut of expecting to receive lots from their bids even better in condition than the catalogue calls for, and so are disappointed when only the condition stated is found.

The cheats—those who do not intend to pay bills in any case—are, we are very glad to state, very few, fewer perhaps than in any other line of business.

The kickers are in many cases more careless than anything else. Numismatic societies also are very lenient with collectors when it comes to a case of a dealer's grievances, and as a rule are not especially friendly to cataloguers or dealers. This is said to be because the cataloguers and dealers make a business out of numismatics. Yet it is well known that about two-thirds of all collectors are themselves in a small way dealers. Yet numismatic societies should know by this time that they cannot exist or prosper without the aid of dealers and cataloguers. The dealers are the best posted men on the subject of numismatics and collectors, and naturally are the best informed on numismatic progress and thought. I think I see a little more liberality in this regard in recent years.

Another type of crank is he who, after keeping a lot for about 40 days after receiving it from a sale, suddenly decides he does not want it, even though the printed sale terms had stated that any claims must be presented within 30 days of the sale in question. Little short of an earthquake would awaken feelings of personal responsibility in such a man. This transgressor does not stop to consider that the cataloguer of this valuable coin, listed and subsequently returned, has long since paid its owner for it, and now was in the nauseating situation of asking the owner to disgorge a sum which was justly his, according to contract. The second bidder also, who at the time was perfectly willing to take the piece at a dollar less than the good price it realized, was deprived of it permanently, because while he had attended the sale in person, and had persistently bid on it, yet the cataloguer who received it back could not remember who the second bidder was. Thus the owner of the coin lost its sale, the cataloguer lost the sale of it to the second bidder, and with it his commission. The irresponsibles and trouble-makers are not children. Some of them are well-grown men who ought to know better.

Another curious fact in the realm of collecting is the confidence and bravado shown by the average kicker as to his knowledge of the lot in question. Although the cataloguer may have studied and catalogued lots for over thirty years, yet the complainant does not think, much less admit, that any cataloguer knows a quarter as much about it as he does. This man with a grievance usually starts out with the idea that the cataloguer does not know much, for all supposition to the contrary is waived and he begins to tell the cataloguer how the lot is or how it should be described in order to comply with the collector's ideas. As I think of some of these complaints I remember the printed statement of my old friend, Charlie Steigerwalt, who printed something like this: "If my terms are not agreed to, don't bid." And I do not think he was a fool. Occasionally the buyer gives no other excuse for returning a lot than that he found he "did not want it" after all. He does not state that it is incorrectly described, but that it is not just what he expected it to be, hence is unsatisfactory and must be returned, as he "could not use it at any price." As quickly as such collector forms such an opinion he would just as soon accept a German trench bomb. He will have none of it.

Still another source of worry and trouble to the cataloguer is the collector—more in evidence than generally supposed—who, after receiving his lots, always insists on making counter offers against the bill rendered, although the bill is well below his own bids. He does not even complain of the condition of the lots or dispute that they are as advertised; he simply wants a reduction of from \$1 to \$2.50 on a half dozen lots. Sometimes he states if his offers are not accepted he will return them at the cataloguer's "expense." This sort of dickers, of course, suggests that auction sales are not auction sales, but "approval" or "retail sales." Yet, who ever went to a local auction sale of other effects and was able to buy lots and then bring them back later and get his money refunded? The cataloguer is pleased to have the bids, yet the collector is not obliged to bid. He enters willingly and freely into the contract set forth, with his eyes wide open. The cataloguer dislikes to have to submit to such huckstering and dickering in order to make a living.

Experience teaches us that comparatively few collectors are willing to pay a fair price for specimens, especially at auction sale. How many collectors have for years been bidding \$2.60 or \$3.10 for uncirculated 1856 cents or \$1.55 for gold dollars, or \$3.75 for very fine 1793 cents? Any cataloguer will tell you how numerous this "piker" is. If he is a collector of foreign silver, his bids are usually about half the price they might be sold for for bullion. He even has the temerity to offer face value, or less than face value, for coins which are the current money of our realm. What stinginess is exemplified! What a lot of hopeless brain cudgelling! What a waste of time, ink and paper! One finds on investigation that no branch of collecting is free from the man with iron-bound, straight-laced requirements as to lots and specimens. Of course, collectors who are connoisseurs—those who pay high prices for fine things—have a perfect right to expect fine things. It is with those who are eternally cranky or those who expect dollar coins and curios for dime bids that we chiefly have to complain. The worst kickers are found among certain small dealers and bargain hunters, or, in other words, the type of man who seeks gold dollars at 85 cents each. A fair and reasonable complaint all cataloguers are perfectly willing to consider. To err is human, and he makes a few mistakes, but he does not intend to wrongly rate a piece. But the chronic crank, the nick and dent hunter, the condition martinet, the one who gets a strong glass on a dime coin, this individual is the bane of their existence. He is the fly in the ointment, and by his ceaseless kicking and unfair criticism kills about all of the joys of collecting.

There is a better side. Over and against these troublesome complainants I have to—and am very glad to—mention the collectors who are fair and broad-minded, and there are a good many of these. To these friends—for they are my friends—my criticisms are not addressed. They are the salt of the collecting earth. The hundreds of letters that the writer has in years gone by received from these expressing their pleasure at the many satisfactory lots received, give him a feeling of pleasure that even high prices realized for noted pieces could not be compared to. The many words of satisfaction expressed by buyers over fine pieces secured at satisfactory prices are verily the only things which encourage him to remain in the business and to convince him that he has many friends and is conscientiously trying to do his part.

U. S. WAR WORKERS' MEDAL.

The Department of Labor announces that the first lot of the War Industries Medals will probably be ready by September 1. This insignia of merit to deserving industrial workers has been authorized by Secretary of Labor Wilson on recommendation of the War Labor Policies Board.

Charles T. Clayton, director of the Civilian Insignia Service of the Department of Labor, announces that the War Industries Medal will be disk-shaped, slightly larger than a quarter, and will be attached to a red, white, and blue enamel bar $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Four consecutive months of uninterrupted service in war production will entitle a worker to the first medal, which will be of bronze. Eligibility to the second medal, which will be cast from the same die, but made of different metal, possibly silver, will result from eight consecutive months of war service.

The artist chosen to design the medal is Jo Davidson, of New York, one of whose recent commissions was to prepare for the French Government a heroic group commemorating the first victory of the Marne. This statue will be placed at the high-water mark of German invasion, where Gen. Joffre broke the Kaiser's drive on Paris in the early days of war.

SWEDEN'S NEW CURRENCY BILLS.

A proof specimen of the new Swedish currency bills of 1000 crowns has been submitted to the Riksbank. The denomination numeral in the lower right corner is printed in red, with a double impression on the Sveabilden—Goddess of Svea. The same impression is used on the denomination figure in the left upper corner, consisting of fine, regular pattern art engraved blue and yellow lines. The center of the bills is printed in yellow, blue and red.—(Free trans. by J. DEL.)

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

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1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

It is earnestly hoped that every member of the American Numismatic Association who can possibly do so will be present at the convention in Philadelphia, October 5 to 9. While the date is later in the year than usual and beyond the vacation season, it will be possible for many to get away from business affairs for a few days to take part in this meeting. Early October is one of the most delightful periods of the year, being late enough to escape the heat of summer. Still, weather conditions or seasons have little effect upon A. N. A. enthusiasts, for the good-fellowship that abounds at its conventions is so pronounced and the interest is so keen that seasons or temperatures are among the things least thought of or considered. Besides,

numismatics is an all-the-year-'round pursuit, as enjoyable one month as another.

It is just ten years ago that the A. N. A. last met in the Quaker City, and it was a most enjoyable gathering. The members of the committee in charge of arrangements, Messrs. S. H. Chapman, Henry Chapman and Fred E. Merritt, have been in attendance at conventions for years, and have arranged a program that should attract a goodly number. The exhibit of coins, one of the magnets of A. N. A. conventions, will no doubt be up to the standard, and will provide a feast for everyone fortunate enough to be present. Besides the committee, there are many other A. N. A. members in Philadelphia, who will no doubt be on hand to greet strangers as well as acquaintances and help to make their visit a pleasant one.

If you have never attended an A. N. A. convention, the coming one offers you a splendid opportunity to meet for a few days many of the leading numismatists of the country, as well as a group of royal good fellows socially.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

For A Government Collection of War Coins, Medals, etc.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

At the American Philatelic Societies Convention at Cleveland a discussion arose as to the advisability of the United States Government making a War Collection. They came to the conclusion that our Government should collect and carefully preserve everything in its connection. This should include all coins issued through war conditions, medals, stamps, posters, documents, weapons, trophies, relics, etc.

At present no effect is being made to secure them, and many such articles can only be obtained at the time of issue and use. I would suggest that at our Convention in Philadelphia this matter be taken up and an effort made to interest the proper people in Washington in such a collection.

Yours truly,

Chicago, Ill., August 20, 1918.

FRED MICHAEL.

SELECTING THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION DATE.

To the Fellows of the A. N. A.:

Why was Convention date this year fixed later than usual?

In Convention at Rochester last year the place and date of holding the next annual meeting of the A. N. A. was up for discussion.

As usual, Convention invitations had been received in a formal way from several large cities in advance of the Rochester meeting.

From off the Convention floor was heard a loud call to make Philadelphia the Convention city for 1918.

The Convention date was left open to be determined later by the Board of Governors.

The Board, after a careful weighing of the facts in hand, finally decided upon October 5-9.

The decision of a Convention date was not made until after several weeks of letter-writing, the Board getting in touch with each other.

After learning the pleasure of the Committee on Arrangements, and somewhat fearing the extreme hot weather always prevalent in Philadelphia during the summer months, the Board fixed the Convention date, October 5-9, as already stated.

WALDO C. MOORE, Chairman.

August, 14, 1918.

When one of our soldier or sailor boys makes the supreme sacrifice we say he died doing his duty. When one of us over here buys an interest-bearing Government security we want to be called a patriot. Let's buy War Savings Stamps to help our country and not to be glorified.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Ave. Hotel, New York City, August 9, 1918, President D. W. Valentine presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Boyd, Beatty, Beesley, Elder, Frey, Smith, Swanson, Proskey, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer reported the sale of 31 medals, with 28 paid for, at \$2.50 each, or \$70. A check for \$75.46 was sent to the Medallic Art Co. on the Boyd medal. Seventy-one copies of the year book had been mailed out to members.

Executive Committee: In regard to the proposed amendment to the by-laws in regard to life membership, Mr. Boyd moved the adoption of that motion. Mr. Wood remarked that the life-membership fee should be based on the annual dues for 15 years. Mr. Wormser agreed with Mr. Wood. Mr. Proskey said in a question of life membership the matter of fee was never looked at in the light of a bargain, but that life membership was considered an honor and usually taken advantage of by people to whom the membership fee was a mere bagatelle. The amendment, being put to a vote, was adopted. It was moved to cast the ballot in favor of membership of Virgil M. Brand. Mr. Boyd stated that Messrs. W. W. C. Wilson, E. Smith and himself had signified their intention to become life members. The Secretary was ordered to write each to notify them they could become life members on payment of \$50.

New business: Mr. Frey suggested that we send a copy of the year book to Mr. Beller, who had made various contributions during the past year. The Secretary was asked to send a copy to the New York Public Library, also copies to the Rochester Numismatic Society, Springfield Numismatic Society, Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, the Numismatic and Archaeological Society of Philadelphia, the Numismatic and Archaeological Society of Montreal, the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society and the St. Louis Numismatic Society.

The topic of the evening, "The Coins and Tokens of Australia," was next introduced. Dr. Valentine gave a historical sketch and reviewed the early coinage history and referred to the discovery of gold in Australia in 1851. He mentioned the first coins used in Australia, being stamped pieces of the issue of Charles IV of Spain. The one-pound gold coin of 1852, issued at Adelaide, was mentioned, and the one struck at Sydney in 1855. He referred to the copper tradesmen's currency, of which there are approximately 100 varieties known, dating from 1855 to 1910. He mentioned the coin types used, including the emu, natives and kangaroo.

Mr. Frey referred to the "holey dollar," and said that in 1913 10,000 pounds of Spanish dollars were used, by cutting a piece from the center. This coin was current until 1829 (See Frey's Dictionary, page 110). Around the edges of the perforations were placed the words "New South Wales, 1813," and on the reverse "Five shillings, 1813." The central piece was known as a dump, and was counterstamped with a crown and value of 15 pence.

Mr. Proskey said the coins struck in gold at Adelaide were originated to save the loss of gold dust to the traders. The government assay office struck gold coins of the values of sovereign and half sovereign from 1855 to 1869. In 1910 the new 3 and 6 pence and shilling appeared, also the new issues of penny and halfpenny. He mentioned a 3-pence dated 1838, struck by a Swedish firm. Mr. Proskey exhibited a large collection of the merchants' tokens, and mentioned the Holloway token as the most common, and stated a great many of the tokens had been made by W. J. Taylor.

Mr. Proskey listed his tokens under the following towns, localities and metals: Adelaide, South Australia; Auckland, N. Z.; Bendigo, Victoria; Brisbane, Queens; Castlemaine, Vic.; Campbelltown, Tasmania; Christchurch, N. Z.; Canterbury, N. S. W.; Eagle Hawk, N. Z.; Grahamtown, N. Z.; Geelong, Vic.; Goulburn, N. S. W.; Hobart Town, Tas.; Ipswich, Queens.; Melbourne, Vic. (also Tas.); Norpeth, N. S. W.; Newtown, Tas.; New South Wales, New Zealand; New Plymouth, N. Z.; Rockhampton, Queens.; Sydney,

N. S. W.; Taranski, Wanganui, N. Z.; Wellington, N. Z. Exhibits: Gold, 6; silver, 10; copper, 109 pieces.

The subject of the next meeting was announced to be Mr. Frey's lecture, "Colors in Relation to Numismatics."

THOMAS L. ELDER, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, July 2nd, 1918. 149th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Dr. Handler, Horner, Maunovry, Gillette, L. G. Amberg, Woolsey, Burling, Borradaile, Loizeau, Dr. French, Savage, Bauer and Koeb.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Priced catalogues of the sale of the Brown-McCoy collection of March 20th to 23rd, 1918, and the Wright-Pehrson collections of May 9, 10, 11th, 1918, were reported received from Thos. L. Elder.

Upon request, Mr. William F. Dunham of Chicago sent the Association another allotment of each of the following pamphlets: Key to Hard Times Tokens, Key to Canadian Tokens, and Check List of Encased Postage Stamps, which were distributed among the members, who were pleased to receive them. The Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Dunham for his kindness in sending the pamphlets.

The President received from Mr. Geo. H. King of Denver, Col., the 1918 Denver Mint coins. The sets were distributed among the members, and a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. King.

Mr. Burling showed several proofs of the photographs taken on the R. N. A. outing at Sodus Point on June 12th, 1918.

Messrs. Gillette and Bauer gave interesting talks of their experiences while attending the Bement and Jackman sales in New York City, held by Mr. Henry Chapman on June 26th to 29th, 1918, inclusive. Special reference was made regarding the bidding, as the lots were sold at a rate of about 200 per hour, thereby keeping the bidder on the alert. Mr. Gillette also spoke regarding the splendid collection of medals, including a number of large specimens, which were sold at the auction.

Dr. French spoke regarding the generous treatment he received while visiting the American Numismatic Society rooms, at Broadway and 156th street.

Mr. Bauer and Mr. Gillette, while in New York, paid a visit to Mr. Moritz Wormser at Woodmere, Long Island, and looked over his magnificent collection of European gold and silver coins.

Ex-President F. E. Merritt, who attended the Jackman sale, sent his best regards to all the members.

The exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Bauer: Two Pine Tree shillings, one extremely fine, sharp, even impression, and one in beautiful uncirculated condition; Rosa Americana penny, extremely fine, even impression, beautiful light olive; 1788 Massachusetts half cent, uncirculated; Washington cent, uncirculated; Louisiana sou, uncirculated, light olive; several Vermont, Connecticut and New York cents, all in choice condition; Eccleston Washington Medal, extremely fine, dark bronze; several uncirculated cents from 1830 to 1840; crown of Edward VI, and several European crowns.

By Mr. Gillette: United States \$3 gold, 1854, D mint, very fine; two silver dollars, 1839, proof, Gobrecht design, and 1858, brilliant proof; half dollar, 1796, sixteen stars, about fine. Colonials: Pine Tree shilling, uncirculated; Fugio dollar, sun dial, uncirculated; Rhode Island token, with flagship of Admiral Howe, finest known. Cents: 1793, chain, America, very fine; 1804, perfect die, fine. Canadian tokens: French regime, B 510 and 515, both very fine. Lion penny, 1913, very fine. Ancient: Gold aureus of Arcadius, fine; gold stater of Alexander the Great, extremely fine; large silver decadrachm of Arsino II. of Egypt, very fine; tetradrachms of Philetarios and Lysimachus and archaic tetradrachm of Syracuse, all in very fine condition; three large double crowns of Brunswick, Luneberg and Saxony; Wild Man ten-thaler gold piece, Brunswick and Luneberg, uncirculated; beautiful proof crown of Geo. III, by Pistrucci; large Thomas Jefferson Peace Medal; magnificent large Columbus Medal by the Italian artist, Pogliaghi, and a number of medals issued by Congress to eminent generals and commodores.

An auction of U. S. cents and half cents, also a number of rare Canadian coins, was held during the evening, Mr. Bauer acting as auctioneer.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, July 16th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

A. N. A. BRANCH NO. 1, CHICAGO.

The July meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Friday, July 12. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Josephson. The following were present: Messrs. Josephson, Lawless, Loer, Leon, Boyer, Wilson, DeCou, Davis and Miss Naerup.

After the transaction of routine business the following exhibits were shown:

By Mr. Lawless: Harrington farthings of Charles I, silver halfpenny of the Commonwealth; two, three and four pence Maundy pieces of William and Mary, and a very fine New Jersey cent.

By Mr. Brown: Ten scarce or infrequent modern Chinese coins.

By Mr. Davis: Civil war sutler's check, some Chicago store cards, hard rubber Philadelphia ferry ticket, and a John Deer medal.

By Mr. Leon: A fine 1799 cent, \$50 Panama-Pacific slug, \$5 Deseret Mormon piece, and a large silver medal, dated 1855, given by the American Institute, New York.

By Mr. Josephson: Spanish dollar bearing unusually numerous and heavy chopmarks, Mexican pesos of 1884 and 1885 having similar die breaks, half-crown of George III, 1818, struck in brass, and Kellogg \$20 pieces dated 1854 and 1855.

By Mr. Boyer: \$10 gold, 1804; \$20 gold, 1799; four encased postage stamps, set of first issue fractional currency with perforated edges, three pieces of colonial currency from the press of Benjamin Franklin, and a number of scarce colonials, including an Immunis Columbia, Washington and Independence pieces with military and togated busts, and a Success to the United States piece in brass.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

The August meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held August 9 at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. The following were present: Messrs. Kelly, Leon, Ripstra, Josephson, Lawless, Boyer, DeCou, and Davis.

The meeting was called to order by President Kelly. After the transaction of regular business the exhibits were shown.

By Mr. Josephson: \$20 note of the issue of 1863, signed by Spinner, and a one-penny silver piece of Elizabeth.

By Mr. Leon: A French bread card, dated May 5; twelve freak misstruck coins of cent, nickel and dime denominations, and a Leshar referendum piece, No. 196.

By Mr. Lawless: Copper-nickel and bronze cents of 1864, and a number of fine colonials, including a Fugio with a broken die, a 1787 Connecticut cent with the horned bust, Vermont cents with the Britannia reverse, and a Talbot Allum & Lee cent of 1794.

By Mr. Davis: One and two penny pieces of the Commonwealth, and three half-pence, two, three and six pence and shilling pieces of Elizabeth.

By Mr. Boyer: Twenty-two pieces of paper money of unusual interest. Among them were \$1 and \$2 greenbacks of the first issue; \$5 and \$10 notes of the Detroit Bank, dated 1806 (this was the first Western bank of issue); \$1 note of the Bank of Burlington, Wis., signed by J. I. Case; \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$10 notes of the Bank of Chippeway, Sault de St. Mary's, date 1838; a Virginia note for five Spanish dollars, signed by Robert Morris; 5, 10 and 25-cent notes of the Schuylkill Bank of Philadelphia, which are said to be the first fractional bank notes issued in America. Other notes shown were from the Bank of North America, the Merchants' Bank of New York, Bank of Fishkill, and other Eastern banks.

Following the exhibits Messrs. Leon and Josephson gave a short account of the Leshar referendum pieces and told some interesting tales of some of them that had passed through their hands.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, July 16th, 1918. 150th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Woolsey, Burling, Savage, L. G. Amberg, Dr. Young, Plumb, Dr. Handler, Stanley, Maunovry, Bauer, Dr. Tillotson, Borradaile, Gillette, Bernstein, Dr. French and Horner.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A letter was received from Sergt. Wm. F. Sunday from France. Moved by Mr. Bauer, and seconded, that the Association send its best wishes to Sergeant Sunday, and hopes for his safe return. Carried.

Mr. Burling showed the photographs taken at the R. N. A. outing at Sodus Point, June 12th, 1918.

Dr. Tillotson suggested that we have another outing. Moved by Mr. Burling, and seconded by L. G. Amberg, that the Association arrange an outing on Thursday, July 25th, 1918. It was decided that we meet at Geo. J. Bauer's, No. 192 St. Paul St., at 8.30 A. M., to go to Sodus Point, Conesus Lake, or some other suitable place.

The exhibits were as follows: By Mr. L. J. Woolsey: Holy Roman Empire of Austria, Leopold Archduke of Tyrol, double thaler, 1626; another similar, 1690 to 1711, of Joseph I, of Tyrol; Salzburg, Theodore, Wolfgang von Raittenan, square double crown, 1593; Brunswick, Henry Julius, wild man crown, 1591; Passau, John Philip, Count of Lemberg, St. Stephen with palm and shewbread on reverse, 1694; Graf John Philip of Passau, crown, 1703; Charles II, of Naples and Sicily, reverse, two worlds crowned, divided by scepter, proof, 1684; John II of Venice, crown, 1711, reverse, St. Mark and lion walking; Saxony, Martin Luther, view of Wittenberg, Martin Luther's birthplace, crown, 1661; Spain, Ferdinand VII, proclamation peseta in beautiful proof condition, crown between two L's on reverse, 1809.

An auction sale of U. S. and silver and copper coins, including a 1799 cent, was held during the meeting, Mr. Bauer acting as auctioneer.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, August 6th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

"COME LEAD YOUR FRANCE TO VICTORY."

Below is shown a reproduction of a medal of French origin that is in striking contrast in design and execution, as well as in the artist's conception of the purpose of a medal, to many of the medallic creations emanating from Germany during the present war.



The medal commemorates the success of the French army at the Battle of the Marne, in September, 1914, when Paris seemed in imminent danger of invasion by the German army. The obverse bears the busts of Marshal Joffre and Generals Manoury and Gallieni. The reverse shows the attack of the French army, commanded by the spirit of Joan of Arc.

This medal is by Legastelois, the noted French engraver, and adds another to the meritorious works he has produced since the outbreak of the war. It comes in silver and bronze, and is 68mm. in diameter, the illustration being slightly reduced.

RECOVERIES AND DISCOVERIES OF COINS AND MEDALS.

(Contributed.)

It has been said that London is paved with gold. More truly might it be contended that its soil is a museum. A workman engaged in removing pipes attached to the old water-works at London Bridge discovered a large piece of gold coin in perfect preservation, bearing the effigy of Louis XIV. The man sold it to a Mr. Cope, who was one of the City Marshals at the time, almost a century ago, and it would be interesting to know what has befallen it since.

Some interesting relics of the Saxon rule were discovered at Croydon in 1862. While constructing the railway from West Croydon to Balham some of the men found what they supposed to be a stone coffin about two feet below the surface. When they attempted to remove it the coffin crumbled to pieces, disclosing a bag filled with discolored but well preserved coins of the Saxon period. Among them were coins of Ethelred and Alfred, two hundred of Bulfred of Mercia, and also some of Louis le Debonnaire and Charles le Chauve of France.

Roman coins and coins of more recent date have likewise been discovered at Croydon on other occasions. In the *Archaeological Journal* for 1863 there is an account of a French jeton which was found there by Mr. W. Parker Hammond. On one side is Henry IV on horseback, on the other the arms of France and Navarre.

Some time ago there came into the possession of a collector of coins at Isleworth an interesting and ancient relic of the town in the shape of a tradesman's token. It is very good copper, and is so well preserved that the obverse and reverse inscriptions can be read without difficulty. The former is "Richard Lansbrow," with two sugar cones in the center, and the inscription "In Isleworth" and with the initials "L. R. F." within a ring. On referring to the parochial register at Isleworth it was found that the Lansbrow family lived in the town about the middle of the Seventeenth Century and that in 1656 a daughter was born to Richard and Frances Lansbrow, whose initials correspond to those on the token. The relic was dug up at Hampton by some laborers when removing a tree.

A bronze medal of Frederick the Great, commemorating the battles of Rosbach and Lissa, were presented to the Godalming Town Council by a Mr. E. C. Ellis of Guildford, who found the medal in Town End Field, Godalming, when a boy at the local grammar school. He states that it was probably lost by one of the German troopers stationed in the town.

In the year 1820 the foundations of some old houses were being removed at Exeter, in England, and while thus engaged the workmen happened to come across a large number of silver coins. To celebrate the occasion the men made merry and got drunk, and their conduct attracted the attention of their employer, who naturally inquired into the cause. When he was told, he ordered a more careful search to be made, with the result that a second heap of coins was discovered in a hole beneath a flat stone. The coins were of all dates from the time of Henry VIII to that of Charles I and the Commonwealth, and it is not unlikely that they were placed there for safety during the unsettled days of the latter period. Possibly the owner of the money was compelled to flee from the house, leaving his treasures behind, or else was killed in the Great Rebellion, either of which hypotheses would account for the coins being hidden in so strange a way.

A typical discovery of a quantity of Roman coins at Cleave Prior, near Evesham, was announced some time since. A man while digging came across two large earthenware pots, which, on examination, he found contained Roman coins. He was, of course, greatly overjoyed at the discovery, but having got possession of the idea that the Lord of the Manor would lay claim to the treasure, he refused to tell the number of pieces he had found. However, he disposed of a few, which are in the hands of the gentlemen in Evesham and the neighborhood. They proved to be gold and silver coins of several Roman Emperors. The gold coins are of Emperor Valerian, one of the Valentinians, Gratian and Theodosius. It is scarcely possible to imagine their excellent state of preservation. They appear as if they had just been issued from the mint, though for fourteen hundred to fifteen hundred

years have elapsed since they were coined; and what is very interesting to the antiquary, counterfeits were discovered among them, executed in a most excellent manner, being copper plated with gold. The silver coins are those of Constantius, Julian, Valentinian, Gratian and Theodosius; these were not in so good a state of preservation as the gold. The execution of these coins is, of course, not very good; the art of cutting the dies at that period being very much on the decline. The man has acknowledged that he found a hundred of the gold coins; the silver ones most probably greatly exceeded that number.

In the course of excavations on the site of the new Country Hall in London a discovery has been made, the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated. The principal feature of the discovery consists of a Roman boat. Several articles were found in it, comprising some shreds of Roman pottery, bones, iron nails, glass gaming buttons, iron-studded soles of footwear, a coin of Tetricus in Gaul (266-273), a coin of Carausius in Britain (286-293), which is stated by the curator of coins in British Museum to be of date 290-291, and a coin of Allectus in Britain (273-293). These objects are stated by the authorities of the Geological Museum to be the safest evidence as to the age of the boat, which may therefore be assigned to the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth century A. D.

As a final to these various discoveries of old coins, the *Annual Register* under date October 5, 1811, mentions:

While the workmen were opening some ruins in the venerable mansion of John Floyd, Esq., near Rodburn, they discovered, below the foundation of an old well, a leaden box measuring three feet in length by two feet and a half in breadth, in perfect condition, and strongly secured by an antique kind of padlock, which was not forced but with great difficulty. When opened it contained seventy-two copper medals, each weighing three ounces and a quarter, all in a high state of preservation. The devices on them, which are throughout the same, are, on one side, the figure of a dying warrior, supported in the arms of two men in complete armor, and several others standing weeping around. In the background, a battle raging; the motto of "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" surrounding the whole." ("It is sweet and proper to die for the Fatherland.") On the reverse side, a Roman triumph, with no fewer than a hundred and fifteen figures distinctly visible. A mutilated scroll was discovered, but too much disfigured by time for any of its contents to be legible, save a few detached sentences.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Foreign Service Committee of the Aero Club of America has awarded the War Medal of the club to the following aviators: Belgian—Lieut. Willy Coppens. British—Maj. Edward Mannoek, Maj. James B. McCudden, Capt. Roderick S. Dallas and Capt. Henry W. Woollett. Italian—Lieut. Fulvio Barechial and Capt. Ruffo di Calabria.

Capt. Francesco Guardabassi, who is at present in this country as a member of the Italian Military Commission, has been awarded a silver medal for determination, energy and bravery in checking a sudden panic among troops in the drive from the Corso to the Piave.

J. DEL.

AMERICAN RED CROSS IS VOTED THE RICHELIEU MEDAL.

The Richelieu Grand Gold Medal, a medal originated by Cardinal Richelieu in the time of Louis XIV, and bestowed in the first instance on the Dames de Charite for their work in the hospitals of France, has just been voted to the American Red Cross by the Academie Francaise, in appreciation of "the immense service rendered by this work to the victims of the war in France."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Lee, Mass.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted September 1, 1918.

- 2000 Donald W. Tuttle, 1114 State St., Osage, Iowa.
 2001 William W. Wilson, 10 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
 2002 Benjamin C. Porter, 350 Porter Ave., S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to August 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to October 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the October issue.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Alexander M. Rackus (Coins and Tokens) T. E. Leon
 1530 South 50th Ave., Chicago, Ill. J. M. Oliver
 Springfield, Mass., August 20, 1918. JOHN M. OLIVER.
 General Secretary.

A. N. A. NOMINATIONS RECEIVED.

General Secretary John M. Oliver announces having received the following nominations for the election of officers to take place at the Philadelphia Convention.

For President—Carl Wurtzbach.
 For General Secretary—John M. Oliver.
 For Treasurer—Herbert R. Wolcott.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CARL WURTZBACH.

The sympathy of every member of the American Numismatic Association will go out to its President, Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, upon learning of the death of his wife, which occurred at their home, in Lee, Mass., on August 8. Mrs. Wurtzbach had not been feeling well for a few days, but her condition was not thought to be serious. The end came suddenly at 11 o'clock at night. The funeral took place on Sunday, August 11, interment being in Lee Cemetery.

Mrs. Wurtzbach was formerly Miss Lizzie Isabel Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Curtis of Curtisville, was born there and her early days spent in that village. In 1887 she married Carl Wurtzbach of Lee, and since then has been a resident of Lee. Mrs. Wurtzbach was a woman of quiet and very friendly disposition, much devoted to her family and home, a member of the Congregational Church and its organizations, of the D. A. R., and a person highly respected in the community. Her death was a shock to her numerous friends and caused many expressions of regret. She was a member of one of the oldest families in Interlaken, her people having been among the first settlers there, and descendants of the Curtises, who came from England in 1690. She was a grandniece of Mark Hopkins.

Mrs. Wurtzbach is survived by her husband and two daughters, Mrs. Tracy Ambler and Miss Helen Wurtzbach. She was 54 years of age.

CANADIAN COLLECTORS AFFECTED BY WAR ORDER.

A recent order of the Canadian War Board prohibits "cabinets of coins" entering the Dominion until the close of the war or until the embargo is removed. The order is believed to include a few specimens as well as "cabinets of coins." If so, it will seriously affect Canadian collectors, who have been good patrons of the dealers in the United States, particularly at auction sales. Coins can only be admitted to Canada under license by the War Board. We have no information as to whether or not the order includes tokens and medals.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

The announcement of a date for an A. N. A. Convention, whether it occurs in August, October, or any other month, is usually sufficient to attract a goodly number of coin lovers. The gatherings of the A. N. A. members, which have been held annually since 1907, have become occasions too full of numismatic pleasure and social enjoyment to be overlooked by those who have attended any of them, and the coming Convention at Philadelphia, October 5 to 9, will no doubt find all the faithful ones on hand, with a good representation of first-timers.

As announced last month, headquarters will be at Hotel Stenton, Broad and Spruce streets. The rates are as follows:

Single rooms, running water in rooms, use of public bath, \$2 to \$2.50.

Single rooms with bath, \$3 and \$3.50, according to location.

Double room without bath, single beds, \$3 and \$4.

Double room with bath, single beds, \$5 and \$6.

As many people are coming to the city at this season, it is absolutely necessary to make your reservations as quickly as possible, especially for the lower-priced rooms. Therefore, on reading this, write to the Hotel Stenton, Mr. A. F. Heeb, Manager, Corner Broad and Spruce Sts. Specify clearly what reservations you want, and Mr. Heeb will do all in his power to make you comfortable. Where single beds in double rooms are required he will accommodate you.

The business sessions and exhibit will be held in the building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, corner of 13th and Locust streets.

Following is the program submitted by the Committee on Arrangements:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th.

- 10 A. M. Registration. Hotel Stenton, Broad and Spruce Sts.
- 2 P. M. Auction Sale. Collections of U. S. Gold of H. O. Granberg; \$1 and \$3 of J. Barnet; Cents, etc., of Dr. Crewitt; by S. Hudson Chapman at his office, No. 1047 Drexel Bldg., S. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6th.

- 10.30 A. M. Leave to attend service at 11 A. M. at Christ Church 2nd St. above Market, where Washington worshipped; afterwards Betsy Ross House Arch below 2nd; Franklin's grave Arch and 5th.
- 2.30 P. M. Visit Independence Hall, Chestnut and Fifth St., view U. S. Bank, Carpenter's Hall where first Congress was held, Girard's Bank, take Walnut St. car No. 13 to 34th for New University Museum to see the Morris Collection of Ancient, Modern and U. S. Coins, also important Archaeological Collection.
- 5 P. M. and after, arrange exhibits in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, S. W. Cor. 13th and Locust Street. Two squares from the Hotel Stenton. Only members admitted.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7th.

- 10 A. M. Business session of the A. N. A. Hall of Historical Society.
- 12 M. Adjournment.
- 2 P. M. Start from Hotel Stenton for Valley Forge by automobile, passing through Fairmount Park (the largest and most beautiful city park in the world), visiting the Art Gallery, driving through the Main Line suburbs and arriving at Valley Forge. Spend about one hour visiting the various points of interest and return through the Park.
- 7 P. M. Informal supper and reception to members of the A. N. A. at the residence of S. Hudson Chapman, 1128 Spruce St., two squares from Hotel Stenton.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

- 9.30 A. M. Business session of A. N. A. Hall of Historical Society.
- 12 M. Adjournment for lunch.

- 1.30 P. M. Navy Yard. Leave Hotel Stenton for 15th and Spruce Sts. Take trolley car marked Navy Yard, League Island. As all the party are to be admitted at the same time, it is imperative that punctuality be observed, as those who arrive at the Navy Yard after our party has entered will not be admitted.
- 7 P. M. Informal supper and reception to members of A. N. A. at residence of Henry Chapman, No. 335 South 16th St., N. E. Corner of Pine and 16th St., three squares from Hotel Stenton.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

- 9.30 A. M. Business session of A. N. A.
 12 M. Adjournment.
 1 P. M. Visit U. S. Mint, 16th and Spring Garden Sts., and official photograph to be taken on the steps of this institution.
 3 to 5 P. M. Public exhibition of exhibits of members.

TUESDAY MORNING.

- 9.30 A. M. Final session.

The committee earnestly requests that any member who contemplates attending the Convention, notify either S. H. Chapman or Henry Chapman as soon as possible.

Any member bringing his car, if he will place it at the disposal of the members during the Convention will confer a favor on the Committee.

S. HUDSON CHAPMAN, Chairman.
 FRED. E. MERRITT,
 HENRY CHAPMAN,
 HAROLD E. GILLINGHAM,
 DR. T. L. COMPARETTE,
 J. P. HALE JENKINS,
 Committee of Arrangements.

A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT WURTZBACH.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

While naturally, and of necessity, all our thought and energy is directed toward doing whatever we can to win the great struggle in which we are engaged, it is nevertheless of great importance that interest in our science be maintained. As a means of recreation and relaxation, and for better fitting ourselves for the arduous tasks that confront us, it is almost a patriotic duty to keep posted and interested in Numismatics.

I sincerely hope that every member who possibly can will make a special effort to attend the convention at Philadelphia next month. As will be noted on another page, a specially fine program has been prepared.

Let us get together for a few days, renew our acquaintances, enjoy seeing each other's treasures, and go back home happy and refreshed.

Cordially yours,
 CARL WURTZBACH, President.

NOTICE TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

Those having papers to be read at the A. N. A. Convention, Philadelphia, October 5th to 9th, will please notify Howland Wood, 156th street and Broadway, New York, at once, giving title and probable length of paper. Papers of timely interest or pertaining to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania numismatics are especially solicited.

Do your bit in this way.

HOWLAND WOOD, Chairman,
 Committee on Papers,
 156th Street and Broadway, New York.

AN ANZAC DAY MEDALLET.

An attractive medallet of Australian origin is illustrated below, a photograph of which comes from Mr. A. Chitty of Camberwell, Victoria, through Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham of Philadelphia, with the following information:



"This medal was issued for Anzac Day by the Victoria Educational Department, hence the initials 'V. E. D.' The small letters on the obverse, 'C. & S.,' are the initials of Stokes & Son. The 'H. H.' to the right is for Harry Stokes, the die-cutter and one of the firm, although I think he should have written 'H. S.' These medals were sold to the teachers, children and to the public, and the funds devoted to the Australian Red Cross work."

The obverse has the head of a typical Anzac soldier, with the inscription "Honor to the A. I. F." The reverse has a scroll with the words, in incuse lettering, "Gallipoli" "France" "Palestine", in addition to "Anzac Day, 1918."

The word "Anzac" is derived from the initial letters of Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

COUNTERFEIT COINS OF MORE THAN FACE VALUE.

A shipper of platinum from Venezuela recently sent to this country several counterfeit coins which were unusual in that, although counterfeit, they were worth about five times their face bullion value. They were included in a shipment of crude plain platinum, and the consignee, believing that they were gold, as they seemed, carefully removed them from the lot of platinum and sold them to a gold refiner as gold bullion.

Later advices from South America informed him that the coins were platinum, plated with gold, and requested that he have them assayed to determine their real value. The agent hastened to the refiner, who admitted that he had had a hard time melting the metal and had himself discovered that it was platinum. Some settlement was made satisfactory to both the refiner and the agent, but the coins were destroyed and no analysis was ever made to determine the exact value of the metal.

In another shipment of grain platinum, received at a later date, the same shipper included a single counterfeit piece. The agent took this to a laboratory for analysis, but intrinsically the single piece was hardly worth the cost of the analysis from the purely commercial viewpoint; besides, the coin being an excellent piece of work in a fine state of preservation, it seemed a pity to destroy it. The gold plating is somewhat worn, disclosing the white metal beneath in spots. It is a counterfeit of an old Spanish piece bearing the date 1789 and the head of Charles IV. It weighs 6.435 grams and has a specific gravity of 18.9. This of course shows that if it is not gold, it must be platinum or at least an alloy consisting principally of platinum. The color of the metal after removing the gold plating, and its hardness, are sufficient additional proof of its character.

It seems that these old Spanish pieces pass current in Venezuela, at least for their bullion gold value, says a contributor to The Scientific American. Some unprincipled person in the long ago must have discovered that the native platinum, found to some extent in Venezuela and more plentifully in the neighboring Republic of Colombia, would if melted make a fair substitute for gold in coins, provided the color were properly disguised by a thin gold plating. Whether these counterfeits were made at or near the

date they bear or at some much later period is unknown. They are probably a comparatively recent product—but they must have been made some time before our South American friends were able to market platinum at a price above that of gold, and that is long ago. Whenever they were made, we now have the curious condition of a counterfeit gold coin intrinsically worth several times its face value.

ITALY HAS NEW 20 CENTESIMI.

One of the latest issues of coins of any of the European countries at war is the new type of 20 centesimi of Italy, issued during the present year, which is shown below from a specimen furnished by Messrs. Gutttag Bros. of New York City.



The design is pleasing, the obverse of a strictly regal type, but is far less artistic than the type it replaces, which was first issued in 1908, and was acknowledged by collectors generally to be one of the most beautiful of any of the European minor coins at that time.

The obverse of the new type bears the crowned arms of the Kingdom of Italy over crossed branches, with REGNO D'ITALIA above. Below, the initials, "A. M." probably of the designer or engraver. The reverse has "CENT. 20 1918" within a polygon, still within a continuous wreath very close to the edge of the coin. It is struck in nickel.

MEDALS AND BADGES OF AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The American Red Cross has issued from headquarters instructions concerning Red Cross medals and badges. The official medal in silver, bronze, or gold, has been formally adopted by the Red Cross and may be awarded to such persons as give important volunteer service.

There are three standard badges—the enrolled Red Cross nurse badge, the enrolled Red Cross dietitian badge, and the membership badge. Bars denoting the class of service may be placed above any of these three standard badges. For instance, the insignia for home defense nurses shall be a white enamel bar bearing the words "Home Defense Nurse," and shall be used in connection with a standard membership badge. The life-saving corps has a similar bar with the words "Life-saving Corps." Red Cross physicians, surgeons, and other Red Cross medical practitioners may wear a white enamel bar above the standard membership badge, with the words "Medical Service."

Field service in the war zone or in the military camps in the United States of specially meritorious service in the civil areas in times of disaster will be recognized by a bronze bar bearing appropriate words and placed below the standard badge. First-aid contest awards will have a similar bar below the membership badge. The life-saving corps has a silver alloy bar.

General service with the Red Cross will be recognized by a service bar which will be worn independently or below a standard membership badge. It is authorized for award to all classes of Red Cross workers at national headquarters, at division headquarters, or at chapters, branches, or auxiliaries, both volunteer and paid, and including officers, clerks, and those engaged in chapter or division workrooms. This bar is of white enamel, bears a red Greek cross in the center, and is given after four months of service comprising not less than 20 hours. On completion of the next period of service this bar may be exchanged for similar bar with a tiny star at each end. Bars may be exchanged as the period of service grows, so that each star awarded indicates not less than 800 hours' work and a five-star bar indicates not less than 4,000 hours' work.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

Peter McNeil, dockmaster at the New York Battery landing, has just received his eighth medal for life-saving, which was presented by the New York Marine Underwriters' Association. He is credited with saving the lives of 32 persons from drowning during his career.

While engaged in road construction in Lower Kolsater, in Gillberga Parish, Sweden, some workmen found 124 silver and copper coins of various denominations. They were in a bottle, and all were dated between 1819 and 1830. —(Free trans. by J. deL.)

The double number of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for August-September contains a paper read before the British Numismatic Society by the Marquess of Milford Haven, "Medallic Illustration of Naval History"; "West India Coinage Notes," by M. Sorenson; "The Wilson-Pershing Medals," which are illustrated; "A Letter from Uncle George to His Nephew John"; "Collectors and Collectors—Reasonable and Unreasonable," as well as three pages of editorial chat.

Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., has just been reappointed a member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society by Governor Cox. He has just completed his first term.

Among the prisoners taken by the Italians in the fighting in June some were reported to have had in their possession bank notes bearing the words "Venice, 1918," indicating that the invaders expected to occupy that city as a result of their drive. Some metal tokens were also said to be found upon the prisoners bearing the device of the Austrian eagle attacking the lion of St. Mark, and the inscription "Piave, 1918."

An offer to accept old copper and silver coins at a fair exchange value for War Savings and Thrift Stamps brought to the Old National Bank of Spokane a heterogeneous array of relics and coins. The oldest was a Roman bronze of Emperor Vespasian.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE ISSUES NEW NOTES.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal informs us that on July 24 the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Toronto issued a series of new bank notes which for beauty and design are unrivalled, years of preparation having been spent upon them. On the borders of the notes are different figures emblematic of various industries, and the issue marks a tremendous departure in Canadian paper money from an artistic point of view.

The date of issue (July 24) was selected because it marks the completion of 50 years' service with the Bank of Commerce of its President, Sir Edmund Walker, he having entered the bank July 24, 1868. He became general manager of the bank in 1886.

Mr. McLachlan writes that on his return from the Rochester convention of the A. N. A. last year he called on Sir Edmund Walker, who showed him a very fine collection of Canadian paper money which he had formed. It included nearly every bill issued by the bank and the smaller banks which it had absorbed, some eight or ten.

COINAGE FOR JULY, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during July, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 278,000; Dimes, 1,950,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 1,080,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 3,792,000.

MANY METAL TOKENS ISSUED IN GERMANY.

The impression prevails among collectors that practically all the trade or business of Germany is being conducted with paper money. And this is true of business generally. But many will be surprised to learn that there has been an extensive issue in all parts of the German Empire of metal tokens for small amounts. The latest catalogue of M. Schulman lists over 450 localities, principally towns or small cities, where such tokens have been placed in circulation. Almost without exception the metal used is zinc, and the denominations are from 1 to 50 pfennigs. Several of these localities have had different issues, and many are in sets of from one to five different denominations, making a very extensive series of war tokens.

In some respects these tokens resemble the small coins issued by the different States and principalities before the German Confederation. The types of many are similar to the old issues, but with modern treatment by the die-cutters, as many bear on the obverse the arms of the city of issue. A noticeable feature of the list is that a number are issues of firms and individuals. The majority are round, many are octagonal, and a few square or rectangular.

Oberammergau, in Bavaria, best known in this country as the place where the Passion Play has been given every decade for many years, is represented with an issue of 5, 10 and 50 pfennigs, good until six months after the close of the war.

GOLD COINS SMUGGLED AS BUTTONS.

A press dispatch from Arnhem, Holland, says that smugglers have done a big trade there for some time past in sending into Germany gold coins of all nations. The coins are eagerly bought up by dealers of indeterminate nationality, mostly at Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, at a premium which has reached 70 per cent. of the face value. In Germany they bring double that sum. Thousands of smugglers have been dealt with in the courts in the past four years, and 7,000 cases are still awaiting trial.

One smuggler was caught recently attempting to take gold coins out of the country. He wore a suit, every button of which was a cloth-covered ten-florin or five-florin piece. There are also reports of sandwiches with gold coins instead of slices of sausage between the bread and butter.

DESCRIPTIONS OF MEDALS WANTED.

Descriptions of the following medals are wanted by Dr. H. R. Storer, 58 Washington street, Newport, R. I.:

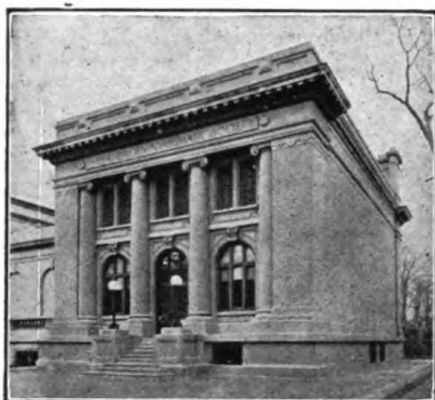
Drs. Augustus Frederick Erich, Edward Lloyd Howard and John S. Lynch of Baltimore, and Samuel T. Nicholson of Washington, all foundations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and of Dr. Davis I. McKew, Faculty of Physics, University of Maryland.

If any of our readers can furnish a description of these medals they will confer a favor on Dr. Storer, who, despite his nearly 89 years, is still actively engaged in collecting medals relating to the medical profession.

NUMISMATICS AND AERONAUTICS.

Perhaps the first use of the new airplane mail service between Washington and New York in carrying numismatic material is reported by Lyman H. Low, the veteran dealer at New Rochelle, N. Y. Under date of August 23 Mr. Low writes that the catalogs of his 195th sale were received from the printer in two parcels—the first on the afternoon of August 20, with two 16-cent airplane stamps, and the remainder the following day, with eight 16-cent airplane stamps, and that the delivery was quicker than ever before.

If you actually know that by buying only those things you absolutely need and putting your savings into War Savings Stamps you could save lives, would you do it? Take the word of the President that you do save lives when you do this.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH

& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1863.

PRESENT EXHIBITIONS:

Insignia, Chevrons, Etc., of Army,
Navy and Marine Corps.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The exhibition of the insignia of the Army and Navy at the Museum of the American Numismatic Society opened with a private view on the evening of Thursday, August 1st. The guests were received by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, Honorary Counsellor of the Society, and much interest was shown in the really remarkable exhibition, comprising some seven hundred devices denoting ranks and branches of service worn by those in the American Military and Naval Forces.

Since the exhibition opened it has been enriched by the new Distinguished Service Cross and Distinguished Service Medal. The first and second of the Cross are displayed, and the latter, which is the one finally adopted, is of a dignified design and suited to its purpose. The general opinion expressed by those who have seen it is that in the metal it makes a much better appearance than in the illustration issued by the Committee on Public Information. Much of the criticism which developed when these were first published would probably not have occurred had the critics waited until they had seen the Cross itself. The Medal, with its rich blue enameled border, makes an attractive appearance, and both this and the Cross have aroused a great deal of interest.

While the two pieces just mentioned are the most important of the additions to the exhibits, there have been other accessions made for the purpose of keeping up to the minute.



Confederate Half Dollar.

The Society has recently acquired, through the munificent gift of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, the famous Confederate Half Dollar. This identical piece was the first one known, and until a few years ago was the only one that had come to light.

Before 1879 the existence of a Confederate coinage was unknown to the numismatic world. The late numismatist, E. Mason, Jr., of Philadelphia, received a communication in January, 1879, from Dr. B. F. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Louisiana State Board of Health, New Orleans, that he, being the chief coiner for the Confederacy, had a specimen of a half dollar struck by the Confederate States, together with the obverse and reverse dies. The coin and one die were subsequently bought by Mr. Mason. The other die, being the obverse die of the United States half dollar of 1861, was seized by the Government.

In May of the same year the coin and die were sold to Mr. J. W. Scott of New York for the modest sum of \$310. It has been virtually in Mr. Scott's possession ever since. In the September, 1879, number of the *Coin Collector's Journal* it was advertised for sale for \$1000. In the early eighties it was offered at auction and sold for \$850, but soon came into the hands again of Mr. Scott. In March, 1910, the coin was again offered at auction by Mr. Elder and reached the price of \$3750.

The die, which has been defaced by a deep groove across the face, was held by Mr. Scott at \$50. It has changed hands several times, and is now owned by Mr. Judson Brenner of DeKalb, Ill. A brass impression of the cancelled die is in the possession of Mr. Elliott Smith of New York.

The first account of the Confederate Half Dollar appeared in the *Philadelphia Record* for March 11, 1879, and was accompanied by an engraving of the coin. The next account appeared in the April number of the *American Journal of Numismatics* for 1879. Another account appeared in the *Coin Collector's Journal* for July of the same year. A good summing up of

the Confederate coinage was published in *THE NUMISMATIST* for March, 1910.

The history of the Confederate coinage has been written so many times that it is hardly necessary to go into it in detail again. The salient facts are as follows: Between January 26 and May 31, 1861, the State of Louisiana and then the Confederate States coined double eagles and half dollars at the New Orleans Mint from the regular United States dies after the mint went out of the control of the Federal Government. In April Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, ordered designs for a half dollar submitted for approval. Among those sent, the design of A. H. M. Peterson of New Orleans was accepted. This new die, constituting the reverse, was used in conjunction with the regular United States 1861 obverse. Four specimens only were struck on a screw press, as the relief of the new die was too high to be successfully undertaken on a regular coining press. Orders then came to discontinue further operations on account of the difficulty of obtaining bullion, and nothing further was done with the new coinage.

Of the four pieces struck, one was sent to the Confederate Government, and was in the possession of Jefferson Davis, but was stolen from Mrs. Davis' trunk when she was detained at Hampton Roads at the conclusion of the war. Another was sent to Professor Riddle of the University of Louisiana, a third was given to Dr. E. Ames of New Orleans, and the fourth was kept by the chief coiner, Dr. B. F. Taylor. This latter piece is the one the Society now has. It is in perfect condition and weighs $192\frac{1}{4}$ grains, 192 grains being the weight of the regular U. S. half dollar at the time. Another specimen turned up in 1910 at Rondout, N. Y., and was purchased by Mr. H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis. This second specimen shows considerable signs of wear. To whom this specimen originally belonged has never been ascertained.

Shortly after Mr. Scott obtained possession of the die he announced in the *Coin Collector's Journal* for September, 1879, that there would be struck five hundred specimens in silver for sale at \$2 each. These restrikes were made by filing off the Federal reverse side of regular 1861 half dollars and stamping thereon the design from the Confederate die. Also, 500 pieces were struck in white metal, using the Confederate die for one side and description of the piece for the other side. The restrikes were sent to the subscribers in October, 1879. They can be readily told from the genuine specimen, as they are under weight, on account of having the reverse impression filed off, weighing as a rule about 185 grains instead of 192 grains. Also, the reading on the edge is nearly flattened out, due to being confined in a collar while they were restruck. Although the intention was to furnish collectors with an example of what the Confederate Half Dollar looked like and to furnish the public in general with a most interesting historical souvenir, the fact remains that as time goes on and the restrikes keep changing hands, the new owners think they have one of the world's rarities. Dealers and collectors are continually offered these pests and spend much time explaining the difference between the real and the false.

PRICE OF SILVER FIXED.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Under the authority of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1918, silver has been sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at a price which will permit the Treasury from new purchases of a corresponding amount of silver at the price of \$1 per fine ounce to recoin the silver purchased into silver dollars without loss. In order to provide for the various items of expense involved it was found necessary to fix the price for which silver was sold at \$1.01½ per fine ounce, and it was made a condition of sale that the purchaser should not pay a higher price for silver in other markets than in those of the United States.

Bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan are now being turned out by the thousands daily by the Treasury's Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The bonds are similar in form and design to those of the third loan, and space has been left on each bond for insertion of the exact terms of the bonds. It is believed that a sufficient number of the bonds will be ready to make possible immediate delivery of all bonds of the fourth loan as they are purchased.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXI.

OCTOBER, 1918.

No. 10

THE ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR.

During August there were coined at the Philadelphia Mint 100,058 Illinois Centennial Half Dollars. Very little has been heard of this latest souvenir coin, which was authorized by Congress some time ago. The State of Illinois was admitted to the Union December 3, 1818, hence the designation of the coin.



The obverse bears the head of Lincoln with the inscription "Centennial of the State of Illinois" surrounding it. In the field back of the head is "In God We Trust," while to the right of the shoulder is "Liberty", and at the left shoulder the date, "1918." The reverse is the State seal of Illinois, an eagle with outstretched wings, one foot resting upon a rock, the other upon a United States shield, the rising sun in the background. In the beak of the eagle are two scrolls, one inscribed "National Union," the other, "State Sovereignty." Above is the inscription, "United States of America," and below, "Half Dollar." Above the rising sun is "E Pluribus Unum."

One hundred thousand of these coins will be placed in the hands of the County Centennial Committees of the State in proportion to population, at face value, and will be sold by them at an advanced price, the profit to be used to promote county centennial celebrations, or, if a satisfactory county celebration has been held, the proceeds are to be devoted to some war relief.

The coins are legal tender for face value and are subject to the regulations of United States coins.

THE TWENTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECE.

The \$20 gold piece has had an interesting career. Jewelers melted it for their fine gold work, some 40 years ago, and were very successful until the Government experts discovered the practice and stopped it in short order by "peppering" the gold with iridium. Following this, unscrupulous persons attempted to gather scrap gold by "sweating," or placing a number of coins in a bag and then shaking them violently, thus obtaining tiny pieces of gold by friction. After these coins had been put through the "sweating" process it was an easy matter to pass them on unsuspecting tradesmen and banks, provided, of course, that the victims did not weigh the coin. The amount of gold scrap obtained by the "sweating" process was so small that the bags had to be burned to recover it.

Another way was to "strip" a coin by putting it into an electro-chemical bath, getting thereby a slight residue of gold on a copper plate, which was afterwards melted and the metals separated. Because this method discolored the gold it was not very popular. One of the most successful schemes, however, was the use of a specially prepared male and female die. The diameter of the die was about one one-thousandth of an inch smaller than the diameter of the coin. It was so made that after the resultant rim of the metal was cut off the milled edges remained. From a single \$20 coin the gold thus obtained was worth about 50 cents, and the coin to all appearances, had not been tempered with.— *Popular Science Monthly*.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

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(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

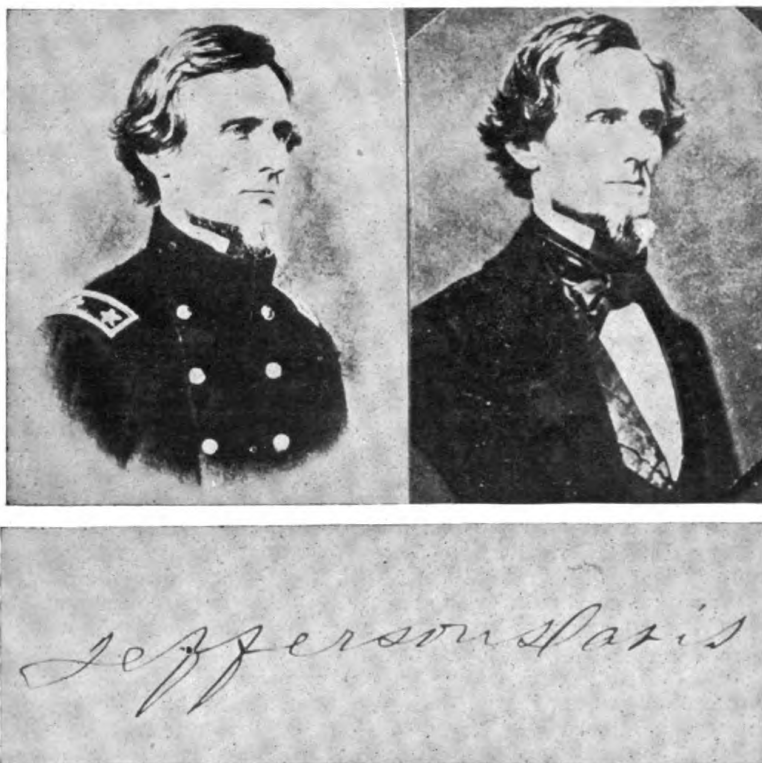


THE \$50.00 BILL OF APRIL 6, 1863.

(No. 75 in this Series.)

In the center, vignette of President Jefferson Davis. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Davis had the "distinction" of being among the first batch of cadets court-martialed for midnight revelries at Benny Havens. For full three-quarters of a century West Pointers have sung "Benny Havens, Oh," to the tune of "The Wearing of the Green," till now there are about fifty stanzas, some good, some lumbering, and very few good poetry. The *Literary Digest* of August 26, 1916, has a very good account of this famous old song, dedicated to _____ a bartender, loved by every cadet, and as famous as "John the Orangeman" at Harvard. Jefferson Davis resigned his commission in 1835, and shortly after married Miss Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of Zachary Taylor, the twelfth President of the United States. He then became a cotton planter. Three months after their marriage, Mrs. Davis died. He was Presidential Elector in 1844 on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and a Congressman in 1845. On February 26th of that year he mar-

ried Miss Varina Banks Howell. In 1853 he was Secretary of War under Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States. Under his administration the Washington Aqueduct and Cabin John Bridge were built. The famous single stone arch 220 feet long when built had affixed to it a tablet reading "Washington Aqueduct. Begun A. D. 1853. President, Franklin Pierce, Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis. Building A. D. 1861, President of the U. S., Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of War, Simon Cameron." It is well-known history that the name of Jefferson Davis was cut from the tablet in June, 1862, and afterward restored as the result of a movement originating in the North in the interest of history and truth. From 1857 to 1861 he was a U. S. Senator. He spoke in Faneuil Hall, Boston, October 12th, 1858, pleading for the protection of the independence of the States. His speech appears in full in "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," Vol. I, Page 555. In the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts



Two portraits and an autograph of Jefferson Davis, whose likeness appears on the accompanying note, furnished by Mr. H. D. Allen, the author.

voted for Mr. Davis on fifty-two out of fifty-seven ballots that were taken. At the Convention of the seceding States at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 9th, 1861, he was elected Provisional President and inaugurated February 18th, 1861. When Virginia seceded he urged the removal of the Capital to Richmond as the salient point of attack, and it was so removed on May 24th, 1861. In November, 1861, a general election was held in the Confederacy, and Mr. Davis was chosen President for six years, and was inaugurated February 22nd, 1862. His salary during part of his term of office was \$15,000 per year, and for the balance of the period \$25,000 per year. He fled from Richmond when the Confederacy was broken up, and was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10th, 1865, taken to Fortress Monroe, and confined as a State prisoner for two years, first in a gun case-mate, heavily ironed, but later, on account of ill-health, which threatened his life, he was allowed more liberty. May 8th, 1866 he was indicted for treason. May 14th, 1867, he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$100,000. His bail bond was signed by many prominent men, including Horace Greeley,

Augustus Schell, and Horace F. Clark, the last two also representing Cornelius Vanderbilt. In 1869 he became president of a life-insurance company at Memphis, Tenn. He was the author of "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," published in 1881. He died at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 6th, 1889. His daughter, Varina Anne Davis, also called "Winnie," was born in the Confederate "White House" at Richmond, became noted as an authoress, and was later known as "The Daughter of the Confederacy."

Noting the revulsion of feeling against the famous "Hymn of Hate" penned by the German, Ernst Lissauer, as a reward for which he received from the Emperor the high Order of the Red Eagle of the Second Class, he is reported to have written to an influential publication deprecating the insertion of the song in all books destined for the use of the youth of his country. Inasmuch as it was written on a passionate impulse, we may revert, since fires no longer underlie the treacherous ashes of the Civil War, to these lines by James Russell Lowell (Biglow Papers, X:), to illustrate the intolerant fury bred by war:

"I'd rather take my chance to stand,
At judgment where your meanest slave is,
That at God's bar hold up a hand
Ez drippin' as yours, Jeff Davis."

How remote and impossible seem the scorn and hatred of this verse to us in these later days; but may we not find even more than its counterpart when we review the events which followed the great war begun by the Germans in 1914, not alone in its effect on humanity (treated in my No. 40, *THE NUMISMATIST* for February, 1918, Page 42), but on wreck-strewn Belgium and France, whose smoking ruins, left behind by insatiable barbarians, will be an eternal remembrance. One noted writer and thinker (in *Arts and Decoration*, New York) would have this wreckage preserved as treasure-symbols of an incredibly ferocious scourge, as lamps eternally aflame, proclaiming the undying splendor of Latin civilization and the spiritual impotence of dishonored Germany. From the day of the criminal invasion of Belgium by Germany, and the savage destruction of Termodne, Malines, Louvain, Ypres (absolutely useless from any military point of view, as the city has no strategic importance whatever), and Arras (occupied by the Germans four days only, then destroyed systematically and left a black and writhing skeleton)—from that day, the Germans (name execrable for all eternity, like the names of Nero, Judas, Attila and other blood-thirsty monsters of the past) have systematically applied their cannon and under-sea craft to the essential ruthlessness of warfare. Implacable has been their method, approved by their sinister Emperor and by the servile band whose self-styled designation as the "Ninety-three Intellectuals" is an insult to Intellectuality. Denouncing the modern idealistic conception of the knightly elements of war as mere theoretic sophism, they have with shameless cynicism removed the mask and revealed to us the grinning face of the naked brute beneath, the BEAST who wears the spiked helmet of the Teuton horde. In no more flagrant way could the brutishness of the German military machine be demonstrated than by a study of its methods of operation in the looting and destruction of the art heritage of its adversaries. Hatred of human for human may be understood, and, if in the scarlet light of the "Hymn of Hate", deplored, but a hatred that takes as its object the shimmering loveliness of art, is the hatred of a gorilla for all that humans hold divine. Heroically France and Belgium, twin sisters of Tragedy, endure the warfare waged by the Teutonic barbarians. It is only when they speak of their wrecked villages, of their ruined cathedrals, of their burned town-halls and museums, that they lose their stern composure and weep the tears of bitterness for loss irreparable. In this project, at least, Germany has been but too successful. She wished to stab the French and Belgians to the heart, and she accomplished utterly her purpose. The whole world will remember it, and Germany herself will never be allowed to forget it, nor the fact that the German crime of crimes will forever remain the Rheims cathedral, standing sublime and sinister, a gibbet on which the the German Hunker has hung the soul of France.

This is a series "Ax" note, of the first series, No. 71080, dated April 6th, 1863, printed partly in green. Receivable in payment of all dues, and fundable in stocks or bonds. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Richmond, Virginia. Back of bill printed in green as shown.

For other portraits of Mr. Davis see bills Nos. 40, 59, 61, 77 and 83 in this collection, also two photographs, with autograph, secured for this article. There are sixty-eight varieties of this bill. Total issue unknown.

PISTRUCCI'S WATERLOO MEDALLION.

One of the largest and without doubt the most elaborate medal ever issued was the Waterloo Medal, by Benedetto Pistrucci, the noted engraver, who was connected with the Royal Mint in London the greater part of his life, though an Italian by birth and early training.



According to Pistrucci's published account, this medal far excelled anything ever attempted by him in the number of figures introduced. The medal was $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and took him over 30 years to complete. It was begun in 1817, and the dies were not delivered to the Master of the Mint until 1850. It was the intention of the Mint to present a copy in gold to each of the princes who shared in the triumph at Waterloo, and a copy in silver to the minor satellites. The dies, however, were never hardened, though impressions in soft metal and electrotypes were taken and sold to the public. The dies are in the Mint Museum. Pistrucci died in 1855.

GERMAN FINANCES.

Germany's monetary system, built upon the gold-standard basis, has gone utterly to wreck during the progress of the war. Money was never before so abundant. The pockets of the working classes and of the farmers fairly bulge with money. It is a promissory money—a money not based upon gold bars stored in the vaults, as is the paper money in circulation in this country, but having its value largely contingent upon a peace adjustment to be made in accord with the ideals of militant Hohenzollernism.

At the beginning of this current year the paper money issued in Germany was, in dollars, \$4,800,000,000. When the war began there was \$700,000,000 of paper money in Germany, all upon the gold basis; which is to say, payable in gold. The gold that was in circulation at the beginning of the war—about \$600,000,000—has been absorbed by the government. The enormous monetary inflation is apparent. A Germany in position to impose her will upon the whole world would be in position to impose her stupendous war debt on the United States, Great Britain and France.

Kaiserism is making a desperate fight—first, to save the militant caste system, and, next, to save the country from financial collapse. In matters of finance Germany will come again—the resources are enormous. But Germany will come again more quickly and more surely if the militant castes are unloaded.—*Baltimore American*.



THE \$100 BILL OF APRIL 6th, 1863.

(No. 76 in this Series.)

In the center, portrait of Lucy Holcombe Pickens; lower left corner, figures representing the Infantry and Artillery branches of the army; lower right corner, portrait of George Wythe Randolph.

The central vignette on this bill has, on the authority of historians and catalogs, including the famous works of Dr. William Lee, Raphael Thian, Haseltine, Dr. George W. Massamora, The Scott Stamp and Coin Company, and others, been accepted from the earliest date as the head of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. In the July, 1918, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, in describing the \$100 bill of December 2, 1862, with the same portrait, I asserted that they are all wrong and that it is the head of Mrs. Pickens, wife of the Governor of South Carolina. The attention of the reader is directed to that issue for proofs of my assertion, a more extended biographical sketch of Mrs. Pickens, and several reproductions of rare photographs of her.

The \$100 bills of Dec. 2, 1862, April 6, 1863, and February 17, 1864, must be listed hereafter as Mrs. Governor Pickens, and not Mrs. Jefferson Davis. This narrative, like all my historical notes, is the result of persistent work for months, coupled with the writing of scores of letters, and inquiries at the source, from people now living.

Lucy Petway Holcombe was born June 11, 1832, at La Grange, Fayette County, Tennessee, whither her father, Beverly Holcombe, Esq., had recently removed from Virginia. She was married April 24, 1858, at Marshall, Texas, to Francis Wilkinson Pickens, lately a Representative in Congress and just appointed our Minister to Russia. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens arrived in good time at St. Petersburg (now Petrograd), where the latter at once attracted attention by her beauty and grace. Her easy manner and democratic freedom from conventionality won the friendship of the Tsar and Tsarina, who insisted that the American Minister and his wife, in anticipation of the birth of their child, should be lodged in the Imperial

Palace. There a daughter was born to them on March 14, 1859, and it is said that a salute was fired and the Imperial band played in honor of the event. The christening was performed by the Metropolitan in the Imperial Chapel, and at an impressive moment, after the family names Frances-Eugenia had been conferred upon the infant, the Empress added the names Olga and Neva, those of the two grandduchesses who acted as godmothers. But this interesting baby very soon acquired the Russian pet name of Douschka, meaning "little soul" or "darling," and was known through life by no other, becoming the subject of much romantic writing connected with the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Douschka Pickens married Dr. George Cuvier Dugas, of Augusta, Ga., and died in 1893, survived by two daughters, Lucy Frances and Adrienne Dorothea. But to return to the happy scene of her christening. It is said that the Empress impulsively



The above photograph is a wonderful "find" historically. It was taken at St. Petersburg (Petrograd), Russia, when the art of photography was in its infancy, and shows Mrs. Pickens with her young daughter (Douschka) in her arms.

threw her arms around the proud young mother and kissed her, and the Emperor, the amiable and high-minded Alexander II, bestowed his blessings and gifts of diamonds. The personal friendship thus formed, naturally strengthened the good relations between the two countries, which have always continued.

Mr. Pickens was recalled by the people of South Carolina to become the War Governor of his State. By the character of her public men and as leader in the secession movement, South Carolina held great prestige among the Southern States, and during the months of their transient successes the Governor's wife in the Executive Mansion at Columbia and at the great plantation house of the family at Edgewood, adorned with statuary and paintings from Europe, including a full-length portrait of the Tsar, presented by himself, enjoyed a brilliant reign as "Lady Lucy" and the "Queen of the Confederacy." Her rooms on social occasions were thronged by dis-

tinguished people, the highly-cultivated men and women of the South, statesmen, soldiers, diplomats, and other members of the learned professions, and she won the admiration of all alike. Of perfect figure and graceful carriage, with regular features, abundant hair of the shade called Titian, and a complexion to harmonize, her entrance into an expectant drawing-room caused a sensation. Her bearing was queenly and her entertainments regal. By her fine intellectuality, conventional charm, and magnetic voice, she was credited with the gifts of a diplomat, leading where she least seemed to lead, and gaining the admiration of great men, as beautiful women moving in the paths of honor do.

Well versed in history and standard literature, a talented musician, informed on the burning question of the day, with the poise given by travel and experience in the great world, she was not only a delightful companion, but an able counselor of statesmen. Her life withal was an example of the domestic virtues and simple piety. She was a devoted student of the Bible, and it is said that to hear her read the Psalms was a poetic treat. The kindness shown to her many servants was unfailing, and was recipro-



GEORGE WYTHE RANDOLPH.

cated by them with life-long devotion. The pallbearers selected for her husband and daughter, and finally herself, were their faithful former slaves. From the time of the Governor's death, a few years after the close of the war, Mrs. Pickens lived on their plantation in Edgefield County, S. C., rarely leaving home except for annual visits to Washington to attend the meetings of the Mount Vernon Association, in which she served as Regent for the State of South Carolina. She was the originator and president of the Monument Association of Edgefield County, which performed the honorable task of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead.

The public esteem inspired by Mrs. Pickens was shown by the naming in her honor of one of the first regiments enrolled in South Carolina, which was known throughout the war as "The Holcombe Legion," as related in No. 48 of this Series (April, 1918, issue of THE NUMISMATIST).

This sketch shows how natural and fitting it was that the portrait of Mrs. Pickens should be selected to adorn the money of the Confederacy. Her husband, a distinguished and influential man, was Governor of the first State to secede, and she herself was at the time undoubtedly the most widely known and popular woman of the South, and the embodiment to

the chivalry of that romantic section, of the beauty, charm and virtues of the Southern woman, and she has the unique distinction of being the only woman so honored, since my discovery has eliminated Mrs. Jefferson Davis entirely. Mr. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, a highly-cultivated gentleman, resident of South Carolina, member of the State Convention which met at Columbia, December 17, 1860, and drafted the statement of reasons which it was believed justified the secession, was a great admirer of Mrs. Pickens, and is doubtless the man who directed the placing of her portrait on the bills.

In the lower right corner of this bill is a bust of George Wythe Randolph. Mr. Randolph came from fine stock. He was born at Monticello, Va., March 10, 1818, attended school at Cambridge, Mass., and studied two years at the University of Virginia. His father was the Governor of Virginia, 1819-22. His mother was Martha (Jefferson) Randolph, a daughter of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States. She was a very accomplished woman, of highly cultivated mind, speaking several languages, besides being a fine musician. She was the mother of eleven children, and was once toasted at a banquet as "the noblest woman in Virginia." Mr. Randolph raised a company of artillery at the time of the John Brown Raid, known as the "Virginia Howitzer Battalion," and was afterward made a Brigadier-General. From March 17, 1862, to Nov. 17, 1862, he was Secretary of War for the Confederacy, succeeding Judah P. Benjamin. In November, 1862, he resigned on account of illness, and was later the envoy of the Confederacy to France (1863). He returned to Virginia after the war, and died at Edge Hill, Va., April 4, 1867. For other portraits of Mr. Randolph see bills Nos. 76, 84 and 85 in this collection, also a photograph published with this article. Lower left corner, figures representing the Infantry and Artillery branches of the army service. This bill is dated April 6th, 1863 and is an "A" note of the first series, and was payable two years after ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, S. C., and the back of note is engraved and printed in green as shown. There are sixteen varieties of this bill. Total issue unknown.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE FRENCH ACCEPT UNITED STATES COINS.

Coins of American mintage are fast gaining favor in France, and in many small shops they are accepted in lieu of French money. Newspaper venders, boat ticket sellers and others who deal largely in pennies would much rather accept an American nickel or a couple of cents than change a 5-franc note. They are readily taken where there will be a later opportunity to pass it back in change to an American customer.

The French like the American 5-cent piece. "Elle est jolie," they say, comparing it with the French coin of the same denomination with a square hole in the center. They don't think so much of the American coppers. Being hardly half as large as the sou they have been accustomed to, they can't see why it has the same value.

Dimes are accepted readily at many places for a half franc, but quarters and half dollars, being at odd values with the franc, find it hard sledding to get by.—The Spiker, France.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Ottoman Red Half-Moon Gold Medal, with special insignia, has been conferred on Prince Carl of Sweden for valuable service rendered to Turkish prisoners.

The Italian supreme command has awarded a silver medal for bravery in warfare in memory of Lieutenant Edward Mackay, the first American to lay down his life on the Italian front.

J. DEL.

THE "OPERA TRAIANA" ON TRAJAN'S COINS.

By FREDERIC STANLEY DUNN,

University of Oregon, Eugene.

Trajan's reign presents a most curious anomaly in the annals of the Roman Imperial regime. The historians of the early Principate, even though contemporaries of Trajan himself, either closed the narrative too early to include "the Best Prince," or died before fulfilling the promised document, while those who made the subsequent reigns their theme either resumed the thread of history farther on in time or have suffered a loss of the earlier periods. Trajan's own biographers are known to us in name only, and there is thus no detailed chronicle to bridge the gap between Tacitus and Suetonius on the one hand and Ammianus Marcellinus and the "Historiae Augustae" on the other. The breviaries presented in Eutropius and Aurelius Victor are but tantalizing outlines; the epitomators of Cassius Dio offer scarcely more than a fragment, while Pliny's Panegyric and the 10th Book of his Epistle, though of incalculable value, are but suggestive clues.

So that same capricious Fortuna who was certainly most gracious to Trajan himself has left for his posterity a strange paradox—one of "the noblest Romans of them all" is without a biographer, and one of the strongest administrations in the entire Imperial line is a *lacuna* in the written historic record.

But over against this absence of the purely annalistic, Trajan has left us a most eloquent record in documents of an enviable variety and profusion. No one can look upon that homely but virile face in the Braccio Nuovo of the Vatican without paying sincere homage to the great and generous soul that is revealed therein. That stalwart mailed figure in the National Museum at Naples is more expressive than any laudation from orator or scribe. There is a nation on the banks of the Danube that traces its origin in unbroken line back through nineteen centuries in order to name Trajan as its patron and founder. Trajan's inscriptions are still being gathered from every corner of the Empire, and his monuments pointed out from Hispania to the Euxine. Rome itself still boasts, as it were, Trajan's imperial name written large across her crest, for Rome would not be Rome without Trajan's Column, the stumps of columns still *in situ* are witnesses of the magnificent Ulpian Basilica, the materials of his Triumphal Arch are still to be distinguished under the graceless name of Constantine, while one of the four aqueducts that to this day supply Rome was the original munificence of Trajan.

But if every other evidence of Trajan were blotted out of tangible existence we would still have abundant material for the reconstruction of his life and times in the myriads of coins that repeat in many moods and varieties the portrait, the name, the praises, the deeds, the monuments of a really commanding figure and personality. The testimony of Roman Imperial coins to the exploits and accomplishments of the several Emperors has long been a recognized science, but nowhere is it more welcome and more conclusive than in this case of a monarch whose biographic record is otherwise so fragmentary. The chronology of Trajan's reign may be fairly well restored from his coins; his portrait busts are rendered unmistakably identifiable in them; his campaigns are attested and his triumphs recorded by them; his honors and the acclamations of Senate and Roman people are therein chronicle in faithful sequence; his beneficence and his civic munificence are as readily disclosed in them as ever could have been done by a Pliny or a Tacitus.

Especially unique in their documentary testimony are the coins issued in commemoration of Trajan's engineering and structural acts, of which his reign was particularly prolific. It is true that in no one instance do these mintages happen to be of the nature of *hapax legomena*, i. e., sole witnesses of otherwise unrecorded enterprises or events, but all of them are corroborative and afford convincing, valuable supplementary evidence.

PONS DANUVIUS.

Trajan was in the field, at war with the Dacians, when he became sole Emperor by the death of his adoptive father. And the first coins referable to this group are popularly interpreted as commemorative of the conquest of Dacia. They are first and second brasses whose obverses read:—

IMP.CAES.NERVAE.TRAIANO.AVG.GER.DAC.P.M.TR.P.COS.V.P.P.

The device of the reverse, surrounded in a semi-circle by the inscription, S.P.Q.R.OPTIMO.PRINCIPI.

and with S. C. in the exergue, represents an arched structure between two towers, with water and a small boat indicated below. Eckhel⁽¹⁾ is unhesitating in seeing in it two of the piers with the intervening span of Trajan's famous bridge across the Danube. So, too, was the opinion of the "European Technical Commission for the Construction of a Bridge over the Danube," which reported through its President, M. L. Lalanne, in December of 1879⁽²⁾. In fact, the coins proved to them a valuable adjunct in reconstructing the bridge. The Commission discovered adequate substantiation for the sketch upon Trajan's reverses by reference to the reliefs on his Column at Rome, and the quite flagrant exaggeration in his account of the bridge. Misapprehension and incredulity had hitherto prevailed.

Patin⁽³⁾, on the other hand, was quite scornful in denying any connection between the coins and the bridge. In his opinion, the device represented some one of the several harbors which Trajan constructed, preferably the one at Ancona. In such case the curved arch becomes the crescent of the harbor between its flanking towers. In confirmation of his theory, Patin appealed to a chain depicted on the coin below the main structure, as if for the purpose of rendering the harbor safer from hostile intrusion.

In the absence of more definite wording on these coins, a bronze cataloged by Mediobarbus⁽⁴⁾, on which was represented a bridge with the inscription PONS.TRAIANI.DANVVIVS.

was at one time in considerable notoriety. But Eckhel and subsequent numismatists are unanimous in suspecting it as of spurious origin, so that it must be eliminated from the discussion⁽⁵⁾.

PORTUS TRAIANI.

But if the foregoing coins are to be denied association with Trajan's "river and harbor" measures, there certainly are others which were indisputably issued in commemoration of the several Portus Traiani. Three harbors are mentioned as having felt the hand and enterprise of Trajan, viz., those at Ostia, Centum Cellae (the modern Civita Vecchia), and Ancona. It is not definitely asserted of the last mentioned, that the harbor of Ancona, after its restoration and enlargement by Trajan, was ever called by his name. But both the others are rivals for that distinction, for both were known as Trajan's Harbors, and both therefore enter positive claim to the coins now to be described. They are a first brass and a medallion⁽⁶⁾, of the same obverse and legend as in the coins just discussed; but, while the others lacked a definite inscription to interpret an ambiguous device, in this case neither the device nor the inscription can be misconstrued. The words

PORTVM.TRAIANI.

form an arch around the central plan of a harbor. Its basin is in the form of a hexagon, various styles of structures lining its several sides, the two arms leaving an open space for entrance at the bottom of the coin. Three vessels are represented in the basin, and, to complete the Senatorial authorization, S. C. is in the exergue.

(1) Eckhel, Vol. VI, pp. 427, 428. (It will be understood that subsequent references to Eckhel will imply Vol. VI.)

(2) Cf. footnote, Duruy's History of Rome, Vol. V, p. 239. (Vol. V will hereafter be inferred.)

(3) Patin (with cut), pp. 177, 178.

(4) Mediobarbus, Traj. ad V. C. 858, discussed by Eckhel, p. 419, and by Stevenson, pp. 641, 643, under "Pons Danuvii" and "Portus Anconitanus."

(5) Cuts of the "bridge" coin may also be found in Cohen, No. 419, and in Duruy, p. 238. The coin is also discussed in University of Oregon Bulletin, New Series, Vol. VII, No. 3, "A Study in Roman Coins of the Empire," reprinted in The Numismatist, Vol. XXIX, No. 7, pp. 304,5.

(6) Eckhel, pp. 426, 427, and Stevenson, p. 643, under "Portum Traiani S. C.", where a cut of the medal is shown.

A mooted point is left as to the location of the harbor depicted. Eckhel believes that Civita Vecchia should have the honor, for the harbor there was wholly a new creation on the part of Trajan, whereas the one at Ostia could not by any means claim so pronounced attention. Trajan's work at Ostia was more in the nature of an extension and enlargement of Claudius' previous operations, such that, as inscriptions testify, it was commonly referred to as *Portus Augusti et Traiani*. Eckhel's conclusion, therefore, is that a medal of this nature could not in justice have been struck in honor of Ostia and at the same time no publicity of a similar nature assigned to Centum Cellae, which could more consistently claim it.

Other authorities⁽⁷⁾, however, largely ignore Centum Cellae and refer the coins to Ostia. Perhaps the excavations carried on at Ostia within recent years may clear up the controversy, if in no other way than by the exhumation of coins.

VIA TRAIANA.

Good old Doctor Galen bears testimony to Trajan's "Good Roads" slogan and to his reforms in road-building throughout the Empire. But the passage in Galen is a side glance only and stops short of any specific instance. Dio Cassius does mention the draining of the Pomptine Fens and the extension of the Appia through the territory thus reclaimed.

But there was one of Trajan's great feats in engineering munificence in this province which, in default of literary confirmation, depends perforce upon monumental and epigraphic evidence for substantiation. Observing that travel was largely inclined to leave the main trunk road of the Via Appia at Beneventum, and, instead of reaching Brundisium in a round-about way through Venusia and Tarentum, to cut straight through the passes of the Apennines to the Adriatic, thence following the coast southward through Barium, Trajan now "fortified" this latter route, at his own expense, as the Via Traiana. And such it was for long known, until in popular parlance this more traveled branch came to be reckoned as merely a portion of the Appian Way proper.

Inscriptions certify to this extension of the road from Beneventum to Brundisium, one of them specifically witnessing to its founder's name, a curator being therein mentioned of the "via nova Traiana". Another has the expression "curatorem trium Traianarum."

But these lone epigraphic testimonials to the name are abundantly supplemented from the realm of numismatics, for the Senate led the way with a first brass in commemoration of the new road, followed later by replicas in all the metals. The device of the reverse represents a female figure—personification of "Good Roads" she doubtless is—reclining to the left, with head turned to the right, sustaining on her knee by her right hand a wheel, and resting her left elbow on a rock. In some copies she is resting a reed or whip with its strands separated in the hollow of her left arm. In the exergue is

VIA TRAIANA.

with S. C. in the center below⁽⁸⁾.

The legend of the earlier obverses reads as in the coins of the two varieties already named, proving them to be mintages of the Fifth Consulship. As the reverses omit more precise dating, the coins of themselves can only be referred to a period that covered eight years in all, viz., A. D. 104-111. The replicas which were struck in all the metals in the Sixth Consulship can, of course, only confirm the tentative deduction that the Via Traiana must have been constructed before the year 111. But, fortunately, the inscriptions, assisted by a statement in Cassius Dio, fix the date of the road in 106, shortly after the Emperor's return from the war with the Dacians.

Years afterward the fame of Trajan's Road was renewed by Gordianus Pius, far down in the times of the late Empire, and a silver coin⁽⁹⁾ was struck containing the same device with the simple wording beneath the

(7) Cf. Lanciani, *Anc. Rome*, p. 240, where the medal is reproduced; Ackerman, *Catalogue of Roman Coins*, Vol. 1, p. 220, No. 14. (Future references to Ackerman will be the same work and volume.)

(8) Eckhel, pp. 421, 422, 428; Ackerman, p. 208, No. 55, p. 222, No. 37, and p. 323, No. 10; cuts of the coin are shown by Stevenson, p. 858, under "Via Traiana," and by Patin, p. 177.

(9) Eckhel, p. 422.

reclining figure and without the dedication to the Optimus Princeps. The obverse contains a homely, scarce recognizable portrait of Trajan, with a legend that quite evidently reflects a later age:

IMP.TRAIANO.PIO.FEL.AVG.P.P.

AQUA TRAIANA.

Between the Porta San Pancrazia on the Janiculan and the spot hallowed in Christian legend as the scene of Peter's crucifixion, where their munificent Catholic Majesties, Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, erected the chapel still dignified under the name San Pierto in Montorio, there is a fountain whose inception must be credited to the Emperor Trajan. The impressive Fontana Paolina and its contributing Acqua Paola, so named from Pope Paul V in 1611, are but a modernized reconstruction and enlargement of the original Aqua Traiana, which Caesar Imperator Nerva Traianus conducted in 109 A. D. to supply Region XIV across the Tiber, together with the Thermae on the Aventine named in honor of his friend Licinius Sura.

The literary evidence is slight, often nothing more than a mere listing of the name in a Regionary Catalogue or in conjunction with a group of other aqueducts. Frontinus published his monumental work too early to include the Aqua Traiana, though he testifies to Trajan's activities in the restoration and amplification of the aqueducts already existing, a passage that can be looked upon merely as prophetic of the new system to be established across the Tiber.

But happily the Senate commemorated the dedication of the new water supply in brasses⁽¹⁰⁾ of the two larger denominations, reproduced subsequently in Trajan's own coins in gold and silver, which bring some little aid to the rather desultory ascription of literature. The reverses of all these coins have for their device the genius of the stream reclining to the left. He is bearded, this feature and the recumbent position both being rather exceptional, as only rivers were usually so typified, whereas we are concerned here with a rivulet. A reed or bullrush is held in his right hand, while his left elbow is supported on an urn, from which a stream of water is flowing.

He is further represented as reposing beneath a curved roofing or unkey-stoned arch, supported on two columns. In some copies, there are crinkled lines running horizontally across the exergue, representing waves of water, broken in the center by the curve of a double-lined arch, doubtless the *specus* of the aqueduct.

In other copies, the columns supporting the arch rise from a paved flooring, so that the genius would seem to be reclining in an architecturally embellished grotto, such as was the Lupercal on the Palatine or the Monument of Thrasyllus on the south slope of the Acropolis at Athens.

The inscription over the arch, running from the left side, reads, as in the Via Traiana coins, "the Senate and Roman People to the Best Prince," while below in the exergue are the words

AQVA.TRAIANA.

one above the other, flanked by S. C. in large lettering.

The same history, too, seems to apply to these coins as to those of "Trajan's Road." They have the same legend of the Fifth and Sixth Consulship, the same inscription around the rim of the reverse, the same allegorical style of device, the same absence of definite dating. But again, fortunately, it is an inscription in the Lateran that comes to the rescue with the exact mention of Trajan's Tribunician Holding, which fixes the year 109 for the dedication of the new Aqua.

(10) Eckhel, pp. 425, 428; Ackerman, p. 220, No. 2, and p. 222, No. 1; cuts are to be found in Cohen, 20-25, Stevenson, p. 70, under "Aqua Traiana," Patin, p. 177; Capt. Smyth, R. N., p. 86, is quoted as describing a specimen. (To be concluded next month.)

CORRECTION.

Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia writes to THE NUMISMATIST that the statement on page 395 of last month's issue as to the present ownership of the die for the Confederate half dollar is an error, and that he is the owner of it. It was stated that Mr. Judson Brenner is the owner. Mr. Brenner, we believe, owns the dies for the Confederate cent.

EARLY OHIO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

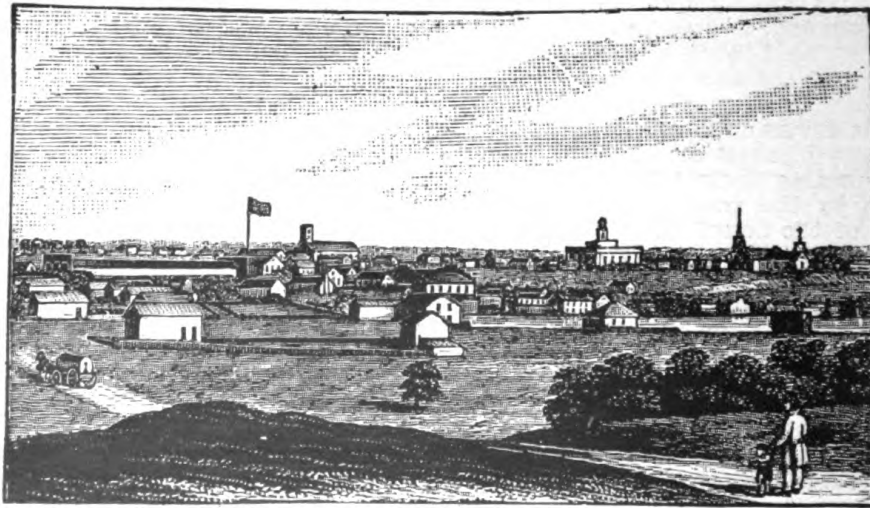
NO. 5—THE OHIO RAILROAD.

Whizzing through the mountain,
Buzzing o'er the vale;—
Bless me! This is pleasant—
Riding on a rail.

—"Rhyme of the Rail."

It was but a single year after the successful experiments of Stephenson of England had established the practicability of steam locomotion on railways that the first legislative movement was made toward their establishment in Ohio. "An act to incorporate the Ohio Canal and the Steubenville Railway Company" was on February 23, 1830, submitted to the General Assembly. In this conglomerate act was the germ of the magnificent railway system of Ohio, to which the State owes much of her material greatness. Many charters were thereafter applied for and rarely failed to be granted by the pliant Legislature. One among the earliest charters granted was on March 8, 1836, to the Ohio Railroad. Without collecting a dollar from the stockholders, and with an empty treasury, the company, under authority of their charter, began banking operations, and successfully maintained a large circulation.

The Ohio Railway, built on stilts, was one result of the wild financial craze and bad state legislation during the financial depression of the latter half of the thirties, by which Ohio's credit was generously lent to railways, canals, turnpike and slack-water navigation companies.



Upper Sandusky (now Fremont) in 1844.

The Ohio Railroad was to extend from Ashtabula through the Black Swamp Forest region to the Maumee, crossing the Sandusky River at Lower Sandusky. This famous structure was of novel construction. The foundation was to be on piles driven into the ground by a pile driver locomotive. The whole affair was a unique traveling railroad construction circus. The traction machine worked also a horizontal buzz-saw, which cut off the pile when thoroughly set. Behind the traction-driver and saw-mill was a peripatetic boarding-house for the work hands, and the whole train was trundled along over the rails laid on top of the finished piling. The crossties were laid from pile to pile, and upon this superstructure extended the iron track. A superb trestle of solid oak timber was erected across the Sandusky from hilltop to hilltop, and huge piers rose out of the water to receive the woodwork of the bridge.

The work progressed rapidly through northern Ohio's magnificent forests for several years, during which time Ohio railroad money was the general

circulating medium. When the bubble burst the machines stopped; there had been no work of permanent character done on the road, and there were outstanding several hundred thousand dollars in worthless currency.

Dr. J. M. Henderson of Columbus permitted the free use of his cabinet, making possible the money illustrated herewith save one.

The annexed engraving shows Upper Sandusky (now Fremont) as it appeared from a hill on the opposite side of the Sandusky River in 1844. The site of Fort Stephenson, so gallantly defended by Col. Croghan in 1813, is shown by the flag.

In 1843 the timbers taken from the abandoned trestle work of the Ohio railroad bridge, were used in bridging the Sandusky to accommodate public travel. On the upper left of the cut is shown the bridge. It was nearly a half century before the last vestiges of the double row of piling finally disappeared from the marsh lands of Lower Sandusky.





From what may be reasonably adduced, the Ohio Railroad Company had opened up two offices—one in Richmond, the other in Ohio City. Richmond, one mile above Fairport, on the opposite and west side of Grand River, was laid out about 1836 in the era of speculation. A large village was built, a steamboat was owned there, and great things promised. Not having the natural elements of prosperity it soon waned, some of its dwellings were removed to Painesville, while many others, deserted and decaying, are today left to mark the spot. Today the place is shown on the map as Grand River, and boasts of 136 souls, according to the latest census.

Ohio City, or City of Ohio, as it was sometimes designated, united with Cleveland in 1854. It was beautifully situated on a commanding eminence on the west side of the Cuyahoga, opposite Cleveland. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. In 1840 it had a population of 1,577.

VICTORIA CROSSES AWARDED NUMBER ONE THOUSAND.

A cable dispatch to the New York Times says that the one-thousandth Victoria Cross to be awarded was recently bestowed upon Driver Dalziel, an Australian. Nearly 200 had been awarded in the present war up to September, 1916. The British decoration for valor dates back to the time of the Indian mutiny, when it was instituted by Queen Victoria, and at which time 182 Crosses were awarded. In the Crimean War 111 Crosses were won; in the South African War, 78; in the Zulu War, 23, and in the Afghan War, 16. It is estimated that not more than half of the recipients of the honor during the last four years are now alive.

According to an order recently issued by King George, this badge of heroism is to be worn solely by the red ribbon. When Queen Victoria created this order she decreed that the Cross should be worn in the navy hanging by a blue ribbon, and in the army by a red ribbon. This difference between the army and navy forces is thus done away with, and the red ribbon will be worn by sailors as well as soldiers.

KING GEORGE PINS MEDALS ON AMERICAN HEROES.

In one of the historic chateaux of France, within sound of the heavy guns, His Majesty King George of England on Monday morning gave in person the first British decorations to American generals and American troops ever bestowed in person by a British ruler.

The King pinned upon General Pershing the Order of the Bath, and following this ceremony, he pinned upon Gen. Tasker H. Bliss the Order of St. Michael. He also decorated in person 19 officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces for distinguished conduct under fire on July 4, when American and Australian troops carried the village of Hamel.

The decorations given the American fighting men are Distinguished Conduct Medals, the Military Medal and the Military Cross.

The entire ceremony was one of the most impressive in the history of the American arms. The great room in which General Pershing and General Bliss were decorated in itself carries a history. The owner, nearly 80 years of age and of distinguished French ancestry, clung to her chateau even when the invader threatened some time ago to break through the protecting line near by, and even when she offered it for use as an American headquarters, there was one beautiful room on the ground floor which she locked and would yield to no one.

It was only when the King of England came that way to decorate the Americans that the door was thrown wide. She gracefully insisted that in that room the ceremony be performed.

In a large semi-circle were grouped American and British staff officers, and an American major-general and his staff. Following the presentation of the two orders, the King shook hands with both Generals Pershing and Bliss, warmly congratulating them upon the fine work of the American Army in France.

For the presentation of the D. C. M., M. M. and M. C. the American troops were drawn up outside the chateau for review, and while American and British bands played the national airs of the two countries, the King made his awards. As he pinned the decoration upon each breast he offered his felicitations for the bravery and distinguished service under fire that had brought about such rewards.

Even the strictest adherence to attention had to be broken by more than one Yankee in the broad smile of pleasure that insisted upon making its appearance as a medal found its resting place upon his khaki-covered breast.

But not all awarded medals were able to stand in line to receive them. Some were still in a nearby hospital. The King visited their cots, and having awarded his decorations, shook hands with each as he expressed his admiration for their work under fire and his sympathy for their wounds.

As the King passed out of the building one wounded buck private remarked to a nearby mate:

"He certainly is a fine old scout, a regular guy, but where's his crown?"

The medals awarded, troops from the American and British line were reviewed by the King and his staff, this ceremony completing a historical precedent that no American present will ever forget.—Reprinted from a recent issue of "The Stars and Stripes", the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

"DISCOUNT" COINS CIRCULATE IN THE WEST.

Some of our western cities have a new form of currency, known as "discount" coins. They are made of tin and are issued in various denominations from one-half cent to twenty-five cents. Retail establishments in these cities, with the view of encouraging thrift and at the same time to attract patronage, have made arrangements with local savings institutions by which they give their customers these coins as a discount for payment made in cash. The discount amounts to two per cent. These coins are accepted by the savings banks as money, and are used by the thrifty in building up their savings accounts. It is said these tin coins are very popular with the stores and with the public.—*The Classmate*.

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EDITORIAL.

OUR NEW PAPER MONEY.

The new \$1 and \$2 Federal Reserve Bank notes were placed in circulation the early part of September. The general appearance of the face of the notes is similar to the national bank notes. The \$1 bill has the portrait of Washington at the left, while the \$2 bill bears the portrait of Jefferson. It is on the back that a departure has been made from the designs usually employed in times of peace, and instead of the ornamental designs, scenes of industry, commerce and peace, etc., we have on the \$1 note the proud bird of freedom in flight, carrying the flag and staff in his talons. The \$2 note has an even more emphatic suggestion of war in the form of a battleship moving to the right. These designs are most impressive symbols of the power of America in the present war and carry with them a defiance to autocracy and a purpose to win the war upon the terms laid down by President Wilson.

ANOTHER PAPER BY PROFESSOR DUNN.

In this month's issue is printed the first half of another paper on the Ancient Roman coinage by Prof. Frederic Stanley Dunn of the University of Oregon, who will be remembered by our readers as having contributed some interesting papers in the same field of study several months ago. Professor Dunn's paper, "The 'Opera Traiana' on Trajan's Coins", was awarded first prize in the contest conducted by Mr. Thomas L. Elder several months ago. In a letter accompanying the manuscript Professor Dunn stated that he was upon the eve of departure for Italy and the front. We feel sure that the best wishes of our readers will go out to him for a safe return.

MORE TOKEN LITERATURE NEEDED.

The collector of United States tokens has always labored under a serious handicap. There is not and never has been a dearth of material to work on, but he has been compelled to labor more or less in the dark, since there is very little literature on the subject. Low's *Hard Times Tokens* lists a very interesting group of them. Satterlee's work on the Presidential Medals and Tokens comprises those issued up to the time of the Civil War, but is not complete. The New York Numismatic Club has published a list of the tokens of New York State. There are a few other lists confined to certain localities or groupings which have appeared in numismatic journals. Perhaps the only attempt to publish a list of American tokens was made by Dr. B. P. Wright in *THE NUMISMATIST* several years ago, which, while valuable, is by no means complete.

To compile a list that includes every token issued in the United States to date would be a stupendous undertaking, far beyond the ability of any one man, and the cost of such a publication would be prohibitive.

But because such a list in a single edition is out of the question is no reason we should not have monographs on different divisions or groupings of these interesting bits of metal, many of which are so closely related to the political, commercial, manufacturing and business history of the United States.

Without the aid of any printed lists, collectors all over the country have labored to perfect collections of different series or groups of tokens, and possess or know of specimens that make their knowledge of that particular group worth publishing. It is to these collectors that others must look to supply the literature that is so badly needed to give the token its proper place in numismatics.

The cost of such monographs should hardly be considered. True, it is not insignificant, but the expense in almost every case could be met from the sale of copies. We do not believe the cost is or has been the consideration responsible for the lack of such works. We attribute it, rather, to a feeling among those competent that they haven't the time to do it or to the inclination, so characteristic of Americans, to let someone else do it.

There are many token collectors in this country, and more literature on the subject has become a necessity.

A. N. A. CONVENTION REPORT NEXT MONTH.

As this issue of the magazine is being sent to our readers the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association is in session in Philadelphia. A full report of the proceedings and other Convention news will appear in the November issue.

"God Help Us!"

(From an Exchange.)

Falling back before the slow-moving but ceaselessly advancing hosts of British, French, Americans, the German foe prays to God for help.

"God help us!" screams the frightened Baron von Ardenne, Hun general.

They stand deep in the blood of slaughtered babies, non-combatant men, women, nurses, wounded, and beg for God to help them.

They stand convicted of crimes unmentionable and pray for God's help.

They wallow in scenes of their horrible depravity and cruelty and plead with God for help.

They bring to the world the most awful of all wars and hope that God will help.

They violate their most sacred pledges and call upon God for help.

They tear down altars and demolish churches and expect God to help them.

They kill clergymen and violate the sisterhood of the church and pray to God for help.

They steal the graven images from cathedra's and cast them into cannon, yet pray to God for help.

They enslave a captive people and beg God's help.

They torture prisoners and innocent women and children, but pray to God for help.

And they are not repentant, yet pray for God's help.

They are not willing to end their riot of barbarian lawlessness, but pray for God to help them.

The God we have come to know and worship is not the accomplice of the murderer, the robber, the ravisher, the Hun!

SUBSCRIBE TO THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

When you subscribe to a Liberty Loan you subscribe to the belief that innocent women and children on unarmed ships shall not be sent to the bottom of the sea; that women and children and old men shall not be ravished and tortured and murdered under the plea of military necessity; that nurses shall not be shot for deeds of mercy, nor hospital ships be sunk without warning, or hospitals and unfortified cities be bombed or cannoaded with long-range guns.

**Is This Your Belief?
IF SO, BUY LIBERTY BONDS.**

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The meeting was held in Carnegie Museum, August 6, and came to order at 8 o'clock with Vice-President Boyle in the chair. President Wilharm came in later. Members present: Messrs. Kraft, Boyle, Marlier, Gibbs, Gies and Wilharm.

Report of Auditing Committee was read and filed.

An invitation was extended by President Wilharm to hold our next meeting at his residence, which was gratefully accepted.

Exhibits were in order, and consisted of the following:

Mr. Gibbs: 28 foreign crowns, 178 rare silver and copper foreign coins, including two Chinese Spade, Bridge and Razor pieces, also coins of the Gold Coast, Goa, Oran, 15 pence of Australia, counterstamped coins of West Indies, etc.

Mr. Boyle: U. S. cents 1809, 1823 (2 var.), 1825, 1846; Kentucky Colony cent; 3 pattern cents, 1858, 1864, etc.

Mr. Kraft: Cents 1795, lettered edge, hyphen variety; 1794, Hays 5, 17, 21, 24, 34, 44, 49, 55; 1797 over 1797; 1798, widest date; 3 varieties 1823, restrikes; 5 varieties 1823.

Mr. Marlier: Japanese gold obang; England, Edw. VI, sovereign; Anne, sovereign; George II, half guinea; France, Chas. V, Chas. VI, ecu d'or; Venice, ducat; Papal, Paul II, ducats; Hungary, ducat.

Mr. Gies: U. S. cents, 1794, Hays 4; 1807, 1825, 1827, and others.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, August 6th, 1918. 151st meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by Vice-President Dr. S. Handler. Members present: Messrs. W. H. Amberg, Dr. Handler, Wolff, Hicks, Borradaile, Gillette, Bostwick, Horner, Maunovry, L. G. Amberg, Savage, Burling, Plumb, Woolsey, Bauer, Koeb, Merritt and Eurich.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The members thanked Mr A. N. Wolff for his donation of a box of cigars.

The Secretary read an article from a newspaper regarding one of our members, Mr. Joseph T. Alling, as follows: "Joseph T. Alling has arrived safe in France. A cablegram to that effect was received this morning at the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Alling is on a special mission to France, Italy and England for the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A."

Mr. F. B. King sent an invitation to the members of the Association to a dinner on August 8th at his cottage, at Tanglewood, near Walker, N. Y. On motion the invitation was accepted.

Ex-President F. E. Merritt spoke regarding the Philadelphia Convention and told the members that he was sure they would have a very pleasant and enjoyable time.

A discussion took place regarding the 1918 Anniversary Medal. Moved by L. G. Amberg, seconded by W. H. Amberg, that the medal be issued and that the order be given to Mr. Koeb to cut the die for the obverse, and order the steel for same. Carried.

Mr. Maunovry read a letter from Sergt. William F. Sunday, now in France, in which he stated that he would appreciate some numismatic literature.

On Thursday, July 25th, the R. N. A. members met at Mr. Geo. J. Bauer's, No. 192 St. Paul St., and took another trip to Sodus Point. Arriving early for dinner, some of the members scouted around for old coins. After dinner at the Harris Hotel we procured a launch, Mr. Bauer acting as engineer, and made a tour of the islands, landing some of the members on Eagles Isle. Members who fished did not make big catches. After spending a most enjoyable time the members returned to the Harris Hotel, and enjoyed a splendid supper, after which they returned to Rochester about 9.30 P. M.

The exhibits were as follows: By W. H. Amberg: \$5 bill of the Irish Republic, issued on March 17th, 1866, in crisp condition.

By Mr. Merritt: \$3 gold piece, 1865, very fine.

By Mr. Savage: Following \$2½ gold pieces: 1831, brilliant proof, well centered, sharp, even impression; 1832, uncirculated; 1845, uncirculated; 1871 gold dollar, proof. Cents: 1823, restrike, broken die, bright red; 1812, small date, extremely fine. 1794 half cent, Gilbert 4, uncirculated.

Meeting adjourned to August 20th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, August 20th, 1918. 152nd meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Maunovry, Horner, L. G. Amberg, Dr. Handler, Koeb, Bauer, Hicks, Dr. Young, Borradaile, Loizeau, Savage, Woolsey and Simmonds.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Bauer spoke regarding a memorial medal, and suggested that we have local publicity.

On August 8th, at 12.30 P. M., the R. N. A. members met at Geo. J. Bauer's, 192 St. Paul St., and drove to Tanglewood, near Walker, N. Y., to partake of the dinner arranged for them by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. King. While on the way Dr. French met with an accident to his car, and was compelled to return with it, the other five members in it procuring another machine. Upon arriving we sat down to a splendid dinner which our host and hostess prepared for us. After satisfying the inner man, several talked coins and convention, others played quoits, while some commandeered rowboats. A number of them donned bathing suits and took a plunge in the lake. The party, after thanking our host and hostess, gave them three cheers for the splendid dinner. The members regretted that Dr. French was unable to be with us on account of the accident, and that our President was out of town. The party returned to Rochester about 10 P. M., after having the most delightful outing of the season.

Moved and seconded that the Association send a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. F. B. King for the splendid dinner which the members enjoyed at their cottage, and the secretary was instructed to send them a letter to that effect.

Meeting adjourned to September 3rd, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, September 3rd, 1918. 153d meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Bauer Burling, Dr. Handler, Borradaile, L. G. Amberg, Maunovry, Bernstein, Woolsey, Savage, Hicks and Gillette.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Mr. W. S. Hoffman of North Chili, N. Y., was present as a visitor.

The New York Numismatic Club Year Book for 1917 was received. Moved and seconded that the Secretary send a letter of thanks to the New York Numismatic Club for the gift of their year book. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Handler, seconded by Mr. Bauer, that the Secretary send a letter of sympathy to Mr. A. H. Plumb on account of the death of his father. Carried.

Mr. Bauer spoke regarding the proposed memorial medal to be issued by the Association. The President appointed the following committee for same: Messrs. Bauer, Gillette and Koeb.

A discussion took place regarding the A. N. A. Convention.

It was suggested that the members exhibit Australian tokens at the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned to September 17th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 67th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday evening, September 11th, with President Frazier in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Stone, Pond, Oliver, Morse, Frazier, Curtis, Prevost and A. W. Morris.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which

several communications were read, among them being one from the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, asking us to indorse San Francisco for the 1919 Convention, but the consensus of opinion was that this was an individual affair, and not one for the club to act on.

A letter was also read from the American Numismatic Society, in which its Curator, Mr. Howland Wood, very kindly extended the courtesy of the A. N. S. to the members of the Springfield Coin Club while on their way to the Convention in Philadelphia, all of which was very much appreciated by the members.

The Club was pained to learn of the death of the wife of Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, the President of the A. N. A. and our fellow-member, and upon motion, duly seconded and carried, it was voted to send a letter of sympathy to Mr. Wurtzbach.

The Philadelphia Convention was discussed at length, and it would appear that about six of our members would attend. Upon motion, duly seconded and carried, the date of the next monthly meeting was postponed one week, until October 16th, because of the Convention. Messrs. Frazier, Oliver, Pond, Morse and Morris were unanimously elected to represent the Club at the Convention, October 5th to the 9th.

The entertainment of the evening was particularly interesting, and consisted of an exhibit of paper money and a talk by our fellow-member, J. E. Morse, at the conclusion of which he was extended a rising vote of thanks.

The meeting adjourned to meet October 16th.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

A. N. A. BRANCH NO. 1, CHICAGO.

The regular monthly meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held on the evening of September 13 at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. The following were present: Dr. Luttenberger, Miss Naerup, and Messrs. Leon, Kelly, De Cou, Wilson, Hinckley, Josephson, Ripstra, Boyer and Davis.

Mr. Leon distributed to those present the new Illinois Centennial Half Dollars. The members greatly appreciated his thoughtfulness in this matter.

Mr. Ripstra exhibited a very beautiful master die, a piece of his own work, and gave a brief explanation of the method of preparing dies for the striking of medals from this master die.

The exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Brown: Nine sets of pattern pieces for Liberia, struck in aluminum, bronze and white metal.

By Mr. Josephson: Half dime of 1797, two-kroner Jubilee piece of Norway, three types of one-krona pieces of Sweden, and a Proclamation half crown of Charles I, dated 1643.

By Mr. De Cou: Didrachm of Alexander, and a small silver coin of Corcyra.

By Mr. Kelly: Restrike of the Fugio dollar in bronze, and a fine specimen of the disme, the first coin struck by the United States Mint.

By Mr. Boyer: \$50 California slug, and a number of interesting pieces of paper money, including \$100 note of the Bank of the United States, dated 1836; \$500 Texas note; \$5 San Jose, Cal., gold note; \$20 Compound-Interest Treasury note; \$30 note, series of 1869, and \$2 note on the Bullion Bank of Washington.

By Mr. Leon: A piece of cob money counterstamped by the Republic of Central America; \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes issued by Lyons City, Iowa, in 1858; three very fine 1793 cents, Crosby's varieties 4C, 9G and 9H, and five very fine medals of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield.

By Mr. Ripstra: The large Centennial Medal of Washington struck in black walnut; small gilded campaign medals containing tintype portraits of Lincoln and Johnson, Douglas and Johnson, and Everett and Bell.

Mr. Hinckley exhibited part of his collection of Civil War necessity money. He has specialized in private-issued fractional notes, and his collection is one of the most complete in the country. Many very scarce and unusual specimens were shown.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The thirty-eighth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held Tuesday, July 30th, at the office of its Secretary, Room 329, 235 Mont-

gomery St., San Francisco. In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by Mr. B. Brandon. Members present: Messrs. Brandon, Haigh, Haagensen, Hill, Landecker, Mohr, Thomas, Reimers, Beardslee, Gill, Dr. Rodgers and Steinman. Guest present: Miss Mason.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read communications from inquirers regarding prices of old coins and a letter from Congressman Julius Kahn.

The Secretary stated that he had written several letters to the Postmaster at Berkeley in relation to having him send in his application for membership in the P. C. N. S.

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Steinman, it was ordered that the motion of Mr. Sherow at the last meeting be rescinded, and a committee of three members be appointed by the acting President to act on the membership committee. Mr. Brandon, acting President, thereupon appointed Messrs. Hill, Thomas and Haagensen to act as such committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Steinman, it was ordered that a committee of one be appointed by the acting President to confer with Mr. Webb to try and secure for San Francisco the Convention of the American Numismatic Association in 1919. Mr. Beardslee was appointed.

Upon motion of Mr. Landecker, seconded by Mr. Thomas, it was ordered that a committee of one be appointed on the advertising committee, this appointee to have full power to contract bills for publicity. Mr. Steinman was appointed.

The Secretary was instructed to advise President Huddart of these motions.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the exhibits.

Mr. Landecker showed \$10 U. S. 1797, 1799 and 1801 uncirculated condition; \$10 Clark, Gruber, 1861, extra fine; \$10 Augustus Humbert, 1852, extra fine, and \$20 U. S. Assay Office, 1852, extra fine.

Mr. Steinman exhibited a 1844 D. mint \$5 U. S. coin with eagle reversed; \$5 U. S., 1862, P. mint, fine, and \$5 U. S. 1865, P. mint, fine.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday August 27th.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CHRISTINE NILSSON MEDAL.

It was announced in these pages last month that the Christine Nilsson medals had been received in this country and had been delivered to the subscribers. We take pleasure in reproducing this medal again, from a specimen furnished by Mr. J. deLagerberg.



The illustration on page 502 of our December, 1917, issue failed to do justice to the medal, having been reproduced from an illustration as well as in reduced size. The above shows the actual size of the medal, which is in silver.

THE MEANING OF LATIN ON U. S. CURRENCY.

Many persons, and even those with a rudimentary or fair acquaintance with the Latin language, find hardship in translating the Latin that is on the dollar bill, as well as on all other denominations of currency issued by the United States.

This Latin is in the great circle of the seal of the Treasury of the United States, and that seal is near the middle of the right-hand half of the bill. The legend on the seal is "Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil," being an abbreviation of the Latin "Tresauri Americae Septentrionalis Sigillum", meaning "The seal of the Treasury of North America."

In addition to the Latin inscription on the seal there are a number of symbols on the seal, stars, a balance and keys. The 13 stars represent the 13 original colonies. Justice, the blind goddess holding the balance, has always been a favorite with the devisers of state seals. The first design submitted for the Great Seal of the United States had this device in full, but it was omitted entirely from the one finally adopted. The designers of our Treasury seal used the balance alone as an emblem of justice. Keys, in secular heraldry, have been used from remote antiquity to denote offices of state.

The history of the seal of the Treasury was written a few years ago by Emma M. V. Triepel, librarian of the Treasury Department, and that account of the origin incorporated in one of the annual reports of the register of the Treasury. Miss Triepel found that a committee was appointed by the Continental Congress, September 26, 1778, to devise a seal for the Treasury. There were three members, John Witherspoon, Gouverneur Morris and Richard Henry Lee. In the journals of Congress for the same date is a resolution from which the following references to the seal were taken:

Resolved, That the Comptroller shall keep the Treasury books and seal and file all accounts . . . and shall draw bills under said seal."

The Treasury Department's librarian wrote that no reference to any report from this committee is to be found in the publications of the Continental Congress, so that the date cannot be given of its adoption, but impressions of the continental seal have been found on documents dated 1728. When the present form of government was instituted in 1789 the Treasury seal of the confederation was continued in use, and is found on papers issued in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The old seal of the continental period was replaced in 1849 by another cut in cast steel by Edward Stabler, of Montgomery county, Maryland. He was ordered to make a facsimile of the old one, which was nearly worn out. Mr. Stabler suggested some minor improvements, but was informed that the design must be copied exactly in accordance with the law. However, on comparing an impression from the continental seal taken in 1816 with one from the seal now in use a slight difference in the wreathes on the sides of the shield is to be found, and tiny dots have been introduced on what was at the previous date blank space about the principal features within the shield.

The historian says that the diameter of the seal now in use is one-eighth inch greater than that of the continental seal. But these differences are so minute that the casual observer would never notice them. In all essential features they are the same, so that the design of the seal of the Treasury Department is older than the national government.—Exchange.

THE LIBERTY LOAN ARMS OUR SOLDIERS.

The subscribers to the Liberty Loans have purchased for the War Department over \$4,000,000,000 of ordnance—\$1,000,000,000 was spent for artillery; \$300,000,000 for automatic rifles; \$100,000,000 for small arms; nearly \$2,000,000,000 for artillery ammunition and \$340,000,000 for small arms ammunition; \$100,000,000 was spent for armored motor cars.

It is estimated that \$7,000,000,000 will be spent by the Ordnance Department this current year.

Every American wishes to have a part in winning the war and supporting our soldiers who are fighting our battles in France. Every subscriber to the Fourth Liberty Loan will have a part in the great achievements that the American Army is accomplishing and in the achievements which the greater American Army will accomplish next spring.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to **THE NUMISMATIST**, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Springfield, Mass.

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.**NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED OCTOBER 1, 1918.**

2003 Alexander M. Rackus, 1530 South 50th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Application for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Sept. 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to November 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the Nov. issue.

APPLICANT**PROPOSED BY**

Richard F. Eades,	John M. Oliver
707 N. Hight St., Kirksville, Mo.	E. D. Curtis
Robert F. Webb (Territorial Gold)	Farran Zerbe
Exposition Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif.	Charles B. Turrill
C. H. Rembold (American Coins)	Waldo C. Moore
Care Times-Star Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	John M. Oliver

Change of Address.

James Bailey, Box 7, Clark Mills, N. Y., to Y. M. C. A., 726 Washington St., Utica, N. Y.

C. H. Imhoff, 550 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J., to Hopewell, N. J.

William Jerrems, Jr., Chicago, Ill., to 925 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN M. OLIVER.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 20, 1918.

General Secretary.

ECONOMIZE IN PAPER.

General Secretary Oliver of the A. N. A. has received the following letter from the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C., and is here brought to the attention of our members with the request that they co-operate with the Board:

"To the Secretary:

"The War Industries Board invites the co-operation of your Association in its efforts to bring about economy in the use of paper.

"Will you kindly notify each of your members that the Government expects him to make a substantial curtailment in his annual paper requirements. Only by doing this can the supply for essential purposes be maintained.

"It is also suggested that a committee be appointed to formulate and recommend to your association specific methods of economizing in the use of paper.

"It is important that immediate action be taken in this matter.

"Have the members of your Association advise this office of the steps they are taking in paper economy.

"Kindly acknowledge receipt and keep this office informed of the results of your efforts.

"Very truly yours,

E. O. MERCHANT,

"Pulp and Paper Section, Paper and Economy Division."

COINAGE FOR AUGUST, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during August, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 132,000; Half Dollars (Illinois Centennial), 100,058;

Dimes, 1,240,000.

No nickel coined.

Bronze—One Cent, 10,930,000.

Coinage for the Philippine Islands Government:

Silver—3,570,000 pieces.

Bronze—500,000 pieces.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

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Insignia, Chevrons, Etc., of Army,
Navy and Marine Corps.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

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AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Necessity coins are always interesting, particularly when they are the result of the vicissitudes of some historic struggle. Nearly every important war has brought about its share of these pieces, and the various exigencies arising from the present conflict will furnish the numismatist of the future with a large amount of material.

The American Numismatic Society is already gathering together specimens of the coinage of the war, and has recently received as a gift from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus three most important additions to its collection. These are three coins struck in German East Africa after the British navy had cut off communication between the German colonial authorities and the home government and just before the colony was occupied by the Allied troops. The pieces were brought to London by a returning soldier, and thence came into Mr. Saltus' possession. One is a gold 15 rupee, and the other is a 20 heller piece. There were two specimens of this latter piece, one in brass and one in copper.

The first has on the obverse the inscription DEUTSCH OST AFRIKA. In the field, the imperial eagle displayed, a small crown above its head. Below the eagle 15 RUPIEN between small ornaments. The whole is surrounded by a finely beaded rim. On the reverse is an elephant facing to the right with lifted trunk and standing on ground covered with herbage; mountains in the background. In the exergue, the date, 1916, between dots, and below the date the mint mark, a small T for Tabora, the town where it was struck, all surrounded by a beaded rim as on the obverse. The edge is plain. The gold is rather reddish in color and the piece weighs 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

The two 20-heller pieces are from the same dies and have on the obverse 1916 D O A (Deutsch Ost Afrika) in two lines. Above the inscription is an imperial crown. In the exergue, the mint mark T. On the reverse is a wreath formed of two branches the stem joined by a ribbon bow. Within the wreath, the value 20 HELLER in two lines. The edge is plain.

The issue of these pieces was necessarily small, and they are rare, and, under the circumstances, destined to become more so. Altogether they form a most interesting and valuable addition to the Society's cabinet.

The present exhibition of military and naval insignia at the Museum of the American Numismatic Society continues to be liberally patronized. Indeed, the increasing number of visitors has led to the decision to enlarge the scope of the display. In consequence there have been added the insignia and devices of branches of government service which are closely allied to though not strictly a part of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, such as the Public Health Service, the U. S. Coast Guard and Revenue Cutter Service, the Shipping Board Service, the Army Transport Service, and the Boy Scouts of America. In addition to those mentioned there are also included the special marks of such organizations, auxiliary to the conduct of the war, as the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., the Salvation Army Overseas Service, and the Jewish Welfare Service.

NUMISMATICS AT CHICAGO WAR EXPOSITION.

At the United States Government War Exposition held in Chicago, September 2 to 15, made up principally of war trophies loaned by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, France, Belgium and Italy, there were displayed a number of numismatic items, the principal one being an exhibit of the British Government's collection of medals, embracing specimens of practically all the war medals issued by that Government during the last 200 years. There were included in this exhibit a few orders of other countries. This collection comprised about 150 specimens. Of the present war there were medals struck for Edith Cavell, the Battle of Jutland, Lord Kitchener and the sinking of the Lusitania. In the section devoted to the British Censors' Collection of German Contraband there were specimens of German prison camp money, which, it was stated, "was used in place of the regular coinage as a precaution against bribery."

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ISSUES ANOTHER MEDAL.

The American Numismatic Society will shortly issue a medal commemorating the aerial crossing of the English Channel in July of the present year of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium. The passage by airplane was made in order that they might be present at the silver anniversary of the marriage of King George and Queen Mary of England. The return was also made by airplane.



The medal was designed by Mr. Theodore Spicer-Simson, a New York artist of international reputation. The obverse bears the conjoined busts of Belgium's King and Queen, below which is an abbreviation from the opening paragraph of Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War—"(*Horum eorum*) *fortissimi sunt Belgae*" ("The bravest of these are the Belgians"). The whole is surrounded with the inscription, "King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians."

The reverse shows an airplane in flight over the water, surrounded by the inscription, "Commemorating their aerial crossing of the English Channel, July, MDCCCXVIII."

Subscriptions for this medal are open to members of the American Numismatic Society only, and will be limited to the number subscribed for up to October 31, 1918. The price in silver has been fixed at \$10, and that in bronze at \$5. Subscriptions should be sent to the Society, Broadway at 156th street, New York City.

MR. PIETZ'S SYMPATHIES WITH THE U. S.

In connection with the "Good Luck and Victory Medal" issued by Adam Pietz, engraver and die-sinker of Philadelphia, illustrated in our January issue, the following from a recent issue of the Philadelphia *North American* will be of interest:

"From his name you might suspect Adam Pietz, veteran engraver, of 1011 Chestnut street, of Teutonic affiliations. But mention any such suspicions to him and he will put his hand in his pocket and draw out a medal, of his own design, made for the purpose of bringing good luck and victory to America and our Allies. Pietz calls it his 'loyalty medal,' and he has cast some 600 of them to ward off Teutonic demons and propagandists. For there may be those in the city who have not known the engraver's loyalty through twenty-five years, who may not be acquainted with his recent Liberty Bond and War Savings Stamps subscriptions. When one of these strangers appears, Pietz passes out a medal. 'This is the briefest argument that I can present,' he says. Pietz is of German birth. During his career as an engraver he has designed many patriotic medallions, among them some bearing the faces of Lincoln and Girard. His latest effort is made for the purpose of bringing to America 'good luck and victory'—and Pietz says he hopes it will."

NEW DECIMAL COINS FOR CHINA.

New coins of 50, 20, and 10-cent denominations were reported to have been put in circulation during the year, and they were to be accepted by all Government offices at their full value, no discount being allowed. They were to be distributed through the Bank of China for circulation in Chihli, Shantung, and Honan, but should be accepted anywhere in China. They were, however, not seen to any extent in Shanghai, and it is doubtful whether the local exchange shops would accept them, as it would practically do away with their means of livelihood. In this connection it may be stated that for one Mexican dollar the exchange is generally 112 to 114 cents small coin in Shanghai.

A petition was submitted to the Taoyin of Shanghai and the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs in May requesting that an embargo be placed on the export of silver, as the continual outward shipment of silver seriously affected the tea and silk trades. It also requested that the mint at Nanking should turn out more silver dollars, and suggested that at least \$4,200,000 should be turned out at once, monthly, so that by the beginning of July the merchants would have enough silver to make their purchases of silk and tea.—Consular Report, July 18.

PAPUANS USE DOGS' TEETH AS CURRENCY.

The Papuans, the native race of New Zealand, according to *Wide World Magazine*, have a novel form of currency in the shape of dogs' teeth. With these they purchase weapons, cattle, grain and the crude household utensils. Only the four canine teeth, however, are of any value, all the others being worthless. These quaint "coins" are threaded on fibers, and when a wealthy Papuan goes trading he brings with him strings of these teeth. The women prize them and make them into necklaces, their wealth and standing in the community being indicated by the number of teeth which compose these ornaments. The wives and daughters of the influential chiefs wear rows upon rows of them around their necks on every festive occasion. They polish them until they shine like ivory, and they certainly make an effective decoration on a glossy black body. The men, on the other hand, adorn themselves with rare and beautiful feathers.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

A novel feature of the feast held at the General Protestant Orphans' Home at Mt. Auburn, Ohio, on September 1, was an auction sale of coins, the duplicates of one of Cincinnati's collectors, and which were donated by him. The sale of the coins netted the Orphans' Home \$150.

Information has been received by cable from Consul General Skinner, London, that a proclamation of August 27 prohibits the exportation of notes of the Bank of France to all destinations except in France and notes of the United States Government and United States bank notes to all destinations except in the United States.—*Commerce Reports*.

The condition of F. R. Kimball of Boston, who was badly injured by being struck by an automobile several weeks ago, continues serious. The broken bone in one of his legs has failed to knit, and an operation to remedy this has been resorted to.

The scarcity of silver has been the subject of negotiations between the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce (international). The foreign banks were of the opinion that there need be no anxiety as the local holdings of silver on February 13, 1917, were 22,000,000 taels and \$15,000,000 Mexican, and assured the native merchants that nothing will be done that will injure the local money market, and that no efflux of silver from China will take place, if the Chinese themselves will refrain from gambling on exchange.

Through the United States Gold Association, the American Red Cross has arranged to provide an American Red Cross prize medal to be offered in competition by golf clubs which contribute entry fees to the Red Cross instead of using them for purchasing substantial prizes. The medal in question, while inexpensive, is handsomely wrought in bronze with a cross of red enamel, and is inscribed "Awarded in Recognition of Aid to the Cause of Humanity."

OBITUARY.

GEORGE W. RICE.

George W. Rice died at his home, 310 Agnes Ave., Detroit, on April 7, 1918, the immediate cause of his death being Bright's disease.

Although Mr. Rice had not been interested in numismatics in late years, and had not been a member of the A. N. A. for some time, he will be remembered by the older members as one of its active members in the early life of the Association, serving for a time (1894-95) as its Secretary. He was also a member of the old Detroit Numismatic Club. He will also be remembered for his valuable contributions to the pages of THE NUMISMATIST for a number of years. In later years he had been interested in philately.

Mr. Rice was in his 66th year. He leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. H. J. Hoyt of Cleveland and Mrs. C. A. Hills of Detroit.

NEW CURRENCY FOR NORTHERN RUSSIA.

It is reported in official dispatches to Washington that the new Government of Northern Russia has established a new currency, which as a means of exchange is acceptable not only to the people of Archangel, but to foreign nations as well. This is regarded in Washington, it is said, as one of the most important developments of the present situation in Russia.

If you save to the utmost of your capacity and buy W. S. S. and Liberty Bonds to the limit of your financial resources you will be as genuinely patriotic as anyone. But do not forget that this means the limit of your financial resources—the limit reached after downright, hard saving—saving that represents sacrifice.

THE NUMISMATIST

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NOVEMBER, 1918.

No. 11

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

A committee has been formed in Berne, Switzerland, to offer to President Wilson a gold medal as a token of Swiss esteem for the valuable assistance the United States has given to Switzerland by providing bread, grain, and other materials.

The Government of Brazil is preparing to present to Marshal Foch a gold medal as a token of Brazilian appreciation for his victories.

Major La Guardia, the American Representative in Congress, who is commanding American aviators on the Italian front, together with eleven other American flyers, has received the Italian War Cross, according to a dispatch received by the Italian Embassy. Nine medals and four War Crosses were also presented to French aviators, and Italian airmen were decorated by the King, among them Gabriele d'Annunzio, who was made an officer of the Order of Savoy.

Lieut. Edmund G. Chamberlain of the Marine Corps, who, while operating with the British air forces recently, shot down five enemy planes, forced a sixth to descend, rescued a French colonel and captured a German prisoner, has been recommended for a captaincy and a Medal of Honor, the Navy Department disclosed in announcing that Marine Corps headquarters had received the report made by the Lieutenant to the British authorities.

The French Government has decorated William Nelson Cromwell, the lawyer, with the Medal Reconnaissance Francaise in recognition of his charity work for the country. Mr. Cromwell organized the Atelier des Blesses Franco-American, which has its headquarters in the Grand Palais in Paris, and gives convalescent soldiers work which enables them to make a living. He recently became a member of the executive committee of the Permanent Blind War Relief Fund.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has received the Cross of Honor bestowed annually by the American Cross of Honor for conspicuous and notable service to humanity. The medal last year was given to Marshal Joffre. This year the British Government was requested to name an admiral or general for the honor, and Marshal Haig was selected.

The Military Medal has been bestowed on General Guillaumat, Military Governor of Paris, and the same honor on Gen Franchet d'Esperey, commander-in-chief of the Allied operations in the Balkans.

The Duke D'Aosta personally conferred the first Italian Valor Medal to be given an American infantryman upon Sergeant Albert Richardson.

J. DEL.

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during September, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 1,410,000; Quarter Dollars, 948,000; Dimes, 330,000.

No nickel coined.

Bronze—One cent, 16,424,000.

Coinage for other Governments:

Philippine Islands—Silver, 1,555,000; bronze, 580,000.

Siam—Bronze, 10,000,000.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

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(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE 50 CENT BILL OF FEBRUARY 17th, 1864.

(No. 77 in this Series.)

In the center, bas-relief engraving showing profile of President Jefferson Davis. This bill was issued by authority of the Confederate Congress, Act of March 23rd, 1863. Note dated Feb. 17th, 1864, printed on pink paper, and payable two years after ratification of a treaty of peace.

Engraved by Archer and Halpin, Richmond, Virginia. This is an "I" bill of the first series, No. 26729, the back without printing. There are 18 varieties of this bill. Total issue very large.

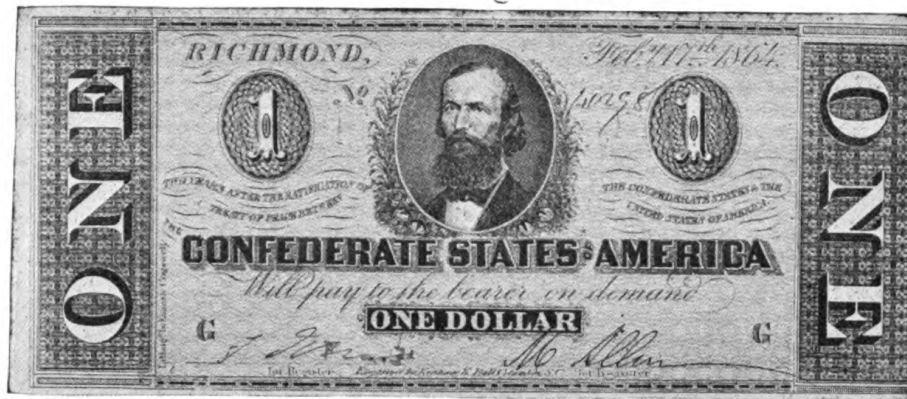
For other portraits of Mr. Davis see bills Nos. 40, 59, 61, 75 and 83 in this collection.

MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY.

The October issue of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly contains a paper by Mr. S. H. Hamer on "Decimalization of the British Coinage"; "Coins and Tokens of Canada"; "Notes on Current Numismatic Topics" (illustrated); "The New Lincoln Half Dollar" (illustrated); and several other articles of general interest. There are also two pages of editorial comment, as well as the usual reports of meetings of numismatic societies.

DANISH SILVER COINS MAY BE SMALLER.

In Scandinavia a great quantity of silver coins have lately been melted on account of the high price of silver. A scarcity of subsidiary coins has been felt in many localities. At present rumors are current that new Danish one and two crowns may be struck of smaller size than those in use at present, with such a proviso that it would not pay to melt them.—(Free trans. by J. deL.)



THE \$1.00 BILL OF FEBRUARY 17th, 1864.

(No. 78 in this Series.)

In the center, bust of Clement Claiborne Clay, born in Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 13th, 1816. Graduated from the University of Alabama in 1831; admitted to the bar in 1840; United States Senator from 1853 to 1861, when he withdrew on the secession of Alabama. He then became a member of the Confederate Senate and served with zeal and fidelity. In 1864 he was directed by the Confederate Secretary of War to proceed to Canada, "there to carry out instructions you have received from me verbally." He soon established temporary headquarters at St. Catharines, Ontario. Bennett H. Young was given a similar commission, and was also authorized to form a small company "for a special purpose." Mr Clay instructed Mr. Young to make a raid on towns in Vermont. On October 19th, 1864, about 3 P. M. several parties of three to five persons each, in all, about 30 persons, took forcible and armed possession of the village of St. Albans, Vt., with Bennett H. Young as leader. They were armed with large navy revolvers concealed under their coats, and each had a belt and traveling bag. They made a simultaneous attack on three banks in the village. At the First National Bank they secured \$58,000; at the St. Albans Bank, \$73,522, and at the Franklin County Bank, \$70,000. They then seized horses and crossed the border into Canada. Later 14 of the raiders were captured and \$86,000 recovered. A Mr. Whitman (a magistrate), of Stanbridge, was instrumental in capturing and saving about \$53,000, and transferred it to the Canadian authorities. A Canadian official is said to have recovered \$10,000 and retained it. A man named Wells is said to have secured \$1,500, and a lawyer named Manahan is said to have secreted quite an amount. The \$86,000 was ordered by Canadian authorities restored to the raiders, but the action of the court was not upheld, and in 1865 the Canadian Government paid to the there St. Albans banks \$86,900. Clay next attempted to seize the steamer Michigan near Put-in-Bay, on Lake Michigan, but failed. He was later charged with incendiarism in New York and with being accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln, but these charges were not proved. A reward of \$25,000 was offered by the United States Government for his arrest, but he avoided capture until the end of the War, when he surrendered voluntarily at Macon, Georgia, and was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe. After his release, in 1867, he resumed the practice of law in Huntsville, Alabama, and died June 3d, 1884. For other portraits of Mr. Clay, see bills Nos. 54 and 62 in this collection.

A rare photograph reproduced in the May, 1918, issue tells the story that the likeness on this bill is true to life. A half-tone photograph taken later in life is shown in the Confederate Veteran, Volume 4, page 424. This is the 1864 issue of the bill, my No. 54, May, 1918, THE NUMISMATIST, page 194. It is a Series G bill, No. 40298, dated Feb. 17th, 1864, payable 2 years after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America. Lithographed by Evans and Cogswell, engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, S. C., and printed on pink paper, the back plain. The number 1 in lower left corner is a plate number. There are 64 varieties of this bill, and the total issue is unknown.



THE \$2.00 BILL OF FEBRUARY 17th, 1864.

(No. 79 in this Series.)

In the center, a large "2" in a round, engraved scroll. At the right, bust of Judah Philip Benjamin, a noted Jewish lawyer and statesman, born in St. Croix, D. W. I., August 11th, 1811. Studied at Yale University for three years. In 1845 he was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. In 1853 he was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1859, but withdrew at the secession of Louisiana in 1861. In February, 1861, he was appointed Attorney-General of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and in August, 1861, was made Secretary of War under President Jefferson Davis. Being subsequently accused of incompetence by the Confederate Congress, he resigned and was appointed Secretary of State in March, 1862, which portfolio he held until the Confederacy was broken up. He fled from Richmond, escaped to the Bahamas, and thence to England in 1865. After conspicuous success in this country and service in the leadership of the Confederacy, he achieved triumphs at the bar of England and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1872. He died in Paris, May 8th, 1884. This is the 1864 issue of the \$2.00 bill (my No. 55, May, 1918, *THE NUMISMATIST*, page 197). For other portraits of Mr. Benjamin see bills my numbers 18, 50, 51 and 63, also an autographed likeness published in August. This is a "D" bill without series, No. 97777 dated Feb. 17th, 1864, payable two years after ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Engraved and printed by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina, the back without printing. There are 56 varieties of this bill, and the total issue is unknown.

MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF THE YSER.

Sergeant Guy deLagerberg, a son of Mr. J. deLagerberg of Passaic, who is now in France acting as an interpreter at Third Division headquarters, American Expeditionary Force, writes to his father that on the occasion of the last anniversary of the Battle of the Yser the Belgian Council of Ministers, by suggestion of the King and in accordance with him, decided on the creation of a medal to be struck in commemoration of the glorious days of October, 1914. The medal will be awarded to all Belgians and Frenchmen who took part in the battle.

FOUNDER OF GUIMET MUSEUM DEAD.

Announcement is made of the death of Emile Guimet, founder of the Guimet Museum. The Guimet Museum is a curious edifice in the Place d'Iena, Paris. It contains collections presented to the state in 1886 by Emile Guimet. These collections consist mainly of a museum of the religions of Central Asia, a special library, a splendid exhibit of Oriental pottery and antiquities.



THE \$5.00 BILL OF FEBRUARY 17th, 1864.

(No. 80 in this Series.)

In the center, the State Capitol at Richmond, Virginia. The foundation of the original Capitol was laid in 1785 and completed in 1792. The model from which it was built was made in France for Thomas Jefferson, and is still carefully preserved in the State Library at Richmond. The building as originally built has been remodelled somewhat and left and right wings added. Lower left corner, bust of Christopher Gustavus Memminger. Mr. Memminger was born in Germany, January 17th, 1803. At his mother's death, in 1812, he was adopted by Governor Thomas Bennett of South Carolina. He was a member of the State Convention which met at Columbia, South Carolina, December 17th, 1860, and drafted a statement of the causes which it was believed justified the secession of South Carolina from the Union. He was a delegate to the Convention held at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4th, 1861, and was Chairman of the Committee to frame the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, adopted February 8th, 1861. The Provisional Government of the Confederacy was located at Montgomery, Alabama, until the permanent government was inaugurated at Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Memminger was appointed by President Jefferson Davis to be Secretary of the Treasury on February 21st, 1861, and served until July 18, 1864, when he resigned and was succeeded by George A. Trenholm. He died in Charleston, South Carolina, March 7th, 1888. For other portraits of Mr. Memminger, see bills Nos. 19, 22, 23, 32, 33, 56 and 64 in this collection.

This is the 1864 issue of the \$5 bill, No. 56 in this collection (June, 1918, *THE NUMISMATIST*, page 242), except that it is payable two years after ratification of a Treaty of Peace. It is a "B" bill of series 4, No. 20483, dated Feb. 17th, 1864, and was receivable in payment of dues and fundable in stocks

or bonds of the Confederate States. Lithographed by Evans and Cogswell and engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina.

The small figures in the lower left corner are a plate number. There are 64 varieties of this bill, and the total issue is unknown.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EARLY OHIO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

NO. 6—THE NEWARK PLANK ROAD.

Here the perfumed-laden breezes
Toss the swirling dust on high;
Here the cool and quiet shadows
Welcome weary passers-by;
Here through clover-scented meadows
Wind the slowly gliding rills,
And the turnpike, long and luring,
Fades between the purple hills.

—The Old Turnpike.

The turnpike is that physical sign by which any age or people may be best understood. It is a creation of man and a type of civilized society. If society is active, the road, which is the symbol of motion, will indicate the fact. Where there is activity there is intercourse and travel.

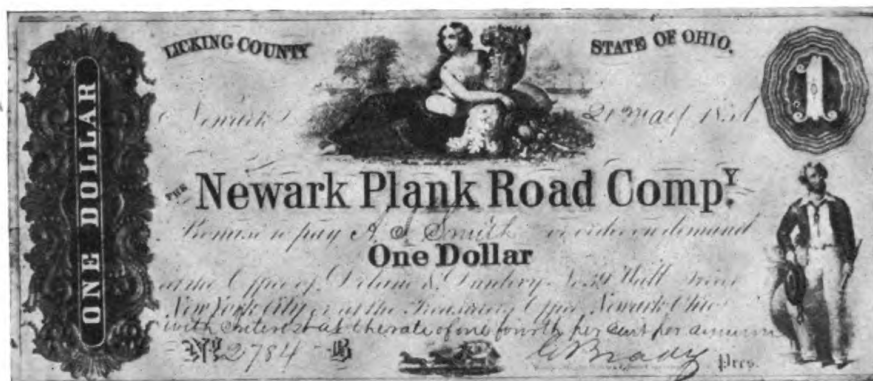
Nothing makes an inroad without making a road. It is interesting to note that at the very start of pioneering the wagon road was always a most important question. Until near the midnineteenth century mark the highways of Ohio were of that primitive character which is peculiar to all new countries.

The Newark road was in its time one of the most interesting toll pikes in Ohio. Because of its centrality it became widely known. It was a great board highway built between Newark and Jacksontown, a distance of about seven miles. For a number of years this system of passenger travel flourished in all gaiety and excitement along the route, enlivening and awakening the country side.

The Newark Plank Road was built and operated by the Newark Plank Road Company, with offices at Newark. The company was organized under the State laws of Ohio during the late forties. For the convenience of travelers, stage-coaches were continually in route. Two toll-gates were kept busy collecting the fares. The charge for each passenger was five cents at each gate. Officers of the company were: Gil Brady, President; G. B. Smythe, Secretary; Ben Elliott, Treasurer. The company issued several varieties of currency, having attractive and very artistic backs. All were lithographed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, Cincinnati.

Plank roads were quite numerous a decade or two previous to the Civil War. Near this time the invention of McAdam seemed to come as a special remedy for the mud road, and hence a great relief to internal commerce and migration. Aside from the popular macadam way of road construction, the plank road, because of its very extravagance, was soon doomed. The





apparent superabundance of timber induced such a reckless prodigality in its use that good timber soon became scarce.

In conclusion: The Newark Plank Road experience has long since become local history. The blast from the bugle and the crack of the stage-driver's whip are heard no more.

A 5-CENT COIN OF THE NETHERLAND INDIES.

Although not new, the piece shown below has not heretofore been illustrated in this magazine. We are indebted to Messrs. Gutttag Bros., of New York City, for the opportunity to do so.



It is a 5-cent piece of the Dutch East Indies, dated 1913, which Mr. Arthur C. Wyman, assistant to the Curator of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, writes, first made its appearance six or seven years ago, and is another evidence of the increasing use of nickel for coinage purposes in the East. Like the nickel coinage of the English Indian Colonies, it is so designed, in this case by the hole in the center, to be easily distinguished from silver coins of the same size. The upper inscription on the reverse is in Javanese, and the lower one Malay. Both give the value, one-twentieth of a rupee (or florin).

Lieut. Stanton Garfield, grandson of Former President Garfield and son of Fuel Administrator Garfield, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for valor at the front in France.

THE "OPERA TRAIANA" ON TRAJAN'S COINS.

By FREDERIC STANLEY DUNN.

University of Oregon, Eugene.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

CIRCUS MAXIMUS.

Succeeding generations seem to have looked back to Trajan as having been especially munificent in all that pertained to the Circensian Games, their conduct, and their accommodation. Several chance references in classical authorities have the cumulative effect of attributing to Trajan the culmination of magnificence in reconstructing the Circus Maximus.

The Grand Circus itself has almost wholly disappeared, but its memories are still perpetuated and its splendid appearance is stereotyped for all time in Trajan's coins. To celebrate the rededication of the stupendous structure, a medal and a first brass were struck during the Fifth Consulship with obverses answering exactly to those of all the coins heretofore mentioned, and with the same ascription of the S. P. Q. R. to Optimus Princeps on the reverse. The device has no distinguishing title as in the case of the Harbor, the Road, and the Aqueduct, but it needs no placard. It is, as Eckhel expressed it, "the Circus with all its adornment."⁽¹¹⁾

Another large brass⁽¹²⁾ offers the first variation to be noted in the legend of the obverse:

IMP.CAES.NERVAE.TRAIANO.

though with similar inscription on the reverse. And here again we have an untitled structure, but unquestionably the Circus Maximus. The great arcades supporting the seats, the two *portae*, the *spina* with its *metae*, the obelisk in the center, a templar structure in the background—all are crowded into the compass of the one coin, certainly a handsome tribute to the munificence of a splendid Emperor.

A contorniate⁽¹³⁾ medal, dedicated in a subsequent period

DIVO.NERVAE.TRAIANO.

has an uninscribed reverse with decidedly animated scene from the Ludi Circenses. The outer structure of the stadium itself is not shown—only the *spina* with its adornments and the obelisk towering in the center. And around the course are spinning the *quadrigae*, the very whips discernible in the hands of the Charioteers, a collapse of one chariot in the foreground, and the crowning of the winner, to balance it, on the right.

ARCUS TRIUMPHALIS.

A few paces beyond the Porta San Sebastiano after entering Rome by the Appia from the south, stands the scarred and bruised old Arch, surmounted by the masonry of an aqueduct, which popular fancy has dubbed the Arco di Druso. It will be difficult to disprove this false ascription from tradition and from the picture-postal, but archaeologists are inclined to see in this the Arch erected in 113 in honor of Trajan's Dacian victories, which one of the Regionary Catalogues assigns to this quarter of the city.

A first brass⁽¹⁴⁾ belonging to the same fascinating family of "the Best Prince" coins shows a splendid arch of a single passageway, flanked by two columns on a side. An attic rises above these in two tiers or steps, the upper one of the same length as the space between the two inner columns, while a corresponding space within the lower step and just beneath the upper step is divided into a pedimental triangle. The upper attic is inscribed with the letters I. O. M., the initials of Jupiter Optimus Maximus. The coin shows the Arch to have been highly ornamented throughout and surmounted with a splendid six-horse chariot and other ornamental figures.

Some difference of opinion has prevailed as to the location of this particular Arch. It has been assigned to Trajan's Forum, though another Arch

(11) Eckhel, p. 427; Ackerman, p. 221, No. 24.

(12) Cuts are shown by Cohen, 545; Schneider, Das Alte Rom, Taf. XII, No. 23; Stevenson, p. 202, text on p. 203; the Numismata of the Imperial Museum at Vienna, p. 16, engraves the cut of a similar brass.

(13) Stevenson illustrates on p. 201.

(14) Cuts are to be found in Baumeister's Denkmaler, p. 1873, fig. 1974; Stevenson, p. 79, discussion beginning on p. 78; Cohen, 574; Ramsay and Lanciani's Man. of Rom. Ant., p. 38 (upper right fig.).

upon another coin is next to be described which can be placed nowhere else than in the Forum. The initials I. O. M. have constrained others⁽¹⁵⁾ to name it the vestibule of the Capitolium. But, despite the initials, sentiment is growing in favor of identification with the so-called Arch of Drusus, though sadly dismantled and debased. Caracalla has stripped it of its entire pediment and attic, piling upon it instead the unsightly masonry of his aqueduct, while the wings from just outside the inner columns are almost wholly missing.⁽¹⁶⁾

FORUM TRAIANUM.

Other extant remains in Rome are generous in their mute acclamation of magnificent building enterprises engaged in by the soldier monarch. Of the area itself known under the name of Trajan's Forum, the culmination of the several Imperial Fora both in size and grandeur, serving as a nucleus in and around which to group Basilica, Column, Equestrian Statue, Triumphal Arch, Temple, and Libraries, practically nothing remains of the inclosure proper. But the shaft, towering amid the bases of the Basilica columns, still speak the magnificence of Trajan, while artistic features of the Arch are still to be seen incorporated in the Arch of Constantine. The splendor of the complete aggregation of monuments, though not a single historian mentions them save in a passing sort of way, is perpetuated in racey anecdotes, told desultorily, of the astounding impression made on the world at large for almost a thousand years.

And, again, it is from coins that an exceedingly weighty evidence is gathered, for one of the most celebrated, and, withal, one of the most beautiful, groups of coins in existence is commemorative of this most elaborate of all the Opera Traiani. The coins in question are all of the Sixth Consulship, as attested by the legends of the obverse, thus establishing 111 A. D. as the *terminus a quo* for the Forum and its accompanying features.

First in the largeness of its ascription and first also in beauty is the aureus⁽¹⁷⁾, the legend of whose obverse, in nominative formula, reads:—
IMP.TRAIANVS.AVG.GER.DAC.P.M.TR.P.COS.VI.P.P.

The reverse holds the design of a beautiful arch, beneath which in the exergue are the words

FORVM.TRAIAN.

First brasses⁽¹⁸⁾ and a medal in replica of this aureus return to the dative already familiar on the coins thus far described and have in addition on the reverse the usual dedication to "The Best Prince," and S. C. below the name of the structure, some of them preserving the final "i" of "Traiani," others lacking it.

Scholars are somewhat at variance in their interpretation of the exact motif intended in the structure shown on the coins. Graef, for example, whose discussion is contained in Baumeister's *Denkmaler*⁽¹⁹⁾, calls it the Basilica Ulpia, evidently regarding it as the facade of the great hall. Others are rather unanimous in styling it an arch, as indeed it is, most of them seeing in it the propylaea of the Forum, or its entrance-way from the Forum of Augustus.

A minute study of the design shows that the Arch had one central passage-way, but was divided into handsomely sculptured panels by three columns on either side of the passage. It was in these four panels, eight in all, that the reliefs and medallions, and possibly the statues of Dacians, were originally placed, to be afterwards stolen by Constantine, and now forming the most conspicuous portions of the Arch that passes under his name. In the peculiar perspective affected by numismatic artists of the time the two ends of the Arch are also shown at the sides as if in the same plane with the

(15) Cf. Akerman, p. 222, No. 29.

(16) Akerman, p. 222, No. 32.

(17) Eckhel, p. 432; Akerman, p. 216, No. 19. The whole coin is reproduced by Hill, pl. XV, No. 2, and by Rawling, *Coins and How to Know Them*, op. p. 136, fig. 61. The reverse is shown by Duruy, p. 271, and Middleton, Vol. 2, p. 26.

(18) Akerman, p. 220, No. 12. Cuts are given by Stevenson, p. 397, under "Forum Traiani," by Schneider, *Das Alte Rom*, taf. XII, No. 12, after Canina, 11, taf. 116, 3, by Smith's *Greek and Rom. Geog.*, p. 800, under Roma, and by Ramsay and Laciani, p. 38, (upper left fig.), and by Cohen, 167.

(19) Baumeister's *Denkmaler*, p. 1873, No. 1979.

facade. There was a lofty attic, divided into the same number of compartments by pilasters above the columns, the entire structure being crowned by a central group of statuary representing Trajan driving in a chariot drawn by four, or it may be six, horses, and flanked by six statues, supposed to be those of his generals.

QUADRIGA TRAIANI.

It was a frequent enough figure of triumphal representation to show the Emperor driving in a quadriga, several coins⁽²⁰⁾ of this type having been issued by Trajan, but there is a possibility that at least one coin⁽²¹⁾, if not others, in which Trajan is so represented, is a copy of the group that surmounted the magnificent propylaea—if the latter was a quadriga. It is a first brass, issued by Hadrian to the Deified Trajan. Naturally, other coins whose dates prove them to have been issues of previous years, cannot be so interpreted, though Trajan may have had many such statues scattered throughout Rome.

EQUUS TRAIANI.

The generations of equestrian statues that to this day evoke the admiration of ephemeral man look back to a Roman prototype. The examples that survive from Rome of that phase of commemorative expression are sufficient to guarantee the truth of the traditions anent the vanished Equus Traiani. Vanished? Not so. As if a photograph had been taken of the Emperor astride his war horse, a cut made of the picture, and thereafter a die for the mint, coins are in existence to-day which have perpetuated the sight of the Imperial rider and his—shall we say it?—Imperial charger.

These coins are of two varieties, in silver and in first brass⁽²²⁾, differing as to obverses only. The silver coins express Trajan's name in the dedicatory form:

IMP.TRAIANO.AVG.GER.DAC.P.M.TR.P.COS.VI.P.P.

The bronzes use the same formula heretofore noted, i. e., with the interpolation of CAES.NERVAE. after IMP. The reverses are alike, with the exception that the first brass, as usual, adds S.C., both having the complimentary phrasing of "the Senate and Roman People to the Best Prince," and both depicting what is unmistakably a copy of the famous equestrian statue, Trajan astride a horse in repose, with a spear in his right hand.

Mionnet⁽²³⁾ catalogs an anomaly in silver whose equestrian figure is designated

CO.V.P.P.S.R.Q.P.OPTIMO.PRINC.

involving a number of curious features: the abbreviation CO for COS; the Fifth Consulship, whereas all other coins of the Equus show the Sixth; the strange metathesis of the monograph of S.P.Q.R.; and the use of PRINC. for the usual full form.

BASILICA ULPIA.

The beautiful aureus that pictured the propylaea of the Forum Trianum was given a fitting mate⁽²⁴⁾ in one that has for its ascription in the exergue the words

BASILICA.VLPPIA,

this also having replicas in brass⁽²⁵⁾ with the customary enlarged inscription. The two coins were evidently intended to feature the two opposite ends of the Forum—the Triumphal Arch at its entrance and the great hall that faced it at the other end of the Square. It is a fascinating relic from out the long ago, this coin reflecting the glory of what was one of the grandest buildings ever constructed.

The portico is probably all that is attempted in this coin, but there is an almost tangible effort to show the supreme elegance of the edifice—elaborate

(20) Akerman, p. 223, No. 7.

(21) Eckhel, pp. 441, 442.

(22) Eckhel, p. 436; Akerman, p. 218, No. 49.

(23) Akerman, p. 215, No. 8.

(24) Eckhel, pp. 432, 433; Akerman, p. 214, No. 2. Cuts are shown by Cohen, 42-44, and by Duruy, p. 271.

(25) Cuts are to be found in Ramsay and Lanciani, p. 38 (lower right fig.), in Stevenson, p. 125, under "Basilica Ulpia", Smith, Dict. Geog., p. 801, under "Roma." Cf. also Akerman, p. 220, No. 4.

decoration, sixteen columns, reliefs and sculptures are profusely indicated. And a few mutilated stumps are all that the traveler in Rome can descry to-day of the magnificent Basilica Ulpia.

COLUMNA COCHLIS.

Quite commensurately with the survival of the Column itself, and possibly also with greater interest and awe felt for the shaft, there are more extant coins and of greater variety showing this one feature of the Opera Traiani than of any other. In many respects the Column was and is unique—the pioneer in spiral shafts of its kind, covered with hundreds of figures in intricate presentation of the Danubian campaigns, and connoting, as it does, the excavation of millions of cubic feet of earth to provide a rapid-transit-way from the Campus Martius and the north of Rome to the Forum Romanum and the center.

The coins show the Column in its original condition, a colossal figure of Trajan himself surmounting it, and two massive eagles on the basis, one on either side of the Column. The Emperor was represented in mail, supporting his left hand on an upright spear and holding out in his right hand the orb of empire.

First we have mintages⁽²⁶⁾ in silver and in the two larger brasses, of the same types of obverse and reverse as commonly shown in the majority of coins thus far described. These are of the year 113.

In the following year a change was made in the general complexion of Trajan's money by the transfer of the epithet *Optimus* from the reverse, where it had appeared so long in a formula of unique and lasting frame, to the obverse, where it was now given precedence over all the other possible crown appellatives. The next coin, therefore, to be noticed, a silver piece⁽²⁷⁾, displaying the Column, has for its legend on the obverse the following:

IMP.TRAIANO.OPTIMO.AVG.GER.DAC.P.M.TR.P.

and for its reverse inscription:

COS.VI.P.P.S.P.Q.R.

Parallel with these, still others of the Column variety were issued in both gold⁽²⁸⁾ and silver, in which the legend of the crown-title was altered slightly to the following:

IMP.CAES.NER.TRAIANO.OPTIMO.AVG.GER.DAC.

the reverse reading:

P.M.TR.P.COS.VI.P.P.S.P.Q.R.

A curious first brass⁽²⁹⁾ was also the emanation of this same year, its obverse reading in yet longer formula:

IMP.CAES.NER.TRAIANO.OPTIMO.AVG.GER.DAC.P.M.TR.P.COS.VI.P.P.
the reverse having for its inscription the rather rare full formula:

SENATVS.POPVLVSQVE.ROMANVS.⁽³⁰⁾

But the Column is surmounted neither by Trajan nor yet by St. Peter, but by an owl. The coin has been much discussed, some being inclined to deny altogether its association with Trajan's Column, but assigning it instead to the Antonine Column that lay prostrate so long in the Piazza di Monte Citorio. The more comfortable solution is that it is the Trajan Column, the owl being an importation from Pallas and her Athens to denote the Wisdom of the Emperor.

TEMPLUM TRAIANI.

Much uncertainty prevails as to certain other coins whose reverses, dedicated by the S. P. Q. R. to Trajan as *Optimus Princeps*, depict a temple or temples. It is the temple erected by Hadrian to his deified predecessor, forming the grand climax to the Opera Traiana? If so, why the use of formulae which were those regularly employed by Trajan and the State during his own lifetime? The inclination, therefore, is quite strongly felt that these coins commemorate a temple dedicated to Trajan while still reigning, and that possibly Hadrian rededicated the same structure after his adoptive father had been formally deified by Senatorial decree. The field for conjecture

(26) Eckhel, p. 429; Akerman, p. 218, No. 53, and p. 221, No. 23. Cuts shown by Stevenson, p. 236, under "Columna Traiana."

(27) Eckhel, p. 430.

(28) Eckhel, p. 431.

(29) Eckhel, p. 431.

(30) Akerman, p. 221, No. 22; a cut is shown by Patin, p. 177.

is certainly wide—it at least comes with'n the fascinating group of coins that illustrate Trajan's monuments. It is sufficient to confess it a temple that concerns the splendid Emperor, "but which one it is," as Patin⁽³¹⁾ naively expresses it, "among so many that Trajan built, it is not easy to assert."

In one very popular brass⁽³²⁾ a hexastyle structure is shown with a surrounding colonnade, though the perspective is such that the temple seems to be placed in the apex of a triangle, the wings of the porticus closing in at an angle back of the temple proper.

Another⁽³³⁾ presents a similar edifice without colonnade, the absence of which has made it possible to present a larger facade and to give a clearer view of the statue through the open door of the *cella*. There is also a large pedimental adornment and a greater number of *acroteria* and other roof embellishment.⁽³⁴⁾

(31) Patin, p. 178, with cut on p. 177.

(32) Cuts are shown also by Stevenson, p. 354, under "Edifices" (discussion also under "Forum Traiani," p. 398), by Smith, Dict. Geog., p. 802, under "Roma," and by Ramsay and Lanciani, p. 38, lower left fig.

(33) A cut is shown by Smith, *loc. cit.*

(34) Akerman, p. 214, No. 3. Akerman, p. 218, No. 58.

PROCURABLE CUTS OF COINS.

Pons Danuvius.—Duruy, p. 238, Vol. V—Patin, p. 177—Cohen, 419.

Portus Traiani.—Stevenson, p. 643—Lanciani, *Anc. Rome, in Light of Rec. Disc.*, p. 240.

Via Traiana.—Stevenson, p. 858—Patin, p. 177.

Aqua Traiana.—Stevenson, p. 70—Patin, p. 177—Cohen, 20-25.

Circus Maximus.—Cohen, 545—Stevenson, p. 202—Schneider, taf. XII, n. 23.

Circus Maximus.—Stevenson, p. 201.

Arcus Triumphalis.—Baumeister, p. 1873, No. 1974—Stevenson, p. 79—Cohen, 547—Ramsay and Lanciani, p. 38, upper right fig.

Forum Traiani.—Gold (entire coin), Hill, pl. XV, n. 2—Rawling, p. 136, n. 61. Gold (rev. only), Duruy, p. 271—Middleton, Vol. 2, p. 26. Brass (rev. only), Stevenson, p. 397—Schneider, taf. XII, n. 12.—Smith, G. and R. Geog., p. 800—Ramsay and Lanciani, p. 38, upper left fig.—Cohen, 167—Baumeister, p. 1873, n. 1979.

Basilica Ulpia.—Gold, Duruy, p. 271. Brass, Stevenson, p. 125—Smith, G. and R. Geog., p. 801—Ramsay and Lanciani, p. 38, lower right fig.—Cohen, 42-44.

Columna Coelalis.—Stevenson, p. 236—Different coin in Patin, p. 177.

Templum Traiani.—Patin, p. 177—Stevenson, p. 398—Smith, G. and R. Geog., p. 802—Ramsay and Lanciani, p. 38, lower left fig.; (different temple) Smith, G. and R. Geog., p. 802.

THE ANNUAL A. N. A. CONVENTION POSTPONED.

By the time this issue of THE NUMISMATIST reaches its readers many of the members of the American Numismatic Association will have learned through other sources that the Convention scheduled to be held in Philadelphia October 5th to 9th was postponed on account of the epidemic of influenza. The Committee of Arrangements was allowed very little time in which to notify those who were expected to attend, with the result that a few members reached Philadelphia, not knowing that it had been postponed.

Writing to THE NUMISMATIST of the details leading to the postponement and other matters in connection with it, Mr. S. H. Chapman chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, says:

"At 2 P. M. on the afternoon of October 3 the Board of Health of Philadelphia had placed on the bulletin boards an order prohibiting all public assemblages, including those at churches, schools, theaters, moving-picture theaters, conventions, banquets at hotels, etc.

"I saw this notice as soon as it was posted, and immediately endeavored to get into communication with the other members of the committee. Later I made a direct inquiry of the Board of Health as to whether the select assemblage of the Convention at the Historical Society would be prohibited or not, and I received the positive answer that it would come exactly under the ban.

"In consultation with others members of the Committee, Messrs. Henry Chapman, Fred E. Kerritt and Harrold E. Gillingham, and directly with our President, Mr. Wurtzbach, who telephoned from Lee, Mass., we concluded that the Convention must be postponed, and the President ordered it postponed indefinitely.

"At midnight we sent several telegrams and letters to members who had

announced their intention to attend, and sent additional messages during the forenoon of Friday, until all those who had informed the committee that they expected to be present were sent telegrams. Two Chicago members, Messrs. W. F. Dunham and Theo. E. Leon, and Mr. Hilyer Ryder of Carmel, N. Y., were already on their way before the telegrams were received. Mr. Geo. H. Blake of Jersey City, who did not notify us he was coming, also arrived. Messrs. Fred Joy of Boston, M. Marcuson of Cleveland, and H. H. Yawger of Rochester, though informed, came on to enjoy meeting any members that might have arrived.

"We had small social gatherings at the Hotel Stenton and at the homes of two of the members of the committee, and all enjoyed the opportunities for conversation on the study in which we are all mutually interested.

"The general consensus of opinion was that as the Convention this year was thus postponed, and in view of the state of our country and our absorption in the war, with all its anxieties and many extra duties to be performed, it would be well to postpone having any Convention this year and to leave the government of the A. N. A. in the hands of the President and Board of Governors until the end of the war."

Under date of October 17, President Wurtzbach wrote to THE NUMISMATIST, in substance, as follows:

"On October 3 articles appeared in the daily press calling attention to the serious conditions in Philadelphia. General Secretary Oliver called me by telephone, referring to the articles, and saying he was sick and felt that he could not come. Waldo C. Moore, Chairman of the Board of Governors, had written me that because of the Liberty Loan drive it would be impossible for him to attend. Mr. Oliver asked me what I thought about holding the Convention under the circumstances. I told him I would get in touch with the Convention Committee and advise him later. I put in a call for Mr. S. H. Chapman about 6 P. M., finally getting him at 9.45 P. M., and found him in conference with the other members of the committee. I asked him if the health authorities would permit our holding the meeting, and he replied 'No.' Orders had just been issued forbidding meetings of this nature. I asked Mr. Chapman to get a notice to the Associated Press reporter, which we expected would appear in the next day's papers. I also asked him to telephone and telegraph as many members as possible who had signified their intention of attending, saying that Mr. Oliver and I would take care of the various A. N. A. branches. Telegrams were sent to Chicago, Boston, Rochester and New York branches and clubs, and everything possible done to notify the members."

From the above it will be seen that every effort was made, with only a few hours' notice, to reach all members who were expected to attend, before leaving their homes for the Convention. To postpone the convention was the only thing to do, and the officers and committee deserve the thanks of the members for the good judgment shown and the speed with which it was made effective.

A photograph of those who reached Philadelphia was taken on the steps of Hotel Stenton on Sunday, October 6. Those in the photograph are: Messrs. H. H. Yawger of Rochester, Fred Joy of Boston, Fred E. Merritt of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Howard R. Newcomb of Detroit, George H. Blake of Jersey City, Henry Chapman and S. H. Chapman of Philadelphia, M. Marcuson of Cleveland, and three others whom the editor is unable to identify. A list of those present furnished by one of them, includes, in addition to those previously mentioned, F. J. Loer of Chicago.

SOUVENIR AND COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

(A paper prepared by F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md., to be read before the Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Philadelphia, October 5-9, 1918).

The people of Illinois will be pardoned if they feel a little "chesty" over their Illinois Centennial Half Dollar. Besides being a very handsome piece of money, it is the first of its class to be issued by the Government. None of our previous souvenir coins has been for the purpose of commemorating an occasion, event or undertaking that was confined entirely by the bounda-

ries of a single State. It is distinctly an Illinois coin. The McKinley Memorial Gold Dollar comes nearer to being in the same class than any of our other souvenir issues. That was, in a measure, an Ohio coin, but was such only by virtue of the fact that the memorial erected to the martyred President was located in the Buckeye State. In all other respects it was a national one.

Notwithstanding the fact that the new Illinois Centennial Half Dollar is a coin possessing full legal tender value (as was, of course, all the other souvenir coins), it will, like all the others, be kept out of circulation by reason of the sale price placed upon it by its distributors. The object of its issue was, like all the others, to produce a revenue. It would probably be safe to assert that of all our souvenir coins issued, not a single one has ever found its way into circulation excepting the Columbian Half Dollar.

The Government cannot be accused of being overgenerous with such issues. In 1892 and 1893 it made a beginning in this direction with the Columbian Half Dollar, and its first souvenir coin is the only one that a majority of the people ever saw. The type lacked many things which had they been present would have made it more artistic; but it had one redeeming feature—it circulated at face value, though not originally intended to do so. Of both dates 5,000,000 were coined, of which about 20 per cent. were sold at \$1 each. Most of the remainder found their way into circulation at face value.

The Columbian Quarter Dollar, issued for the same occasion, was a much more attractive coin, but it is unknown to the great mass of the people. In my collecting experience of several years I have never met anyone excepting collectors who ever saw one or heard of it. Some 40,000 of these were issued, and the number sold at \$1 each is unknown. They have fallen somewhat in price since the Exposition.

The Washington-Lafayette Dollar is as little known as the Columbian Quarter. Though issued to aid a very worthy project, and selling at \$2 each, it did not at that time strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the American people, and if memory serves rightly the greater part of the 50,000 issued remained unsold in the hands of the Lafayette Memorial Commission. It has also since fallen in price. A souvenir dollar bearing the busts of Washington and Lafayette issued in these days would probably be a far better seller at \$2. Perhaps it would not be out of place here to state that the statue of Lafayette as it appears on the coin bears very little resemblance to the statue that was erected in France, to which the proceeds of the sale of the coin were devoted.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the Lewis and Clark Exposition Gold Dollars were the first gold coins of the souvenir class to be issued. About 35,000 of the former out of 250,000 coined were sold at \$3, and about 20,000 out of 60,000 coined of the latter were sold at \$2 each.

The five coins of four denominations issued for the Panama-Pacific Exposition are fresh in the minds of collectors. The prices at which they sold were proportionately the same as those of previous expositions.

The McKinley Memorial Gold Dollar belongs in the same class as the Lafayette Dollar, the proceeds from its sale being devoted to a cause that should have appealed to every American. To the best of my knowledge, the number sold at \$3 each by the Commission has never been made public.

The question of the design or type used on souvenir coins probably does not affect the sale of such pieces, and need not be discussed here.

Taking these issues as a group, there may be a difference of opinion as to whether or not they were popular. They were sold under varying conditions, and it would not be easy to measure their popularity entirely by the number sold. Our fellow-member, Mr. Farran Zerbe, had charge of the sale of all the exposition issues except those of the World's Fair in 1893, and in the pages of *THE NUMISMATIST* he has at different times given us information connected with their sale. Of the methods used to dispose of the others we know but little.

The word "souvenir," according to the dictionary, means "that which serves as a reminder; a remembrancer; memento; keepsake; a memory." This implies that one must possess the object in order to make it a souvenir. To possess any of the souvenir coins except the Columbian Half Dollar means the expenditure of at least double, and in some cases more than double, the face value. And it should be plainly understood that this cost is not a

creation of coin dealers, but was one of the conditions surrounding the issue.

Such issues as the Lafayette Dollar, the McKinley Memorial Dollar, and now the Illinois Centennial Half Dollar, were and are for very worthy purposes, and the prices asked for them were willingly paid because of the objects for which they were issued.

The object in issuing souvenir coins on the occasions of our national and international expositions is to create a revenue, and to this no serious objection can be urged. But if that is the main object, and the pieces, when purchased, are to be wrapped in tissue paper, placed in a box and laid away in a desk or drawer, to lie there undisturbed except when exhibited to friends on special occasions, why would not a medal answer the same purpose? Why make them coins when it is not expected that they will circulate as coins?

The fact that none of these coins was ever expected to enter into circulation was no doubt one of the reasons for their issue. Had there been a probability that they would do so, the Government would possibly not have authorized them. The theory upon which Congress proceeds in authorizing new coin types not oftener than every 25 years is that we should not have too many types of any one denomination in circulation at one time, thereby lessening the possibility of imposing upon foreigners and the ignorant by passing foreign coins on them. Practically all our foreign-born population comes from countries where the types of coins in circulation are far more numerous than in this country, so this objection is not well founded. Americans could readily adapt themselves to numerous coin types and assimilate them quickly.

The point it is desired to make in this connection is, whether it would not popularize future souvenir coins to issue them under different conditions. A reduction in the price would be one means to this end. A greater number would be sold and would probably produce as much revenue. Another plan would be this: Whenever a set of souvenir coins is issued similar to the Panama-Pacific set, one of the denominations might be placed in circulation at face value and the issue made large enough to make them plentiful. The other denominations of the set could be sold at an advance over face value. This plan would popularize the other coins of the set and create a demand for them, stimulating their sale rather than retarding it.

The Government might well consider the coinage occasionally of pieces for general circulation commemorating events in American history. These might be withdrawn from circulation after a few years if thought best. Such coinages would be decidedly educational, especially to the young.

An event of international interest, and one worthy to be commemorated by a United States coin issue, is scheduled to take place in the near future. The date has not yet been determined, but it will be when the twentieth-century vandals of Europe have been beaten to their knees and been compelled to accept the peace terms of the Allies. That occasion will be a most fitting one for the issue of a commemorative coin. It should be issued in such quantities that it will never become rare, and it should circulate at face value. The coinage of the usual type might well be suspended for a year to permit of such a quantity being issued. Let such a Victory coin be issued. Let the obverse be symbolic of the purpose for which the United States entered the war, and let the reverse be emblematic of the crimes against humanity perpetrated by the enemy. Then, for years to come, as the coins shall pass from hand to hand in the channels of trade, we shall have a daily and constant reminder of what Belgium and France and Serbia have suffered, and the price in human blood and treasure the Allies have been compelled to pay to bring to an end the wild orgy of greed-crazed and inhuman Germany; and as we handle such a coin in our daily life it would also stimulate us in a resolve to socially and commercially ostracise a nation that by its acts has forfeited all right for years to come to expect to participate with civilized nations in the markets of the world.

GERMANS HOARDING BANK NOTES.

The German Reichstag has issued bank notes to the amount of 2,000,000,000 marks during the last four weeks, it is reported from Zurich. It is stated that this was caused by the hoarding of bank notes by the people, which, if continued, will result in a financial catastrophe.

SOME CRUDE BUT INTERESTING COINS.

By "PORTUGUESE JOE."

NO. 1—THE DURO OF GERONA.

(This is the first of four papers on the subject "Some Crude But Interesting Coins." The others will appear in subsequent issues. It might be stated that all were written some five or six years ago, before the outbreak of the present war.)

The interest which a coin may possess does not necessarily lie in its rarity, in the beauty of its design, nor in the perfection of its execution and finish. These features, usually so desirable in numismatic specimens, may all be missing, yet the association of the coin with some historic event may make it so interesting that it will more than compensate for its unattractiveness to the eye.

There are many coins of this class, and they are found chiefly among the siege and necessity pieces. I have selected four examples for illustration and description. They are representative of crude and inelegant coinages, though not ultra types. The first is the duro of Gerona, which city was besieged by the French in the Peninsular War following the placing of Joseph Bonaparte on the Spanish throne by his brother Napoleon.

Early in 1808 Charles IV of Spain abdicated in favor of his son Ferdinand. This fickle monarch soon repented of his action and desired to resume the crown, but Ferdinand refused to surrender it. Napoleon saw in this difficulty an opportunity to make himself master of Spain, and to them expressed a willingness to help them adjust the matter, and invited them to a conference at Bayonne. He then decided that neither one should have the crown, and conferred it upon his brother Joseph, and retained both Charles and Ferdinand at Bayonne.

The Spanish were indignant at this perfidy and organized juntas in the provinces to carry on the government provisionally, but these were soon dispersed by the French. A council of the regency was then formed at Cadiz, with which was united the Cortes, which resisted the French and war followed.

The siege of Gerona by the French during the war was notable for the bravery shown by the Spanish people in defending the cities against the troops of Napoleon after his successes in other parts of Europe.

The city of Gerona lies on a steep acclivity rising on the River Ter, and terminating in a bluff precipice garnished with several forts, which constituted the principal strength of the place. General Duhesme laid siege to the city in July, 1808, with about 6000 men and a train of heavy artillery, and in a battle which ensued lost nearly half of his forces, all his stores and several pieces of cannon. Although closely besieged for nearly a year afterward, no further attempt was made to take the city until June of 1809, by St. Cyr. The city was defended by General Alvarez, Governor of Gerona. In May he issued an order setting forth that whoever spoke of capitulation or surrender should instantly be put to death.

An attempt to take the city was made on June 19 by an attack on Monjuich, a fort standing on a rocky eminence north of the city. After defending the fort for a month against the assaults of the besiegers, the garrison was compelled to withdraw into the city, leaving the French in possession of the fort. This was a severe loss, as the guns of the fort commanded every part of Gerona.

One of the noteworthy events of the siege was the introduction of fresh provisions and ammunition into the place by General Blake, who knew that the city was in need of provisions and supplies. At a safe distance from the city he prepared a convoy of 15,000 mules under the escort of 4,000 men, and then attacked the French with all his available forces in the environs of Brunola. St. Cyr thought that Blake wanted to give battle for the purpose of liberating Gerona, so collected his army and left before the besieged city only the troops necessary to defend the works before the garrison. In the

meantime the convoy reached the city, overthrew the besieging troops and entered the city, much to the joy of the inhabitants.

After this incident the attack upon the city was pressed with renewed vigor, but although charge after charge was made, the firm defence of the citizens and garrison made is invincible. St. Cyr was succeeded by Marshal Augereau and the siege converted into a blockade, which soon brought distress upon the people. On December 7 the outworks of the city were carried by main force, in spite of the courageous resistance of the besieged, who, being entirely separated from Blake's army, and having no further hope of relief, and General Alvarez, on December 12, made proposals for a capitulation, which were granted on terms honorable to the besieged.



The Un Duro of Gerona.

The duro issued during the siege consists of a circular planchet on one side of which is stamped in a sombrero-shaped depression "GNA 1808 UN DURO" in three lines. On the other side is a smaller depression of different shape, within which is "FER VII" in two lines. Around the border in a wide milling, and the edge is also ornamented, the whole forming one of the crudest of coins. As the piece is dated 1808, the coinage was probably begun during the early part of the siege, but it may have been continued into the following year.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A.

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, occasioned by the terrible epidemic sweeping over our country and because of the war, it seems wise and best to postpone indefinitely the holding of our Convention. Our charter requires us to hold an annual meeting. After consulting with the officers of the Association, it seems feasible and best to hold a meeting for the purpose of electing officers, going over accounts, and transacting such other business as demands attention. Such a meeting will be held in SPRINGFIELD, MASS., on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1918, at 7.30 P. M., at Chamber of Commerce. Will all members who hold proxies or have any matter that they wish brought before such a meeting kindly send same to John M. Oliver, General Secretary, 30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass., at once.

Regretting greatly the necessity of foregoing the pleasure of holding a Convention, and asking every member to pledge himself to the best interests of our Association during these troublous times, so that when conditions again become normal the good work our Association has been doing may be carried on uninterruptedly, I am,

Cordially yours,

CARL WURTZBACH,
President A. N. A.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the **20th of the month**. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

"THE BEST-LAID PLANS," ETC.

In last month's issue, at the bottom of page 419, appeared the statement that "As this issue of the magazine is being sent to our readers the annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association is in session in Philadelphia."

It has long been the custom and privilege of newspaper and magazines to conclude that certain events scheduled for a definite future day or hour will take place at the appointed time, and to announce them as taking place at the time the publication reaches its readers. Obviously in such cases the matter must be written and put in type before the event happens.

Usually they get away with it. Once in a while they do not. Last month we did not.

When the matter for last month's issue left the editorial office for the printer there did not seem to one chance in a thousand of falling down in

stating that the annual Convention of the A. N. A. would be held in Philadelphia October 5-9. The Convention sky had only one small cloud (the influenza) in it at that time, and it was over only a small part of the country. With alarming rapidity the cloud extended over all the East, and by October 3 it had reached such proportions that in Philadelphia, as well as in other cities, the holding of public meetings or gatherings was prohibited, as is told elsewhere in this issue, and the Convention was necessarily postponed.

While it was no doubt a great disappointment to many of the members to be denied the privilege of taking part in what promised to be a most enjoyable gathering, it was the only thing, as well as the proper thing, to do in the circumstances. Next year's Convention should be doubly enjoyable on this account.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE NUMISMATIST, in common with all other magazines, has been asked to co-operate with the War Industries Board in conserving the paper supply. One of the means to this end is to discontinue the magazine at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Subscribers are hereby notified that it is our intention to comply with the request of the Board. They will be promptly notified when subscriptions expire, and a prompt renewal will be necessary in order to keep their names on our mailing list.

A PERSONAL WORD FROM THE EDITOR.

The greater part of the editorial work on this issue of THE NUMISMATIST has been done with a heart burdened with sorrow. The influenza, followed by pneumon'a, has entered the family of the editor and taken both a beloved daughter and her husband, their deaths occurring within a few days of each other. The attending circumstances have made it impossible for the editor to give the usual amount of time to the magazine during the month, and are responsible for the slight delay in its publication and for whatever imperfections it may contain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

New Features on Our New \$1 and \$2 Notes.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In connection with your remarks, in the October issue of THE NUMISMATIST, regarding the new \$1 and \$2 Federal Reserve Bank notes, I desire to call to the attention of paper-money collectors the fact that Washington's name appears below his portrait on the \$1 note. It is not shown under the portrait on the legal-tender \$1 issue, neither is it shown under the small portrait on the \$2 silver certificates. For many years it has been the custom of the Government to engrave below the portrait the name of the individual portrayed on all paper bills, bonds, tobacco stamps, etc., except postage stamps, issued under Federal control, and the two instances mentioned above, the legal-tender \$1 and silver certificate \$2 are the only two cases where I have observed the omission of the portrait name. Was this an oversight? I conclude it was an oversight as they have now begun the use of the name.

The portrait of Washington on the \$1 Federal Bank note is a new engraving, having been executed in 1917. Under your glass you can distinguish the name of the artist and the year "1917" along the lower right edge of the engraving. This is the first instance I have ever seen of a

portrait or vignette used by the United States on its paper money or securities where the artist was allowed to incorporate his full name and the date of execution. I am tempted to write the Chief of the Printing Bureau, but refrain, at the present time, because he is so busy printing Liberty Bonds!

CHARLES N. HINCKLEY,
4756 Dover Street.

Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1918.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held September 13, 1918, President D. W. Valentine presiding. The following members were present: Mr. Boyd, Mrs. Boyd, Messrs. Belden, Elder, Frey, Farnham, Proskey, Kohler, Saltus, Smith, Swanson, Mrs. Swanson, Miss Alice Swanson, Messrs. Valentine, Mrs. Valentine, Messrs. Wood, White and Wyman.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Life membership or permanent fund, \$200, Messrs. Frey, Wilson, Boyd and Smith having paid for membership. Medals sold, 34; on hand, 16.

Letters from the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, the Rochester Numismatic Society and from Mr. Heaton were read by the Secretary.

Executive Committee: Mr. Boyd announced that at the next meeting Mr. Swanson would address the Club on the making of coins and medals.

New business. At the next meeting the Nominating Committee will be chosen to select officers for the next year.

Dr. Valentine made some preliminary remarks. He said it was the intention to make this a slightly humorous and instructive meeting and to invite lady guests. He expressed pleasure in having those present with us. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. A. R. Frey, the Vice-President, who read the paper of the evening, entitled "Colors in Relation to Numismatics." At the conclusion this paper was referred to the Publication Committee, and will be incorporated in the forthcoming Year Book of the Club. After the address was delivered Mr. Smith moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Frey.

Mr. Proskey exhibited a collection of coins showing the different shades of color in metals used.

The guests of the evening were then welcomed.

Mr. Saltus remarked that all the mints in the west are closed and visitors not allowed in them since the war. Mr. Saltus told of curious information he learned while in Denver in connection with the Indians and their medals given by this government. The Indians think if they wear these medals they are protected from personal harm. They are supposed to keep bullets away. One chief, whose medal had a bullet buried in it, returned the medal saying it was no good since it did not keep bullets away. Mr. Saltus mentioned the charms worn by the natives of the West Indies. He said some of the negroes wore coins for charms, even in New York, especially on St. John's eve. Many Cuban negroes wear charms. He said interesting and weird stories were connected with these charms, connecting them with voodooism in Hayti. He said someone ought to look this subject up in New York, as it might be found interesting.

Mr. Proskey spoke of Arab and other charms which were sometimes put into frames. Voodoo charms, he said, existed all over the world.

Mr. Boyd mentioned that it had been brought to the Club's attention that Mr. W. W. C. Wilson's name had been omitted from the list of original charter members of the Club, and he suggested that Mr. Wilson's name be so inscribed. The motion being seconded, it was declared so ordered.

Mr. Frey inquired as to the charter of the Club, which was stated to be in the hands of a private party, and ought to be turned over to the Curator. The Executive Committee was requested by him to produce the charter.

Mr. Wormser spoke of the present gold shortage. He attributed the shortage and failure to increase in value to the fact that the Government had fixed the price at \$20 per ounce. He spoke of a movement now on foot to increase the price.

Mr. Wood spoke of the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the

Club. He was advised that the Executive Committee is considering the matter.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

THOMAS L. ELDER, Secretary and Treasurer.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Association was held on Tuesday evening, September 3rd, at the home of President G. F. E. Wilharm, Oakdene avenue, Crafton Heights. Members present: Messrs. Marlier, Gibbs, Kraft, Shinkle, Gies and Boyle. A special welcome was given to Mr. Shinkle, who has not been out for quite a long time. A most enjoyable meeting was held, after which the beautiful collection of Dr. Wilharm was shown, including many choice gems. The exhibit consisted of United States cents, as well as silver and gold, also foreign gold and silver coins. The meeting adjourned about 11 o'clock, at which time a most enjoyable lunch was served. A standing vote of thanks was given to Dr. Wilharm for the pleasant evening.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Association was held on Tuesday evening, October 1st, in its rooms at the Carnegie Institute, with Dr. Wilharm in the chair. Members present: Dr. Wilharm, Messrs. Marlier, Boyle, Gibbs and Gies. Mr. H. E. Hubbard was present as a visitor. An invitation was extended to the Association by Mr. Gibbs to hold the November meeting at his home and view his collection of foreign coins. The invitation was accepted. Exhibitions were then declared in order and were as follows:

Mr. Marlier: Four large bronze medals—large medal of Ferdinand II, Sicily; two medals of Paul V with different reverses, and one of Pius IX.

Mr. Gibbs: 60 different countermarked and cut coins of the West Indies and nine countermarked crowns, including very rare half bit St. Eustatius, St. Lucia, St. Martins, Inagua, Trinidad, etc.

Mr. Boyle: Uncirculated U. S. cents—2 varieties 1797, 1798, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1827, 1829, 1838, 1839, head of 40; 1840, large date.

Dr. Wilharm: 25 different colonials, 23 English Halfpenny tokens, 5 farthings.

Mr. Gies: 2 varieties 1796 Liberty Cap Cents, 1796 Fillet Head, and 1797 cent.

Meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock to meet the following month at the home of Mr. Gies.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, September 17th, 1918. 154th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Gillette, Clark, L. G. Amberg, Borradaile, Koeb, Hicks, Dr. Tillotson, Savage, Bauer, Loizeau, Dr. Handler, Horner, Burling, Woolsey, Woodbury, Maunovry, Haringx, Plumb, Wolff and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Philatelic West was reported received.

Mr. Bauer, the chairman of the Memorial Committee, reported progress, and said he expects that we will have a number of designs for the medal at the next meeting. Mr. Koeb also spoke regarding the medal, and suggested that the members submit their sketches or ideas, and that we can have an artist draw the designs from the sketch. It was also decided that the medal be 2½ inches in diameter. Messrs. Woolsey and Yawger offered \$5 each, to be added to Mr. Bauer's offer of July 16th, 1918, making a total of \$15.00 for the best and most appropriate design for the Memorial Medal.

Moved by Mr. Gillette, seconded by Dr. Handler, that the secretary send a letter of sympathy to Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, President of the A. N. A., on account of the death of his beloved wife. Carried.

It was suggested that the members exhibit American Colonials at the next meeting.

Exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Gillette: 50 copper Australian tokens in very fine condition.

By Mr. L. G. Amberg: 15 Australian tokens, 14 copper, 1 silver, all in mint condition.

By Mr. Clark: Following U. S. \$5 gold pieces: 1804 and 1805 in beautiful mint condition; 1800, very fine; \$2.50, 1802, extremely fine; a number of other gold coins, including several U. S. gold dollars in mint condition; collection of U. S. fractional currency, uncirculated; about 100 broken bank bills, and several Confederate bills, including a \$500 bill in crisp condition; also several Confederate bonds of large denomination.

By Mr. Maunovry: Illinois Centennial half dollar, 1918, uncirculated.

Meeting adjourned to October 1st, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, October 1st, 1918. 155th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Gillette, Hicks, L. G. Amberg, Borradaile, Koeb, Plumb, Maunovry, Loizeau, Haringx, Woolsey and Burling.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A letter was read from Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, President of the A. N. A. thanking the members for their kind interest in his recent bereavement.

Moved by W. H. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Woolsey, that the Association purchase a \$50 bond of the Fourth Liberty Loan, thereby making our fourth subscription—one for each loan. Carried.

Mr. Koeb of the Memorial Medal Committee reported progress, and expects to have several designs submitted at the next meeting.

It was reported that Vice-President Dr. Handler and Mr. Wolff are very ill and both in the hospital. Moved and seconded that the Association send flowers to Dr. Handler and Mr. Wolff. Carried.

Meeting adjourned to October 15th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The thirty-ninth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held Tuesday, August 27th, at the office of its Secretary, Room 329, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco. In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Farran Zerbe. Members present: Messrs. Haigh, Haagensen, Hill, Landecker, Mohr, Beardslee, Gill, Reimers, Zerbe and Steinman. Guest present: Dr. Charles Penez, Curator of Park Museum.

Minutes of the previous meeting read.

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, duly seconded, it was ordered that the minutes of the previous meeting be approved after the following omission he noted: "That the motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Steinman, read as follows: A committee of one be appointed by the Acting President, this committeeman to confer with Mr. Webb to try and secure for San Francisco the A. N. A. Convention for 1919; this appointee be empowered to choose additional members for this committee.

The Secretary read the copy of a letter which he had written to the President, Mr. Huddart.

The Secretary stated that he had written personal letters to the members of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society who were not members of the American Numismatic Association, to join that Association.

Mr. Steinman, chairman of the Publicity Committee, handed in his report.

Owing to the absence of the chairman of the Membership Committee, no report was forthcoming.

Upon motion of Mr. Gill, seconded by Mr. Beardslee, it was unanimously carried that the election of officers for the ensuing year be postponed until the next meeting in order to allow the President to be present when election is called.

Mr. Steinman presented the application of Dr. Charles Penez for Honorary Membership in the Society. Mr. Penez was unanimously elected.

Mr. Beardslee presented the application of Mr. W. F. Webb for active membership in the Society. Mr. Webb was unanimously elected.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the exhibits.

Mr. Zerbe exhibited one of the most complete sets of Lasher Referendum Dollars. This set consisted of fourteen different types. Mr. Zerbe also showed quite an interesting set of the scrip of the warring nations of Europe, and the emergency money used during the recent scarcity of cents in the United States.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, September 24.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

A. N. A. BRANCH NO. 1, CHICAGO.

The October meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Friday, October 11, at 8 o'clock. The following were present: Dr. Luttenberger, Messrs. Boyer, Leon, Olson, Kelly, Hinckley, Lawless, Wilson, DeCou and Davis, and Miss Naerup.

The meeting was called to order by President Kelly. Mr. Leon gave an account of the attempt to hold the A. N. A. Convention in Philadelphia.

A telegram and letter from the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society were read, asking that the A. N. A. convention of next year be held at San Francisco. These called out considerable discussion, but the club took no definite action on the question.

Messrs. Hinckley, Olson and DeCou went through the final ceremonies and became members in good standing.

The following were the exhibits:

By Mr. Lawless: Sous struck for the French Colonies in 1721 and 1767, in unusually fine condition.

By Mr. Olson: The rare five-kopeck piece of Catherine II, struck in Sweden.

By Mr. Davis: Uncirculated Virginia halfpenny, Rosa Americana penny and halfpenny of 1722, and penny and twopence of 1723, and the undated twopenny piece with the uncrowned rose.

By Mr. Wilson: Two-kopeck piece of 1787, five kopecks of 1812, and a small bronze medal of the French Marshal Drouot Derlon.

By Mr. Hinckley: Dollar upon which was engraved the statement that it was taken from J. C. Davis, April 16, 1865, and two beautifully enameled crowns of George IV and Victoria.

By Mr. Leon: Proof 1856 flying eagle cent; first issue of Chinese fractional notes, printed in China from plates made by a Chinese engraver; these were 10, 20, and 50-cent notes, and were numbered 5, 1 and 1, respectively, of the series; set of notes printed in Germany for Russian prison camps of 1, 2, 3, 5 and 50-kopeck denominations; essays of \$100 interest-bearing Treasury note and of \$1 and \$2 notes of types never issued for circulation; 10-peso note of the Province of Buenos Ayres, dated 1869; sets of notes of the National Bank of Haiti, and of the Spanish Bank of Havana; several sheets of notes from State banks in various Wisconsin towns, among which were LaCrosse, Sheboygan, Oconomowoc and Milwaukee, also from Stonington, Conn., and Richmond, Va.; a curious misstruck freak quarter, struck on a nickel planchet.

After some numismatic discussion and a social time the meeting was adjourned.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

NEW RULING FOR EXPORTING COIN, BULLION, ETC.

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling that applications for licenses to export coin, bullion, currency, or evidence of indebtedness, should be made to any Federal Reserve Bank, and not to the War Trade Board. The export control of coin, bullion, currency, or evidence of indebtedness is within the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, and not within that of the War Trade Board.

HAWAII GETS ACQUAINTED WITH THE CENT.

Associated Press correspondence from Honolulu states that the war has brought the heretofore despised cent to Hawaii. A year ago there were practically no cents in the island. Local banks now estimate that between 150,000 and 200,000 of the copper coins are in circulation there.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

- 2005 Richard F. Eades, 707 N. High St., Kirksville, Mo.
 2006 Robert F. Webb, Exposition Auditorium, San Francisco, Cal.
 2007 C. H. Rembold, care Times-Star Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to October 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to December 1, 1918, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the December issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
William H. Mackie (Ancient Greek, Roman, Egyptian), Minnesota Utilities Co., Bovey, Minn.	W. G. Curry Thos. L. Elder
M. E. Duncan, 15 Collier St., San Francisco, Cal., ...	I. Leland Steinman John M. Oliver
L. M. Beebe, (U. S. Cents and Roman Silver), Wakefield, Mass.	John M. Oliver F. C. Carter
James Elmer Christie (General), 292 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.	W. F. Beller Rud Kohler

Change of Address.

Dr. H. A. Davis, from Box 613 to 11 Hamilton Apts., Denver, Col.
 Alexander M. Rackus, 1530 South 50th Ave., Cicero, instead of Chicago, Ill.
 JOHN M. OLIVER,
 Springfield, Mass., October 20, 1918. General Secretary.

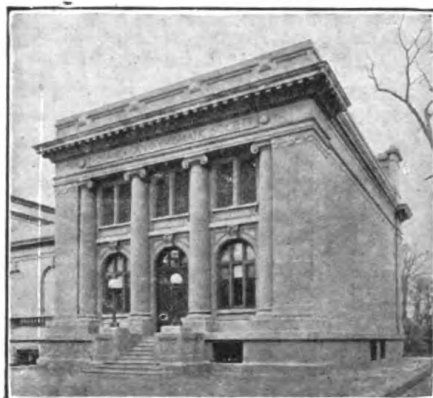
OBITUARY.

EDWARD WARREN BARTON.

Edward W. Barton of Toronto, Canada, died at his home in that city on September 23, 1918, aged 72 years. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1846. Mr. Barton was a collector of Canadian, British and British Colonial coins. He was more than a mere collector—he was a lover and earnest student of his coins. Starting to collect when a boy in his early teens, during sixty years he studied Canadian coins and acquired a knowledge of them that he was always pleased to place at the service of brother collectors. Many of his rarest Canadians were obtained over fifty years ago. At that time copper and brass tokens of all descriptions passed readily as currency. In the Bouquet Sous and the Ships Colonies and Commerce series he was an authority and able at a glance to distinguish each die variety and to give to each its proper number. The writer recalls with pleasure visits made to Mr. Barton, in which he had the privilege of examining his collection, containing varieties that are seldom seen. He was very particular as to condition, being always desirous to improve it. One of the Bridge tokens and the 1820 Indian Head (B. 1008) were obtained at a cost of one cent nearly sixty years ago, and were especially valued for the associations connected with them.

Mr. Barton joined the A. N. A. in 1902, and was No. 362 on its roll of members. He was a gentleman of culture, courteous, generous and sympathetic. By his kindly manner and ever-evident wishfulness to help, he endeared himself to all collectors who came in contact with him. He was prominent in the civic life of Toronto, being for several years an Alderman of the city. He was also a valued officer in several fraternal societies, being for years Colonel Commanding Second Regiment Ontario I. O. O. F. With his Canton he had visited several cities in the United States. He was escorted to his last resting-place by the uniformed members of the Canton, showing the respect in which he was held. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his widow and seven sons, six of whom acted as pallbearers. To these we offer our sincere sympathy.

JOHN A. WOOD,
 A. N. A. District Secretary for Ontario.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITIONS:

Insignia, Chevrons, Etc., of Army,
Navy and Marine Corps.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

In carrying out the work of transferring the entire collection of the American Numismatic Society's museum to the new steel cabinets, it has been found necessary to reassort and rearrange the Society's Civil War Store Cards. This has called attention again to the remarkable completeness of this collection. The basis of it was the gift many years ago of Mr. Edward Groh, an ardent collector of these interesting pieces during the period when they were being produced. From time to time additions have been made, and recently the Society has had the opportunity of going over another collection almost as large as its own, and selecting therefrom about four hundred pieces which it did not previously possess. The entire collection now comprises between six and seven thousand varieties, many of them extremely rare and a few which are probably unique. One of the most interesting parts of the collection is the series of sample store cards issued by Lanphear, a die-sinker of Cincinnati, in which two obverse dies bearing the maker's name are combined with forty different reverses in two metals, brass and copper, making altogether one hundred and sixty pieces. In addition to this there are eleven Lanphear cards which are mules or from dies not represented in those mentioned above.

In arranging this collection it has been decided to depart from the usual method of classifying the cards in accordance with their geographical location by town and state, and place them instead in alphabetical sequence according to the initial letter of their issuer's name. This method, while not as strictly scientific as the other, has the advantage of making it possible more easily to locate any particular piece when it is desired for comparison.

Now that the collection is in a form available for study, it is hoped that collectors of this interesting series will keep in touch with the Society, and by supplying it with information in regard to specimens which it does not have, make it possible for a really comprehensive study and survey of the whole issue.

NECESSITY COINS OF LILLE AND TOURNAI.

Someone has remarked that northern France and Belgium has been the battle ground of Europe during the past three or four centuries. Even if this should not be strictly true, it has at least been the field of numerous battles and sieges during that time, and in the present war that part of Europe has been the theatre in which has been staged the greatest military struggle in history.

In studying the map during the past four years, as the line of battle has shifted from time to time, collectors have had brought to their attention localities with which certain coinages are associated. A few centuries ago practically all the larger towns and cities in northern France and Belgium were places of coinage under different coin-issuing authorities. A complete list of all the mint cities and towns in that part of Europe since A. D. 1000 would be a lengthy one.



20 Sols of Lille, 1708.

Within the past month the cities of Lille, in France, and Tournai, in Belgium, have been in the path of the allied forces on their march toward Berlin. Both of these cities are represented in numismatics by siege or necessity pieces issued during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Lille is one of the largest cities in France occupied by the German army

Pag. 0. K.

in its westward drive, and one of the great fortresses guarding the French frontier. Before the war it was noted for its manufacture of flax and textiles. The famous Lisle thread was manufactured there, and from it the familiar Lisle hosiery and similar goods. It formerly was the capital of French Flanders, and is now the capital of the Department of the Nord. It has, or had before the present war, a population of nearly 200,000.



5 Sols of Lille, 1708.

Lille was a mint town as early as 1036 under Baudouin V. Count of Flanders. The mint was also employed by Louis XV and Louis XVI of France. It is best known to collectors of modern coins as the place of issue of a set of necessity copper coins of 5, 10 and 20 sols in 1708, when it was besieged by the Duke of Marlborough and defended by M. de Boufflers, Governor of the city. The city surrendered October 22, 1708. The type of the three pieces is similar. The obverse has the crowned arms of the city upon two crossed marshal's batons. The obverse of the 20 sols has the arms upon a ducal mantel. On the other two pieces it is absent. The reverse has the denomination and "PRO DEFENSIONE URBIS ET PATRIA, 1708."



8 Sols of Tournai, 1709.



2 Sols of Tournai, 1709.

Tournai is in Belgium, near the French frontier, and not far from Lille. It was a mint town as early as the twelfth century. In 1306 it was one of the eight royal mints of France. Siege pieces were issued there in 1581 and 1709. The city has been frequently besieged and taken. In 1709 it was besieged and taken by the Duke of Marlborough and defended by M. de Surville. In 1709 necessity pieces were issued there, consisting of 20 sols in silver and 8 and 2 sols in copper, the latter being very crude in execution. The silver 20 sols bear the bust of de Surville. The copper coins are illustrated here. The 8 sols has on the obverse the crowned arms of de Surville with the crown separating "8 S". The reverse has the inscription in five lines, "MONETA IN OBSIDIONE TORNA CENSI CVSA," the date (1709) being in chronogram. The 2 sols has "TORNACO OBSESSO" surrounding a tower with "2" above and "1709" below. The reverse is blank. These pieces are usually struck over other coins.

THE NUMISMATIST

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DECEMBER, 1918.

No. 12

DENMARK'S IRON COINS.

In the August, 1918, issue we reproduced specimens of the new Danish minor coins struck in iron, the illustrations being much reduced in size.



The above illustrations are actual size, and are from a set furnished us by Mr. J. deLagerberg. The five and one øre pieces are shown, the two øre being of the same type and corresponding size. The coins were struck in iron because of the scarcity of copper, and were first placed in circulation last spring.

WATCH YOUR \$10 AND \$20 NOTES.

A very unusual incident, and one of interest alike to collectors and non-collectors, was reported from Washington in November. It was to the effect that thousands of dollars of the denominations of \$10 and \$20 had been stolen from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and put in circulation in Washington. The printing of the stolen bills had not been completed, and they are without seals and numbers.

Five negro laborers employed at the Bureau were arrested shortly after the theft was discovered. Just how the thieves got the notes out of the closely-guarded Bureau has not been made public.

The stolen notes would readily be accepted by persons not familiar with the seal and number requirements. The notes are said to bear the portraits of Jackson and Cleveland, consequently are issues of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Everyone should be on their guard against accepting these notes. As they were stolen, the Government will no doubt confiscate them wherever found. They are not in the same class as notes with inverted backs occasionally found in circulation.

COINAGE FOR OCTOBER, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during October, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 4,106,000; Quarter Dollars, 2,472,000.

No nickel coined.

Bronze—One Cent, 28,220,000.

Coinage for the Philippine Islands: Silver, 470,000; nickel, 200,000; bronze, 300,000.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

(Copyright, 1918, by the American Numismatic Association.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE \$10.00 BILL OF FEB. 17th, 1864.

(No. 81 in this Series).

In the center, picture of an artillery reinforcement, said to be General Braxton Bragg's Artillery in action. Search has been made in the department of engraving in the Library of Congress to identify this picture, but without result. General Bragg commanded the Army of the Tennessee, and his artillery won distinction at Chickamauga and Murfreesboro. Lower right corner, bust of Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter. Mr. Hunter was born at Hunter's Hill, Essex County, Virginia, April 21st, 1809. Graduated from the University of Virginia, April, 1829. Speaker of the House in the twenty-sixth Congress when only thirty years of age. Member of Congress in 1837 and again in 1845. United States Senator in 1846, re-elected in 1852, and again in 1858. In the Democratic National Convention of 1860 at Charleston, S. C., he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for President and received, next to Stephen A. Douglas, the largest number of votes on the first six ballots. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts voted for Jefferson Davis on fifty-two out of fifty-seven ballots that were taken. When the regrettable contest between the North and South arose, he held that the South was

simply standing on her constitutional rights and that it was her duty as well as her inherent right to resist aggression. He stated his position in temperate, thoughtful and conciliatory, but firm language, and at no time in his life did he doubt the justice and truth of the Southern cause. He took an active part in the Convention at Richmond, Virginia, and on the secession of that State in 1861, left the United States Senate. He became a member of the Provisional Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, and was even suggested as the President of the new government, with Jefferson Davis as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. On July 21st, 1861, Mr. Davis made him his Secretary of State. In February, 1865, with Alexander H. Stevens and John A. Campbell, he met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward on board the "River Queen" in Hampton Roads, where occurred the famous "Hampton Roads Conference." He was arrested at the close of the war, and after being imprisoned at Fort Pulaski for several months, was released on parole, and in 1867 was pardoned by President Johnson. He was Treasurer of the State of Virginia in 1877, and was appointed by President Cleveland to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Tappahannock, Virginia, in June, 1886. He died July 18th, 1887. For other portraits of Mr. Hunter, see bills Nos. 26, 31, 32, 33, 52, 53, 57 and 73 in this collection.

This bill is dated February 17th, 1864. Payable two years after ratification of a Treaty of Peace. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina, and printed by Evans and Cogswell, partly in red on white paper. This is a "B" note of the "5" series, No. 60,769, Plate No. 46. Back of bill engraved and printed in blue as shown. This is the 1864 issue of notes Nos. 57 and 73 in this collection, with a change of engraving in the center of the bill.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE IN MEXICO.

The U. S. Committee on Public Information, Mexico Section, makes public the following in the Weekly News Bulletin:

In order to alleviate the currency stringency due to the increased value of silver bullion, it has been decided to issue gold coins of the value of two and one-half pesos each, equivalent to one dollar and twenty-five cents in American gold. The present gold coinage of the Republic is of five, ten and twenty pesos each, or \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 valuation in American gold. The Director of the National Mint has issued the following statement of the operations of that institution since November, 1916.

From November, 1916, to June, 1917, there were coined \$14,240,000 in ten-peso gold coins, \$9,360,000 in fifty-cent silver coins, \$5,000 in copper centavos and \$143,000 in bronze five-centavo coins.

From July to December, 1917, there were coined \$17,040,000 in twenty-peso gold pieces, \$5,685,000 in ten-peso pieces, \$9,436,000 in fifty-cent silver coins, and \$40,000 in bronze five-centavo coins.

From January to September, 1918, there were coined \$49,200,000 in twenty-peso pieces, \$1,435,000 in five-peso pieces, \$660,000 in fifty-cent silver coins.

For twenty-six days in October there were coined \$49,200,000 in twenty-peso pieces, \$1,435,000 in five-peso pieces.

The total amount of coinage during the period under consideration was \$112,214,000, as follows: Twenty-peso gold coins \$70,640,000; ten-peso gold coins, \$19,925,000; five-peso gold coins, \$2,005,000; fifty-cent silver coins, \$19,456,000; five-centavo bronze coins, \$183,000; one-centavo copper coins, \$5,000.

It is estimated that the present stock of metallic currency in the Republic is \$250,000,000, although there is a constant diminution of silver, owing to the fraudulent exportation of such coin because of its higher bullion value in foreign countries.

MEDALS FOR EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER AND SAILOR.

Bronze medals commemorating victory in the war and valor of the American forces would be given every American officer, soldier and sailor under a resolution by Senator Pittman of Nevada, unanimously ordered favorably reported by the Senate Naval Committee.



THE \$20.00 BILL OF FEB. 17th, 1864.

(No. 82 in this Series).

In the center, State Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee. The same building is standing now, but is much improved and enlarged. Lower right corner, bust of Alexander Hamilton Stevens, who was born at Crawfordsville, Georgia, February 11th, 1812. He inherited about \$450, and th's, with a small legacy from his grandfather, was spent upon his education. He graduated from Franklin College, now the University of Virginia, in 1832, but refused to pay \$2 for a diploma. He secured the first charter ever granted in the U. S. (Georgia Female College, at Macon, 1836) for the regular graduation of women in classics and sciences. Member of the State Legislature in 1836; Representative from Georgia in the U. S. Congress, serving continuously from 1839 to 1859. Member of the Confederate Provisional Congress at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, and was chosen Vice-President, and on November 6th, 1861, was re-elected for three years. He delivered March 21st, 1861, at Savannah, his famous "corner-stone speech," in which he declared "that the corner-stone (of the new government) rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery and subordination to the superior race is his natural and moral condition." He was a member of the Peace Commission, and, with R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell, met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward, on board the "River Queen" at Hampton Roads, where occurred the famous "Hampton Roads Conference." He was arrested at his home at Crawfordsville, Ga., May 11th, 1865, and imprisoned at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, t'll October, 1865. In 1872 he became editor and part owner of the Atlanta "Sun" and opposed the candidacy of Horace Greeley. He was member of the United States Congress again from 1873 to 1882; Governor of Georgia the same year, and died March 4th, 1883.

This is a "C" note of the 9th series, No. 46,628. Dated February 17th, 1864. Payable two years after ratification of a Treaty of Peace. Engraved

by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina. Back of bill engraved and printed in blue, as shown. This is the 1864 issue of notes Nos. 58 and 74 in this collection.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EARLY ADVERTISEMENT OF THE MANLY MEDAL.

Readers of THE NUMISMATIST will no doubt be interested in the accompanying advertisement of the Manly Medal, as it is undoubtedly one of the earliest records of numismatic transactions in America. The broadside from which the reproduction is made is a recent acquisition of the Massachusetts Historical Society. John Coburn was a goldsmith of Boston, who died about 1806. The medal of Washington referred to is undoubtedly the Manly Medal. W. S. Baker, in his "Medallic Portraits of Washington," quotes a

**Medals, Miniature
and Profile Painting and
Shades.**

THE Publick are respectfully informed, that the ARTISTS, who took the most correct likeness of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, and executed a Medal of him, are at the House of Mr. JOHN COBURN, in State Street, and will continue for one month only, to take the most correct likenesses in two minutes sitting; and finish them from one dollar, to three, or a Miniature from seven to fourteen dollars. They likewise execute the most elegant Devices in hair, on various subjects, and have a variety of fashionable Gold Locketts, adapted for that purpose and for Miniatures, with a number of Medals, struck in memory of various periods of the American war. Also, of the late Doctor Franklin, and that most approved Historical Medal of the PRESIDENT of the United States; acknowledged a striking likeness. Nothing was ever so well calculated to transmit to posterity, the memory of the friends and patriots who served their country. They are the lasting monuments of publick respect, and publick gratitude; and the only thing which keeps pace with the tide of fleeting time, as every age increases their value.

*In some friendly Patriots cabinet, secure they lie,
From rage of popular commotions, or inclement sky
And like time itself, go on to all eternity.*

They may be had as above, in white and gold coloured Metal and Silver, at one, two and four DOLLARS each, where specimens of the ARTISTS' ability in Painting and Hair Work may be seen.

THE publick may depend on particular and obliging attention. Ladies and Gentlemen who read the above, are requested to communicate it to their friends.

All who wish to have any of those articles, will please to apply soon, as the ARTISTS cannot stay longer than the time proposed, having engaged to go to Carolina in the next month.

N. B. That all Persons may have an opportunity of purchasing those Medals, a person will be appointed to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, at their Houses.

TAVERN-KEEPERS will oblige the ARTISTS, by putting this up in some conspicuous part of their publick rooms.

B O S T O N, SEPTEMBER 23, 1790.

Printed by N. COVALLY, at the sign of the Grand Turk.

proclamation dated February 22, 1790, offering the Manly Medal for sale, stating that "to subscribers a medal will be delivered of fine white metal to resemble silver for one dollar; of a fine gold-colored metal for two dollars; of fine silver for four dollars; and of gold in proportion to weight." This, it will be noticed, is practically the words of the broadside, except that in the Boston advertisement no medals are offered in gold. The demand for them in that metal cannot be large, as apparently the specimen in the Massachusetts Historical Society's collection is the only one known. The "artists in attendance" are presumably Samuel Brooks of Philadelphia, who executed the medal, and Joseph Wright of Newburyport, who modelled the bust. The artists offer to give a correct likeness of anybody for from one to three dollars as a result of a two-minutes sitting. Evidently this was to be a specimen of "profile painting," or, as we would say today, a touch-up silhouette. Three dollars in 1790 was quite a sum for a portrait executed in two minutes. It is to be hoped that the likenesses were better than that

of the bust on the medal issued by Mr. Manly, which represents the President as very aged and haggard, in spite of the fact that Governor Mifflin in his advertisement states that the portrait is "a strong and expressive likeness, and worthy of the attention of the citizens of the United States of America." The Manly Medal, by the way, was probably the first Washington medal issued in this country.

Just which Franklin medal is referred to is rather hard to say. I infer from Betts that the only Franklin medals struck prior to 1790 were the NON IRRITA FULMINA CURAT medal, the Nini medallion, and Betts 545, with blank reverse. Most probably it was the last one.

MALCOLM STORER.

QUEST FOR THE NUMISMATIC.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

(A paper prepared to be read before the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A., October 5-9, 1918).

It had been my intention this year to attend the A. N. A. annual meeting with a feeling of relief and quietness, so far as the preparation and reading of a paper should enter into the Convention proceedings. But, to my surprise, the committee appointed to secure papers for this numismatic occasion seemed not to forget, for, on the 7th ultimo, a letter was dictated from New York City asking me to read a paper before one of the Convention sessions. Knowing from experience what a task the committee might have before it, I fell in.

After reading the invitation I was wont to think also of the following words gleaned from an unknown somewhere:

"If you have any gift—music, influence, beauty, artistic taste, ability to read or to speak well—be sure it was not given you to be crushed or ignored."

Before taking up the subject assigned I feel it my patriotic duty, as well as a sacred privilege, to say a few words relative to the Fourth Liberty Loan drive now on. There is not an American citizen who can not help win the war. The Fourth Liberty Loan drive offers a great opportunity for concerted action and for individual action, and the loan will be a tremendous success if each American will do his individual part as each American soldier in France does his part. If you can't fight, your money can. The more bonds you buy fewer boys will die. A bond slacker is the Kaiser's backer.

There is no community in the United States so poor in patriotism or in human interest that it does not afford more than one good local Liberty Bond or War Savings story. In every community there are purchasers of these securities who, in order to do their duty in this crisis, have made sacrifices worthy of recordation, of much interest, and inspiring in their influence. I am informed that not a few numismatic fellows have, in order to purchase Liberty Bonds and War Stamps, parted with some of their most treasured specimens, thus putting the "pay" into patriotism. Buying Liberty Bonds puts "U" in the U. S. A.

If a body asks a body
Liberty Bonds to buy,
To sacrifice your latest hobby
Need a body cry?

As a reward for all our sacrifices I wish to recite Charles Hanson Towne in Saturday Evening Post on "Democracy."

And on the sky
Is writ one word, in triumph wild and high—
Democracy!
And it shall last through all the years to be.
Down the deep night
I see the kings and emperors take flight.

Ten years ago the American Numismatic Association last met in the Quaker City, and well do I remember, as one present, what an enjoyable occasion was had. That was my first A. N. A. Convention. A synopsis of the day spent at Atlantic City, I am quite certain, will recall the happy event which was captained by our very genial host and most esteemed friend then of Pine Street.

Smokeless train.
 Sand beach.
 Surf bathing.
 Some beaut.
 Sunny boardwalk.
 Saltwater taffy.
 Sunburn.
 Some blisters.
 Slim balance.
 Starting home.
 Steam cars.
 Safe!

Following the 1908 Convention, coin auctions and sight-seeing in the Metropolis of Mankind was the order of things for a few days. And here I am reminded of the story told on a certain university student.

A freshman in New York University was asked to write a theme on his first impression of the city. The theme was handed in and opened with this statement: "The most amazing sight I ever saw was the skyscrapers of New York crossing the Hudson River on a ferry-boat."

On the Convention floor at Rochester last year Old Boston town was mentioned as a delightful convention city, and because of that remark I am again inclined to indulge.

Owing to the war a distinguished Boston man, deprived of his summer trip to Europe, went to the Pacific coast instead. Stopping off at Salt Lake City, he strolled about the city and made the acquaintance of a little Mormon girl.

"I'm from Boston," he said to her; "I suppose you do not know where Boston is?"

"Oh, yes, I do," answered the little girl eagerly. "Our Sunday School has a missionary there."

The collecting world has always manifested great interest in numismatics. The chief joy in collecting is the passion for knowing and finding. The Creator never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation. People ought rather to envy collectors; for they brighten their days with a long and peaceable joy. Good for health of mind and body it is to walk and wander in by-ways of town and country, searching out things beautiful and old and rare.

It is difficult to give any general advice about collecting; it is a matter of taste. If one means to become a collector, and not merely a possessor, it is wisest to choose perhaps a somewhat limited field. To collect everything numismatic means to acquire much that does not interest, and therefore one often becomes discouraged. The more acquired the more one finds there is to be gotten, and the farther one seems to be from a constantly receding goal. Decide what interests most and then make the tackle. In this way the collector may in time be able to assemble a collection that will be worth while.

The question of the best *modus operandi* to be adopted by anyone anxious to make a collection worth while may be answered by the auction and the auction mart. If one were to depend solely on private purchases there soon would be nothing to interest. Collectors in a small way attend the auctions in person, but by far the largest number of purchases are made through an agent; this last is the business way of collecting. There is always a certain amount of excitement about an auction-room, and people who wish to combine the joys of the casino with those of the collector can scarcely do better than become a frequenter of the mart.

A study of catalogues and a comparison of the prices paid for numismatic items at different periods would show, as in a mirror, the frolics of caprice. The collector should see and appreciate the necessity of making his position as sure as possible, for, although he may acquire a collection, he cannot form

a cabinet unless he proceeds upon some definite and well-digested plan. His object should be to secure the best—an enterprise demanding knowledge rather than wealth.

If a collector takes a fancy to anything in a sale catalogue, and has satisfied himself by a careful inspection of it that it would suit, perhaps it were better to entrust his judgment, formulated in plain figures, to an agent and allow him to purchase the item if he can. Thus the collector will find it much cheaper in the end to pay a commission rather than take the time to attend the sale. And right here let me state that the collector should never be guilty of embarrassing the catalogue man by holding off settlement. And it is equally wrong to hold and then return goods purchased if as catalogued.

The day has gone by when a casual drive through the country will be likely to result in precious finds. Still, this is a pleasant way to collect, and occasionally a good specimen may be picked up. Numismatic hunting is a delightful sport. There is more flavor of adventure about it than taking a car to the shop. There is always the hope of finding something that perchance others who have gone the same way have overlooked.

It is obviously impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule that would apply to the circumstances of all collectors in a quest for the numismatic. It is plain that the nature of the numismatic subject must depend largely upon the nature of the collector's hobby. Collectors have different tastes and ideas as to the quest, and equally diversified are the numismatic lines upon which they have to work.

The question of cost has unfortunately to be reckoned with in most cases, though some collectors think it derogatory to speak of cost prices in connection with numismatics. The majority of collectors are compelled to count the cost, since they have very little opportunity in these days of following the example of the Antiquary so delightfully taken off by Sir Walter Scott:

"See this bundle of ballads, not one of them later than 1700, and some of them a hundred years older. I wheedled an old woman out of these, who loved them better than her psalm-book. Tobacco, sir, snuff, and the "Complaynt of Scotland" I sat out the drinking of two dozen bottles of strong ale with the late learned proprietor, who, in gratitude, bequeathed it to me by his last will. The little Elzevirs are the memoranda and trophies of many a walk by night and morning through the cowgate, the canongate, the bow, St. Mary's wynd—wherever, in fine, there were to be found brokers and tokers; those miscellaneous dealers in things rare and curious. How often have I stood haggling on a halfpenny, lest by a too ready acquiescence in the dealer's first price he should be led to suspect the value I set upon the article! How have I trembled lest some passing stranger should crop in between me and the prize!"

Part of the "stock in trade," so to speak, of every collector of the present day, is an intimate knowledge of the value of numismatic items, apart altogether from any considerations of intrinsic merit, so that he will be able to follow the market in both rise and fluctuation which are continually taking place, and make sure that those items he buys are acquired at a reasonable cost.

Now and again the collector may hear of a certain specimen of numismatic art fetching a very large price indeed, and so be led to believe that that represents its market value; the consequence being that should another piece of the same design be placed within reach, he may think it a very good stroke of business to buy it for something less than was paid for the first. The fact is, that until one is made fully aware of all the circumstances, and perhaps sentiments, associated with the sale of any numismatic item for what seems to be a high price, one cannot pronounce any opinion as to whether the price was excessive or the reverse; and it is most unsafe to take it for granted that because a thing sells for a certain price to a certain collector today it will sell for the same price to a different collector tomorrow.

It is in the possession of some special line, after all, that the real joy lies. Numismatic is a broad term. The average dealer in numismatics has a hotch-potch of unrelated specimens on tap. The collector does not want his collection to be like that unless he be the proprietor of a town museum. The average collector should choose some special line in numismatics and follow the same consistently, seeking for the finest examples in season and out. A collection is desirable when it means something. The collection should be

made a means, not an end. There is a charm and beauty in it when it is chosen with good judgment, which the devotee can never adequately express nor the Philistine ever understand.

SOME CRUDE BUT INTERESTING COINS.

By "PORTUGUESE JOE."

NO. 2—THE NECESSITY FIVE PESETAS OF SARAGOSSA.

(This is the second of a series of four papers on the subject "Some Crude But Interesting Coins." As stated last month, all four were written some five or six years ago, before the outbreak of the present war).

Saragossa is situated on the right bank of the River Ebro, in Spain, and is the capital of the Province of Saragossa, formerly of the Kingdom of Arragon. It was besieged on two different occasions by the French, the first time by Marshal Lefebvre, from June 15 to August 15, 1809. The French attacked the outposts of the city July 2, but they were compelled to retreat. The second siege lasted from December 20, 1808, to February 20, 1809. The city was defended by General Palafox, Governor of the city, on both occasions.

Saragossa was not a fortified town. It was surrounded by a low brick wall not more than 12 feet high, and was interrupted in many places by houses and convents which were built in its line. The walls had neither bastions nor half-moons, nor even the turrets of ancient fortifications. Brick houses, solidly built, and narrow, crooked streets were the only means of defense. After the first siege the defenses had been materially strengthened. Arms, ammunition and stores were provided in abundance, new fortifications erected, barriers and trenches drawn across the principal streets, the houses loopholed, and a number of pieces of artillery distributed along the ramparts.

The attempt of General Junot to take the city was made about the middle of December. The stubborn resistance by General Palafox made progress difficult, and on January 20 Junot was replaced by Marshal Lannas, who, in order to outdo his predecessor, attacked the city with great vigor. After battering down the outer defenses the French entered the city, and the contest was waged from street to street and from door to door. Palafox, his troops, the people, the clergy, the women, and even the children, performed prodigies during the siege. Being unable to make any progress in any other way, the French commenced a system of mining, by which they destroyed house after house in the extremities of the city. The battle was maintained in this manner for more than three weeks. By this time both sides were becoming exhausted. The French soldiers were disheartened and despaired of conquering a town where every house was defended like a citadel, and where every street flowed ankle deep with the blood of its assailants. The miseries of the besieged were also becoming unendurable. The incessant shower of bombs and cannon-balls that fell in the town compelled the inhabitants to take refuge in the cellars, and pestilence, added to famine, began making fearful ravages. Palafox was finally compelled to make proposals for a capitulation, and the French marshal conceded favorable terms. The city surrendered February 21, by which time it was but a heap of ruins. Palafox and the garrison were made prisoners and taken to France.

When the French took possession of the city 6000 dead bodies lay still unburied in the streets. Of the great number of human beings who perished during the siege only a comparatively small number fell by the sword. For over three weeks the city had maintained itself against 40,000 besiegers, in spite of the fact that it was, in a military sense, defenseless. Not less than 50,000 cannon shot and bombs had been thrown into the city, yet at the end of the siege the French were masters of but a fourth of the city.

One of the incidents of the siege of Saragossa was the heroism of the "Maid of Saragossa," whom Byron has celebrated in his "Childe Harold." This appellation was bestowed upon Maria Augustina, a young Spanish woman, who mounted a battery where her lover, a young artilleryman, had fallen mortally wounded, and, snatching the match from his hand worked

the gun in his place. She was at Seville at the time of Byron's visit there, where she walked daily on the Prado, her breast decorated with medals and orders by command of the Junta. At the time of her exploit she was in her 22d year, and was as beautiful as she was brave. Byron's reference to her is as follows:

"Is it for this Spanish maid, aroused,
Hangs on the willow her unstrung guitar,
And, all unsexed, the anlace hath espoused,
Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war?
And she, whom once the semblance of a scar
Appall'd, an owlet's larum chill'd with dread,
Now views the column-scattering bay'net jar,
The falchion flash, and o'er the yet warm dead
Stalks with Minerva's step where Mars might quake to tread.

"Ye who shall marvel when you hear her tale,
Oh! had you known her in her softer hour,
Mark'd her black eye that mocks her coal-black veil,
Heard her light, lively tones in Lady's bower,
Seen her long locks that foil the painter's power,
Her fairy form, with more than female grace,
Scarce would you deem that Saragossa's tower
Beheld her smile in Danger's Gorgon face,
Thin the closed ranks, and lead in Glory's fearful chase.

"Her lover sinks—she sheds no ill-timed tear;
Her chief 's slain—she fills his fatal post;
Her fellows flee—she checks their base career;
The foe retires—she heads the sallying host;
Who can appease her like a lover's ghost?
What maid retrieve when man's flush'd hope is lost?
Who hang so fiercely on the flying Gaul,
Foil'd by a woman's hand before batter'd wall?"



Five Pesetas of Saragossa, 1809.

The piece of five pesetas struck during the siege of Saragossa is not quite as crude as the duro of Gerona. It consists of a circular planchet one side of which has four depressions containing "5 Ps FER VII 1809." The other side has the crowned arms of Arragon. The border on each side has a crude wreath, and it also has an ornamental edge.

Although Ferdinand VII was virtually a prisoner at Bayonne during the progress of the Peninsular War, and although King Joseph was occupying the rather rickety throne at Madrid, the loyalty of the Spanish to Ferdinand did not waver. In different parts of Spain coins of the usual type were still issued. Pieces of five pesetas and smaller denominations were struck for Gerona, Lerida, and even in Madrid. One of the peculiarities of these coins is the varying features and bust of the king. The majority of these issues are rare.

Some siege pieces for 30 sous were also issued for Majorca, dated 1808, one of which is similar to the Saragossa piece, and also one on a square planchet with clipped corners.

PRICES AT MEHL'S SALE, OCTOBER 29.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, October 29, 1918. There were over 1500 lots, and the total amount realized was \$8000.

Ancient. Egypt. Ptolemy and Bernice II. Decadrachm	\$55.00
Rome. Julius Caesar and Octavius. Aureus.	34.25
Claudius. Aureus	30.00
Egypt. Ptolemy II. Pentadrachm	61.00
Rome. Alexander the Great. Stater	20.50
Annam. Gold Medal	33.25
Georgia. \$2.50 Gold, 64 G. 22 CARATS. Very fine	72.25
\$2.50 CAROLINA GOLD, 67 G. 21 CARATS. Very good	51.00
\$2.50 CAROLINA GOLD, 70 G. and 20 CARATS. Very fine	83.00
\$5.00 CAROLINA GOLD. 128 G. 22 CARATS.	85.00
Colorado. Clark & Co., 1860, \$2.50 Gold	22.50
1860 \$5.00. Ex. Fine	29.75
1860 \$10.00. View of Pike's Peak. Fine	45.00
1861 \$20.00. Fine	290.00
California. 1852 \$10.00	95.00
1849 Moffatt & Co. \$16.00. Ex. fine	300.00
1853 \$20.00. Very fine	48.00
Norris, Griegg & Norris, 1849 \$5.00	35.00
Baldwin & Co. \$5.00, 1850	120.00
1851 \$50.00. Very fine.	280.00
1851 \$50.00. 880 THOUS	120.00
1852 \$50.00. 900 THOUS	165.00
1855 \$50.00. Round. 900 THOUS	325.00
Mormon, 1849 \$2.50. Very good	42.50
Oregon, 1849 \$5.00. Very good	98.50
Silver Dollars. 1797. Ex. fine	7.00
1836 C. Gobrecht. Ex. fine	15.00
Half Dollars. 1796, Fifteen stars. V. good	47.25
1797. Very good	17.50
Dime. 1804. Very good	12.75
Nickel Three-Cent, 1877, Proof	3.25
Large Cent. 1799. V. fair.	9.25
1856 Flying Eagle Cent. Proof	10.50
(1792) Washington Cent	10.00
1801 \$10.00 Gold	19.50
1900 Bryan Dollar	4.50
1859 \$20.00 Pattern. Copper. A-W. 276	20.00
1874 \$10.00 Pattern. Copper proof. A-W. 1367	10.00
1870 Pattern Dollar. Silver, plain edge. A-W. 684	42.00
1871 Pattern Dollar. Silver. A-W. 1110	26.00
1872 Commercial Dollar. A-W. 1248. Silver	15.00
1870 Pattern Half Dollar. A-W. 883. Silver	21.00
1870 Pattern Half Dollar. A-W. 889. Silver	21.00
1870 Pattern Half Dollar. A-W. 890. Silver	15.00
Indian Princess. A-W. 1133	15.00
1875 Pattern 20c. A-W. 1435	13.25
1875 Pattern 20c. A-W. 1446. Silver proof	17.25
1875 Pattern 20c. A-W. 1446. Silver proof	16.40
1875 Pattern 20c. A-W. 1453. Silver	17.65

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Foreign Service Committee of the Aero Club of America in Paris has conferred its War Medal on Gabriel d'Annunzio of the Italian Army, Lieutenants Forest and Marchal of the French Army, and Douglas Campbell of California, Frank Luke of Phenix, Ariz., and Edward Rickenbacker of Columbus, Ohio. Posthumous awards are made to Lieutenant Coiffard of the French Army, Paul Pavetka of Madison, Conn., and Ensigns C. S. Read and A. D. Sturtevant of the American Navy.

J. DEL.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

ANOTHER VOLUME COMPLETED.

Volume XXXI of THE NUMISMATIST, which is completed with this issue, is one of the best in its history. The total number of pages it contains is a little less than the average for the past few years, but this is due to several reasons, for all of which the war is directly or indirectly responsible. The value of the volume for 1918, however, should not be measured by the number of pages, but rather by what its pages contain.

The year 1918 has been a remarkable year with the world. In the United States there is hardly an activity of any kind that has remained upon a normal basis. Departures from established methods and customs have been almost universal in both social and business life. The usual policy of THE NUMISMATIST is to exclude from its pages anything that has no relation to numismatics. During the year just closing we have departed slightly from

this policy and given space at times to matter intended to further the sale of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. We hope our efforts in this direction were not entirely barren of results. As Kipling would say, it was the "team work of every bloomin' soul" that won the war. Other matters have also been given space that might not be considered strictly numismatic, but these had a war flavor, and for that reason were believed to be of sufficient interest to publish. We have no apologies to offer for the contents of Volume XXXI.

The index for the volume will be found in the last few pages of this issue, as has been the custom the past three years.

NOW FOR THE WAR'S NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS.

Though a formal declaration of peace may not be expected for some weeks, events of the past month make it safe to say that the war is over. Enough information has come to collectors on this side of the Atlantic during the past four years to show that a little later they will have the time of their lives in adding to their collections specimens of money and substitutes for money, both in metal and paper, as well as medals, that have been issued in all parts of Europe as a result of the war. Many specimens have already been received here, but with the risk of loss in transit largely removed, and with unrestricted intercourse with all parts of Europe established, we may expect a veritable flood of numismatic material to select from in the near future. No doubt a great quantity of the necessity money will continue to be current in the locality of issue until the reconstruction period has passed. Some of it bears on its face the statement that it will be redeemed at a stated period after the close of the war. It will require some time to adjust the shattered currency system of some of the warring countries, but in the meantime collectors may expect much more of it to be available shortly than has been in the past.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION.

The editor takes this method of acknowledging the receipt of many letters of condolence upon his recent bereavement from his friends among the numismatic fraternity, as well as from some of the societies and clubs. They have been so numerous that it has seemed impossible to reply to them separately. The knowledge in the sorrowing hour that he has so many friends, though many miles separate them, helps to lighten the burden of grief. He appreciates and thanks them for their interest and expressions of sympathy.

IT SOMETIMES SLUMBERS—IT SELDOM DIES.

While the following extract from a letter from Mr. William Jerrems, Jr., the first President of the American Numismatic Association, was not intended for publication, the editor believes it will be of interest to our readers. It shows that even though the collecting instinct may at times become dormant, it seldom dies, and almost invariably takes on new life after the lapse of a few years, and very often with increased vigor:

"I have had no interest in coins for over ten years. When I went to California in 1908 Mr. Green sold several parts of my collection—U. S. cents, English silver, European crowns, foreign copper. In 1914 I sold the Greek and Roman, and gave away to young collectors many hundreds of fine and interesting coins. And now, with better health and some leisure, my interest is reawakened. I need back volumes and numbers of THE NUMISMATIST."

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting, June 26th, 1918. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R. A., F. S. A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Egbert Steinthal was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. H. Hawkins was proposed and duly seconded for election as a member.

A vote of thank to the donors of the presentations enumerated below was carried unanimously.

"Provincial Token Coinage" (Part XIV), by R. Dalton and S. H. Hamer.

"The Medals of British Freemasonry," by W. J. Songhurst.

Exhibits: By Mr. F. A. Walters: A penny of Henry VIII's second coinage (sovereign type), of the Canterbury Mint; obverse, mint-mark a catherine wheel, H. D. G. ROSA S'VE SPIA, reverse CIVITAS CANTOR, TC at sides of shield.

By Mr. E. H. Wheeler: A penny of Henry VIII's second issue, which had been fraudulently altered to resemble a penny of Edward VI's sovereign type issue, and which had passed undetected through the Murchison, Addington, Montagu and Murdoch collections (see Murdoch Sale Catalogue, Pl. VIII, No. 527). A genuine sovereign type penny of Edward VI, of which only two other specimens have been recorded up to the present. A sovereign type penny of Henry VIII, to illustrate the methods employed by the forger.

Mr. H. A. Parsons, in a paper on the coinage of Harold I, contended that, notwithstanding the presence of Harold's name on the coins, certain types, hitherto attributed to this king were issued at the Danish mint of Lund, and not, as had hitherto been supposed, at London. Harold, he affirmed, was not the only Anglo-Saxon king, lacking any jurisdiction abroad, whose name was to be found on coins of foreign type, and he supported his contention by arguments based on the designs of the pennies in question, the moneyer's names occurring on them, and the known provenance of many specimens. Eliminating mules and engravers' errors, which had been accepted as distinct types, the lecturer pointed out that the true types of the reign must be reduced to two, with one variety in the first issue and two distinct variations in the second. This reduction of the number of types was in keeping with the short duration of the reign, which did not exceed four or five years, and it might be suggested, on historical grounds, that their issue should be attributed to 1036-7 and 1037 or 1038 to 1040, respectively. Mr. Parsons illustrated his points by originals or casts of practically all the known types and important variations of the coins of Harold I, and by others of Danish or Hiberno-Danish issues, generally recognized as such, which threw light on the question of the doubtful types bearing the name of Harold.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 40th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held Tuesday, September 24th, at the office of its Secretary, Room 329, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco. In the absence of the President the meeting was called to order by Mr. B. Brandon. Members present: Messrs. Haigh, Haagen, Hill, Landecker, Mohr, Thomas, Beardslee, Webb, Brandon, Gill, Mohr, Zerbe and Steinman.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read the correspondence which took place between Mr. M. E. Duncan and himself.

The Secretary stated that he had received word from Mr. A. Reimers that on account of an indisposition he would be unable to attend this meeting. The Secretary stated he had informed Mr. Reimers that he was sorry to hear this, and the Society would miss him, as he has not missed a meeting since our organization was first formed. Mr. Turrill also telephoned his inability to attend this meeting.

Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Beardslee, it was unanimously carried that the Committee on Election be instructed to hand in its recommendation concerning the increasing of dues, also its suggestion in regard to members who have joined the colors.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Lloyd E. Sherow one of the P. C. N. S.'s most enthusiastic members, had informed him "that he had enlisted".

The Chair appointed Messrs. Gill, Zerbe and Thomas to act as the Committee on Election, they to hand in their report at the next meeting.

Mr. Steinman presented the application of Mr. M. E. Duncan for active membership in the Society. Mr. Duncan was unanimously elected.

Further business was dispensed with in order to hear a talk from Mr. Farran Zerbe on "Prison Money Used by the Prisoners of War in the Camps of the Warring Nations of Europe," supplemented by a collection of these tokens which Mr. Zerbe had formed.

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Steinman, it was unanimously carried that Mr. Zerbe be tendered the thanks of the Society for this unusual treat.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, October 29th.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Keen's Chop House, New York, Friday, October 11th, 1918, President D. W. Valentine presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Boyd, Case, Beesley, Butler, Belden, Davidson, Blake, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Pulis, Smith, Swanson, Proskey, Wormser, Weil, Wood, Wyman and Valentine.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported: The Permanent fund, \$200.00. Medals sold, 34; on hand, 16; received for medals, \$85. The Secretary received several letters of inquiry, one from Lionel L. Fletcher, F. R. S. A. England; also one magazine.

The members regretted that Mr. Boyd was suddenly called from the meeting on account of the illness of members of his family, and his name was requested to be recorded as being present.

The Executive Committee announced that the subject for the next meeting would not be given a stated name, but each member was asked to bring three pieces, and if he desired to do so he could make remarks about them. The Executive Committee intends to meet between this and the next meeting to prepare a program for the tenth anniversary of the Club.

The Nominating Committee proposed and accepted were Messrs. Proskey, Smith and Swanson.

Mr. Pulis was welcomed.

Mr. Swanson was then introduced as the speaker of the evening. He chose for his subject "The Making of Coins and Medals". His talk was greatly enjoyed by all the members. He explained the technical part of coin and medal making and about the reducing and engraving machines. He said there were very few skilful workers in steel. He stated the coin dies for the new 25 and 50-cent United States coins were cut in New York City. The Pistrucci Waterloo medal was referred to, and a question was asked by a member as to why no medals had been struck from that die. He mentioned the risk of the cracking of the metal in the hardening of the dies. He referred to the manner in which edge inscriptions were put on coins and medals. Sometimes inscriptions were rolled on, other times a collar is used, or the collar is made with adjustable parts. Speaking of the hardness of metals, he referred to copper as being unusually hard, while silver is softer and easier to strike with. He said a \$20 gold coin required 175 tons pressure; the \$10 required 120 tons pressure. The striking of medals is usually done with a "smooth collar." Sometimes there is a little space between the medal and the collar, the result being the so-called "wire edge." A medal may be struck several times, then taken out of the die and then replaced in it for further striking. A medal can be cast into the different parts of the die and then struck. Very frequently the planchets are cast. Old copper cent dies were still used after breaks in the dies had appeared. Mr. Proskey spoke of the early use of steel for coin dies. The early dies of the Greeks were of iron. In earliest die-making one of the dies was used as the punch. The progress of hardening of steel was mentioned. This science was known early, but the exact degree of hardness was not known. Mr. Swanson was thanked by the meeting by a rising vote.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS L. ELDER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting was held at Keen's Chop House, New York, Friday, November 8th, 1918, President Dr. D. W. Valentine presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Boyd, Blake, Belden, Butler, Burke, Davidson, Frey, Heaton, Proskey, Riley, Swanson, Smith, Saltus, Valentine, Wood, Wyman, and Wormser. Mrs. Moritz Wormser was present as guest.

Our Secretary, Mr. T. L. Elder, owing to his activities in war work, advised the Executive Committee that he would be unable to continue his office as Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. F. C. C. Boyd was appointed acting Secretary-Treasurer by the President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved with a few minor corrections.

The subject for the evening, "The Three Interesting Coins, Medals and Paper Money in Your Collection", was then in order.

Mr. Moritz Wormser's exhibit and remarks were as follows:

"The three pieces shown here have been selected with a view to the news of the moment and the recent history of the World War. The only period of world history comparable to the present is that of the 30 Years' War, when almost all of Europe was in conflagration and turmoil.



Double Crown of Gustav Adolphus, Sweden, 1633.

"The first coin is a very rare double crown of Gustavus Adolphus, the reverse showing the coat of arms of Sweden within a circle of shields and the small date, "1633". The obverse shows the King galloping to the left, and in the background a spirited martial scene; a walled and turreted city and an army with cavalry and artillery outside its walls, probably besieging it. The most interesting feature of the coin is that it gives the King's titles, but was struck and dated a year after his death. Neither the mint nor the artist are known, but the coin is generally regarded as a memorial or medallic one, struck somewhere in Germany by admirers and adherents of the Swedist Protestant hero.



Crown of Alex. Oxenstierna, Sweden (about 1633).

"The second coin is likewise interesting in connection with the same period and incidents of history, being the extremely rare crown of Alex. Oxenstierna, struck without date, about 1633. This was the shrewd, enlightened and progressive statesman whom Gustavus Adolphus had entrusted with the diplomatic direction of Swedish affairs, and who conducted the ship of state as Swedish Chancellor, or what we might call "Secretary of State," during the life and long after the death of Gustavus Adolphus. The coin shows Oxenstierna's portrait on the obverse and gives among his titles, "Baron," "Knight," "Chancellor," "Legate in Germany" and "Director of the Protestant Confederation," all very significant. The coin indicates that he must have been awarded the right of coinage.

"Finally, the third coin is a triple crown of Frederick, Duke of Brunswick-Middle Lunenburg, struck in 1647, which you will recall is the year preceding the ending of the great devastation and the Peace of Westphalia, a time when everyone must have been near the point of exhaustion and heartily sick of unceasing warfare. On the obverse is shown the portrait of the Duke, surrounded by a circle of escutcheons, but the reverse is of greater interest, as it shows an illustration of the Duke's motto—and the sign of the times, "Peace builds up, Strife devastates." It shows a landscape the left half of which depicts a scene of prosperity—farm house, a flock of sheep, and a mining scene, while the right part of the scene represents all the horrors of war, burning buildings, dried trees and destroyed orchards, such as we may now find everywhere in Northern France and Flanders—truly a prophetic coin!"

Mr. Wyman exhibited a Portcullis half crown, a bronzed proof 1/48 of a rupee of the Madras Presidency under the East India Co., dated 1794, and the so-called "pig rupee" of 1911. In regard to these pieces Mr. Wyman said that the first was one of a series coined in 1600 by order of Queen Elizabeth of England at the request of the East India Company, which had petitioned the Queen to be allowed to export to India for purposes of trade the silver Spanish coins then circulating in England, and which by law could not be taken out of the country. The merchants had wished to use the Spanish money because, they said, the natives were already familiar with its appearance. This statement seemed to have touched the Queen's vanity, for she replied that she would issue a special coinage for the purpose, so that the people of the East would learn that she was as great a ruler as the King of Spain. The portcullis pieces, so-called from the principle device impressed upon them, were the result. They are very rare.



Triple Crown of Frederick, Duke of Brunswick-Middle Lüneburg, 1647.

The second piece, illustrated below, was coined at the Soho Mint, and is probably a patern and undoubtedly a mule, as its obverse (with the elephant) is found combined with another reverse in a pattern coined at the same mint for Ceylon. This piece is perhaps rarer than the former, and Mr. Wyman stated that he knew of no other specimen in this country, and had only been able to find two offered in London in the last twenty years.

The third exhibit was the first rupee coined for India in the present reign. It shows the bust of George V, wearing the insignia of several orders, among them the Danish Order of the Elephant. Due to a fault in the design, the trunk of the elephant does not show very clearly, with the result that the animal looks like a pig.



1-48 Rupee of Madras Presidency Under the East India Company, 1794.

Dr. Burke exhibited a first bronze of Galba in superb condition.

Mr. David Proskey: Eight large silver pieces of Annam.

Dr. D. W. Valentine: Die proof on India paper of a 50c Lincoln reverse.

Mr. George H. Blake: Unusual silver certificate sequence of numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, also an error in printing one one dollar note; seal and number appears on reverse; a bank note of Japan, engraved by the Central Bank Note Company of New York, issued by the Fifth National Bank of Japan, for one dollar.

Mr. Dudley Butler: Belgium, 1672, 2½ klippe thaler, weight 1000 grains; siege piece of Amsterdam, extremely rare; Utrecht, 1656, klippe thaler; Dutch East India Company crown struck in 1739 for the exclusive use of the Dutch East India Company.

Mr. J. de Lagerberg: Silver medal of Hans Hilderbrand, the father of the author of the work on Swedish numismatics.

Mr. Elliott Smith: 1883 \$20 gold proof; 1873 \$3 gold piece; and gold life saving medal presented by the President of the United States to foreigners.

The Executive Committee reported that they had decided to hold a club dinner at the next meeting, and requested the members to invite the ladies as guests. Further, that they had requested Mr. Frey to address the Club on the subject "My Ten Years as Vice-President of the New York Numismatic Club." They further suggested that the Club strike a medal commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Club.

The Nominating Committee reported nominations for 1919 as follows:

President, Albert R. Frey.

Vice-President, Elliott Smith.

Secretary-Treasurer, F. C. C. Boyd.

Executive Committee, Elliott Smith, J. M. Swanson, Howland Wood, Dr. Valentine.

Medallic Art Committee, J. M. Swanson, E. Beesley, A. Heaton, B. L. Belden, J. Sanford Saltus.

Publication Committee, Dr. D. Valentine, Howland Wood, Moritz Wormser.

Membership Committee, D. Proskey, Thomas L. Elder, Dudley Butler, W. Gedney Beatty, John Reilly, Jr.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus spoke of the medals which had been issued by the Club, and complimented the Club and the sculptor, Mr. J. M. Swanson, on the uniformity of size and design. Mr. Saltus stated that it had recently come to his attention that the King of Italy, Victor Emanuel III, was our first Honorary Member, and that he would suggest the Club strike a medal to our first Honorary Member and to present him with one in gold, and if the Club favored the suggestion he would be pleased to defray the expense of making the dies, and would present the gold for the presentation medal. Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Belden, that the Club accept Mr. J. Sanford Saltus' kind offer with a rising vote of thanks. Motion carried. Regularly moved and seconded that a medal be struck in gold and presented to our first Honorary Member, Victor Emanuel III, in commemoration of our tenth anniversary. Motion carried. Mr. Saltus then informed the Club that our Member Mr. J. M. Swanson would be the designer of the medal.

Regularly moved and seconded that the Executive Committee be ordered to strike a medal in commemoration of the tenth anniversary, one bronze medal for each member, and two silver medals to be presented to the President and Vice-President. Motion carried.

Mr. Davidson then exhibited a photograph showing the King of Italy shaking hands with his son, L. H. Davidson. The King had just decorated him with the Italian Valor Medal (*Militare al Valor*).

The President directed the Secretary to send a letter of condolence to Mr. J. Gutttag and Mr. Frank G. Duffield, extending our sympathy in their recent bereavement. Meeting adjourned.

F. C. C. BOYD, Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Boston Numismatic Society met on Friday, November 1. Those present were: Messrs. Comstock, Gray, Harvey, Morse, Stearns, Storer, Joy and Wheeler.

Mr. Comstock showed electrotypes of medals by Durer, and one of Cosmo de Medici by Pisano; Massachusetts cent of 1787 with arrows in right and left claws; a proof store card of Bolen, 1864; four Harrison medalets; a number of pieces of old English silver; four coins of Hsien-Feng, and the Gorham medal of St. George for Victory.

Dr. Harvey showed a scudo of Cosmo de Medici and a counterstamped piece of Nicaragua.

Mr. Wheeler showed the English reproduction of the Lusitania medal; the Italian Red Cross medal by Mrs. Ladd; the Massachusetts Centennial piece, "Sail On," and specimens of the new French coinage.

Mr. Gray showed eight hitherto undescribed pieces of Springfield war scrip, the medal of the Spanish Order of Ladies of Queen Maria Louise, 1792, the Sears medal, and the E. R. Byrne medal of Byrneore gold, 1859.

Mr. Morse showed further interesting pieces of Chinese temple, key and spade money.

Dr. Storer showed the John Paul Jones medal in silver; the medal of the New England Society for the Promotion of Manufacturers (1826) in silver; the rare Washington medal Baker 129, and a broadside issued by John Coburn of Boston, dated 1790, offering for sale the Manly medal of Washington.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 69th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday evening, November 13th, with President Frazier in the chair. Members present: Messrs. De St. Guay, Converse, Frazier, Morse, Oliver, Prevost, Stone and Morris. Visitor: Mr. Elwell.

The minutes of the September meeting were read and approved, after which the Treasurer's report was received. Announcement was made that we were not allowed to hold the October meeting because of the prevalence of the epidemic. Some communications were then read.

It was moved by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Prevost, that in case of the death in the family of a member of the Club, the Governing Board use its judgment about buying flowers. Motion carried.

Deep regrets were expressed at the report of the death of the son of our fellow member, Mr. Oppenheimer, who was in the United States Navy, and who died after a protracted illness.

Upon motion of Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Oliver, it was moved that a letter of condolence be sent to Mr. Frank G. Duffield, editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*, because of the death of his daughter and son-in-law. Motion carried.

It was moved by Mr. Stone and seconded by Mr. Morse that three members be appointed on a committee of arrangements for the annual meeting of the A. N. A. in Springfield on December 11th. Motion carried, and the President appointed all Past Presidents, i. e., Messrs. Prevost, Oliver and Pond.

It was moved by Mr. Oliver and seconded by Mr. Prevost that a suitable letter and flowers be sent our esteemed ex-President, Mr. Preston Pond, who was reported to be recovering from a serious illness. Motion carried.

It was moved by Mr. Stone and seconded by Mr. Prevost that a nominating committee be appointed to bring in nominations for officers for next year, said nominations to be presented at the January meeting. Motion carried, and the President appointed all Past Presidents, i. e., Prevost, Oliver and Pond.

The entertainment of the evening consisted of an interesting exhibition by our fellow member, Mr. Stone, of siege coins, after which Mr. Stone presented a contest on American coins. The three highest scores were made by Morris, 70; Oliver, 66, and Converse, 63. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Stone for the entertainment, which was much appreciated.

The meeting then adjourned until the second Wednesday in December with the A. N. A.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, October 15th, 1918. 156th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Gillette, Koeb, L. G. Amberg, Horner, Maunovry, King, Loizeau, Haringx and Hicks.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Application for membership was received from Mr. M. Marcuson of Cleveland, Ohio. Moved by W. H. Amberg, seconded by L. G. Amberg that Mr. Marcuson be elected. Carried.

The Secretary called on Dr. Handler and Mr. Wolff, and was glad to report that they are both very much improved and hope to be at the next meeting.

It was reported that Dr. French is very ill. Moved and seconded that we send flowers to the Doctor. Carried.

President H. H. Yawger then told the members about his recent trip to Philadelphia, he having visited that city at the time that had been set for the American Numismatic Association Convention but which was postponed on account of the influenza epidemic. Mr. Yawger had a most delightful time visiting the Philadelphia numismatists, and while there also met a number of A. N. A. members from different cities who had not been notified of the postponement of the Convention until after they had started on their journey, and they all met at the Hotel Stenton and had a good talk on numismatic matters, the meeting ending by their having their photographs taken in a group. It was the general opinion that the A. N. A. Convention would be called off for this year. Mr. Yawger was most enthusiastic in his account of the delightful time he spent at the home of Mr. Henry Chapman and Mr. S. H. Chapman, to say nothing of our friend Mr. Fred Merritt. After leaving Philadelphia Mr. Yawger enjoyed a couple of days in New York.

It was regretted very much that the A. N. A. Convention was called off, as quite a number of members had prepared to go.

The meeting adjourned to November 5th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, November 5th, 1918. 157th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Hicks, Savage, L. G. Amberg, Plumb, Bauer, Maunovry, Simmonds, Gillette, Koeb, Borradaille, Burling and Dr. French.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Letter was received from Mr. Wayte Raymond of New York City, stating that he had sent a number of price-lists to be distributed among the members. Also a letter from Mr. Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A.

Mr. Chas. T. Huber was present as a visitor.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary send a letter of sympathy to our member Mr. Geo. Haringx, on account of the death of his son. Carried.

The members were pleased to welcome Dr. French, who had been ill for several weeks.

Mr. George Bauer, chairman of the Memorial Medal Committee, submitted a number of designs for the proposed Memorial Medal, which were laid on the table, to be considered at the next meeting.

The exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Gillette: 1863 gold dollar, uncirculated; following patterns numbered by Adams-Woodin: 6 half-dollars, Nos. 733, 744, 902, 908, 922, 928; 2 quarters, Nos. 754, 766; 6 dimes, Nos. 774, 775, 780, 781, 786, 787; all being in beautiful proof condition; 1799 cent, fine; Christensen Columbus and Columbia Medal, dated Oct. 21st, 1892, issued for the Chicago Fair, commemorating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, size 65, light bronze proof.

By Mr. L. G. Amberg: 1796 half dollar in fine condition.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, November 19th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was held Tuesday evening, November 5th, at the home of Mr. H. D. Gibbs.

After the transaction of the regular business the English, Spanish and Portuguese section of Mr. Gibbs' foreign collection was on exhibit.

At 11 o'clock a lunch was served, after which meeting was adjourned with a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Gibbs for the pleasant evening enjoyed by all.

Members present: Messrs. Boyle, Marlier, Gies, Dr. Wilharm Van Every, Kraft and Gibbs. There were also several visitors.

Next meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, December 3rd, at the rooms of the Society, in Carnegie Institute of Technology. Subject, "Coins—Their Condition and Classification."

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

PRICES AT LOW'S 195th SALE.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the 195th sale of Lyman H. Low, Park Avenue Hotel, New York, Tuesday, September 10, 1918:

4	Colonial. Hlfp. (1694) "God Preserve London." Fine	1.45
7	do. Geo. I. Hlfp. Rosa Americana. Fine	1.60
10	do. 2d. without date. Fine	2.30
25	1778. "Non-Depen-dens Status." Unc.	1.05
28	1783. "Voce Populi." Good	1.05
49	Cent. 1783. "Washington and Independence." Ex. fine	2.10
51	do. do. "Unity States". Fine	3.10
53	do. 1791. Washington, small eagle. V. G.	2.00
66	Bar Cent. U S A in monogram. Good	2.65
128	New Jersey Cent. 1787. M. 56n. V fine	1.10
137	do. 1788. Horse and plow to left. M. 49f. Abt. good	1.60
154	Half Cent. 1793. Abt. good	2.50
166	do. 1802 over 1800. Abt. good	1.60
276	Confederate Half Dollar. 1861. Scott restrike. Fine	7.50
290a	H. T. T. Jackson. Low 3. Brass. V. G.	1.00
296	do. Van Buren. Low 56. Brass. Fine	1.00
311	Enc. Postage Stamps. Three 3c stamps. Ex. fine	2.10
392	Medal. Jefferson Society, Louisville, Ky. Fine	3.30
395	Dime. 1861. S. mint. V. good	1.05
454	Colonial note. Mass. 1780. 15 pounds. Fine	2.10
459	do. Virginia. 1780. \$400. Ex. fine	2.10
463	do. So. Car. 1776. \$400. Unc.	2.10
504	U. S. 1904 Dollar. Br. pf.	2.10
505	do. 1916. Quarter Dol. (new type). Unc.	1.25
649	Colonial Note, Maryland. May 10, 1781. 56 Pds. 18 shil. 9d	
	Ex. fine	2.10
654	Ancient. Athens. B. C. 460-407. Tetr. V. G.	2.60
656	do. Macedonia. A. D. 146. Tetr. Fine	4.00
666	do. Rome. Octavian. First bronze	2.75
667	do. do. Tiberius. First bronze. Good	3.10
709	Fractional Currency. 50c. Justice. Colby and Spinner. Red	
	back. Unc.	10.75

TO CELEBRATE BICENTENNIAL OF DEATH OF CHARLES XII.

At the November meeting of the New York Numismatic Club Mr. J. M. Swanson read the following, which appeared in the Swedish newspaper "The North Star", the translation being made by Mr. J. deLagerberg:

"The American Numismatic Society, in New York, will celebrate on December 5 the bicentennial of the death of Carl XII (November 30, 1718) by an exhibition at their building, 156th street west of Broadway, and in connection with the exhibit there will be speeches, etc. The Society possesses in its cabinet a splendid collection of coins and medals from the time of Charles XII, and is desirous of borrowing from the public, for the occasion, as many more of these as possible, so as to make it as complete as circumstances will permit. Anyone, accordingly, who has any coins or medals of the period of Charles XII is requested to contribute the same for the exhibition mentioned. Not only things in this line, but also in the line of pictures, photos, woodcuts, books, documents, armor, busts, or any material pertaining to said period, will be gladly received. The Society will be responsible for said contributions.

"It would be highly interesting to have this exhibition as complete as possible, so that a realization of the reminiscences of the hero king which exist in this country may be obtained. Material relating to the same may be sent to the Society's Curator, Mr. Howland Wood, who also will answer any communications on this matter. Any further information may be had from Mr. A. R. Frey, Seventh Division, New York Custom House, New York. Mr. Frey will deliver the oration about the king."

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES AWARDED.

The Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and soldiers for acts of extraordinary heroism:

Second Lieut. Earl W. Porter, Observer, Air Service.
 First Lieut. Leo. J. Crum, Medical Corps, 126th Infantry.
 Sergt. Paul J. Gaston, Sanitary Detachment, 121st Machine Gun Battalion.
 Private Joseph A. Madden, Medical Department, 125th Infantry.
 Corp. Martin J. Kiah, deceased, Company C, First Engineers.
 Private Frank Springer, deceased, Company C, First Engineers.
 Private B. R. Perkins, deceased, Headquarters Company, First Engineers.
 Private Bryan Miller, deceased, Company C, First Engineers.
 Private Zeno W. Pearce, deceased, Company C, First Engineers.
 Private John Roskowski, deceased, Company C, First Engineers.
 Captain Charles S. Sheridan, Company A, 128th Infantry.
 First Lieut. John D. Spencer, Company B, 127th Infantry.
 Chaplain Thomas E. Swan, 125th Infantry.
 Sergt. Russell V. Somes, Company I, 125th Infantry.
 Private Franciszek Dunzinski, Company I, 120th Infantry.
 Private Olaf Olsen, Company I, 127th Infantry.
 Private Bernard Schultheis, Machine Gun Company, 125th Infantry.
 Private Everett C. Dressell, Machine Gun Company, 125th Infantry.
 Second Lieut. David C. Beebe, Pilot, Fiftieth Aero Squadron.
 Franklin D. Bellows, deceased, Observer, Fiftieth Aero Squadron.

MR. ELDER RESIGNS AS SECRETARY OF N. Y. N. C.

Mr. Thomas L. Elder, the well-known numismatic dealer of New York City, has resigned as Secretary of the New York Numismatic Club, being unable to attend to the duties of that office on account of much of his time being given to war work. Sergeant Elder is now drilling four times per week at his armory. Two nights of this drilling is confined to the instruction of draftees of Class A in preliminary military tactics. Sergeant Elder also is acting as first sergeant for the Company. He has recently issued a very interesting book entitled, "Valuable Hints for the Soldier." This work contains much information of value to the soldier or recruit. He is a Sergeant in the New York State Militia.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Lee, Mass.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.
FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED DECEMBER 1, 1918.

- 2008 William H. Mackie, Minnesota Utilities Co., Bovey, Minn.
 2009 M. E. Duncan, 15 Collier St., San Francisco, Calif.
 2010 L. M. Beebe, Wakefield, Mass.
 2011 James Elmer Christie, 292 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to November 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to January 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the January issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Dr. Fred S. Smith, Chester, Conn.	F. G. Duffield J. M. Oliver
John H. Snow (General), 1406 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.	O. P. Eklund George H. King
Sigmund S. von Lieven (Gold and Silver) 1956 E. Bathgate Ave., New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser E. Beesley
Richard M. Bateman, M. D. (Canadian Coins, Medals, Business and Communion Tokens), 361 Danforth Ave., Toronto, Ont.	John A. Wood Henry Chapman
A. E. Rankin (Canadian), 217 King St. West, Hamilton, Ont.	John A. Wood Geo. Argent

Change of Address.

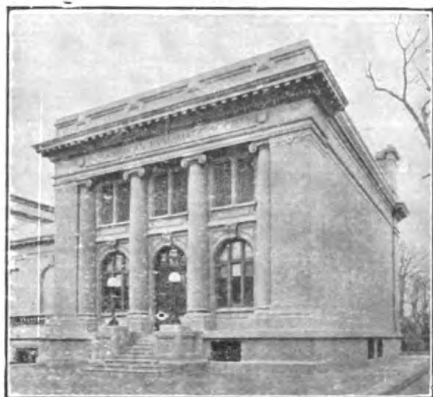
E. S. Norris, from 100 Summer St. to 80 Elmwood St., Boston, Mass.
 Capt. J. H. Comfort (formerly care of Postmaster, New York City), to
 U. S. S. Supply, care Postmaster, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Springfield, Mass., November 20, 1918.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A.

Looking to the continued conservation of the supply of paper, the War Industries Board has requested that all publishers discontinue subscriptions at expiration unless renewed and paid for. The dues and subscriptions of all members of the American Numismatic Association expire December 31. Please send renewals for both (\$2.00) promptly—during December, if possible—to General Secretary John M. Oliver, 30 Rochelle street, Springfield, Mass. It will insure receipt of the magazine regularly, and will aid the General Secretary with his work.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITIONS:

Insignia, Chevrons, Etc., of Army,
Navy and Marine Corps.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The rearrangement of the Civil War cards in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society mentioned last month has disclosed many interesting facts, some of which relate to certain pieces struck from two similar dies of the familiar Indian-head type. The workmanship and appearance of these indicates that both dies come from the same source, and their identity is determined by breaks, in one case under the last two figures of the date, making a flaw in the beading around the edge, and in the other a break and defect in the die extending from the point of the bust horizontally to the edge, with another break connecting the first four stars on the left. Both these breaks are found in different stages of development, and thus by comparison the chronological relationship of the several pieces to each other can be pretty closely determined.

The breaks at the point of the bust and through the stars are such as would soon destroy the usefulness of the die, while the break in the other die would not interfere with its continued service. This, with the additional fact that a much smaller number of pieces are found from the die with the first described breaks, suggests that it was the earlier of the two. All the pieces are dated 1864 and have reeded edges, though in several of those with the break under the date the reeding is defective. With one exception, every piece from either of these dies is in nickel, the exception being in copper and bearing on its reverse the card of S. Wild, Coffee House, Dayton, Ohio. This is also the only one showing any evidence of circulation.

A list has been made of the different reverses, there being 154 of those with the break under the date and 49 with the break at the point of the bust, not including the one of the latter in copper.

As has been stated none of these pieces in nickel show any marks of circulation, and this, together with some minor points, leads to the tentative conclusion that all were struck as specimens for some of the many contemporaneous collectors of the series.

It is hoped further information in regard to these pieces may soon be available for publication, and the Society would be glad to hear from those who could add to what is already known about them.

TWO NECESSITY ISSUES OF DUTCH EAST AFRICA.

Through an oversight on the part of the editor, illustrations of the two necessity pieces described in the report of the American Numismatic Society on page 429 of our October issue were omitted.



They are shown above. One is a gold 15-rupee of Dutch East Africa. The other is a 20-heller piece of the same country. Complete descriptions of them will be found on the page mentioned.

THREE KINGS MEETING MEDAL.

Mr. Ivar Throndsen, the Norwegian coin and medal engraver, has struck a commemorative medal of "The Three Kings Meeting" in November 1917, at Kristiania.

On the obverse is the inscription, "Lat om oss skapa en ny forening, en forstaelsens, en hjertats union" ("Let us form a new union, one of understanding, a union of hearts").



The reverse has an inscription untranslatable on account of its formation, as to assumption, symbolism and idealism, viz.; "Midt i verdens Bankerot, hvis Ild slaar op mot Norden, det Handslag paa Kristiania Slot vil lyse over Jorden."—(Free trans. by J. deL.)

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL SYSTEM ALMOST WRECKED.

The German Reichsbank has issued bank notes to the amount of 2,000,000,000 marks during the last four weeks, according to the "Neueste Nachrichten" of Munich. The newspaper says that this was caused by the hoarding of bank notes by the people, and points out that if the Germans do not give up their present "craze" a financial catastrophe is inevitable.

Public anxiety over the solvency of the empire is apparently becoming acute in Germany. The hoarding of money has become so rampant as to cause great inconvenience. There has been a general run on banks to close accounts, and the thefts of hidden funds is a daily occurrence.

With its staff depleted by the war and grippe, the German treasury is turning out new currency at top speed, according to the "Lokal Anzeiger" of Berlin. But it melts like snow when the sun shines, and the customary back flow into the state coffers has ceased completely. The Reichsbank in the third quarter of the year issued the unprecedented sum of four billion marks in money, or nearly twice the amount issued in the same period last year. In the first three weeks in October alone the bank issued one and a quarter billion marks in new money.

The government has become compelled to make war loan coupons legal tender. It also proposes to issue a simpler form of paper currency for the municipal governments, and counters have been authorized to issue temporary token money. Fears are growing that if the officials' appeal to refrain from hoarding are not heeded, the whole economic structure of Germany may collapse.

M. S.

MEDALS FOR SAVING LIVES.

A press dispatch from London states that The Dutch League of Neutral Countries has decided to award medals to the officers and crews of two British trawlers who rescued several persons from seven Dutch vessels sunk by German submarines near the English coast. The medals are of silver for the officers and of bronze for the crews. The design on one side has the figures of a British and Dutch sailor clasping hands, and on the other side the name of the recipient and a short inscription telling of the service rendered.

A WAR TOKEN OF BESANCON, FRANCE.

The token illustrated below is one of the many war issues of French cities, this particular piece being of Besancon, and is for 10 centimes. It is struck in aluminum, and is reproduced through the courtesy of Messrs. Gutttag Bros. of New York City.



Besancon is in the western part of France, not far from the Swiss border, and is the birthplace of Victor Hugo. The obverse of the token is divided in two sections, the half showing a bridge over a river being slightly depressed, the other half containing the words "Ville de Besancon, 10 Centes." The reverse has an eagle with outstretched wings and feet, each of the latter holding an upright pillar. The date, 1917, is above. It is quite an attractive necessity issue.

SCARCITY OF METAL IN GERMANY EXPLAINED.

A recent press dispatch from Paris says that hundreds of tons of metal in the shape of Iron Crosses bestowed by the Kaiser are dangling from Hun jackets. It is estimated that 4,500,000 Germans have been awarded the Iron Cross of the Second Class, and 135,000 more have received the Iron Cross of the First Class. The Kaiser was more careful of the Great Iron Cross. Only five persons have it. The Kaiser decorated himself with a Great Iron Cross, and gave one each to Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Mackensen and Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

Iron is so scarce in Germany that enough cannot be spared to make all the Iron Crosses needed to carry out the government's policy of wholesale distribution of war honors. At least such a condition is strongly indicated by a souvenir from a battlefield that has been received in this country. It is a black and white ribbon, which the sender, a medical officer, asserts is one of many that have been awarded in lieu of crosses. The ribbon was found on the body of a dead German.

M. S.

MEXICO ON GOLD BASIS.

A press dispatch from Mexico City states that on November 13 President Carranza signed a decree reforming the monetary system of Mexico by placing it on a strictly gold basis.

The recent monetary crisis was caused, it is said, by the exportation of silver half peso pieces, which, as the result of the high price of silver, were worth more as bullion than as coin. Business has been seriously handicapped for a fortnight by the scarcity of change. Under the new decree peso and half-peso pieces will be coined with less silver in them, making their exportation profitless.

New gold coins now being minted are worth two and one-half pesos. Millions of pesos in silver and half-peso pieces, called "tostones," recently have disappeared from circulation. These have been demonetized to prevent speculation in the new pesos. It will be illegal for any one to give more than twenty pesos of them as change.

IRON CROSSES SELL AT FIVE PFENNIGS.

A cable dispatch from Paris says that the Iron Crosses which the former German Emperor bestowed so lavishly during the war are being sold in Germany for five pfennigs, or about one American cent, apiece, according to a telegram from Amsterdam.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NOTES.

Private correspondence from Toronto is to the effect that the collection of coins of the late Edward W. Barton of that city is being disposed of at private sale. Very good prices are reported for the Canadian section.

The leading articles in Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for November are "The Coinage of America," by A. J. Odenwelder, and "Some of the Numismatist's Nightmares," by F. E. Dutcher. Other articles are "Spence—and His Plan," "The Coins and Tokens of Australia," "War Orders of France Given to West Point," and a number of shorter articles, with the usual editorial chat and reports of meetings of numismatic societies.

It is announced that a commemorative medal will be presented to President Wilson at the reception to be tendered him by the Municipal Council of Paris upon his visit there in connection with the Peace Conference.

One of the doges of Venice in the twelfth century is said to have issued leather tokens during an expedition in the Levant for the payment of his troops.

CANADA WILL PROBABLY HAVE NEW CENT.

Canadians have no doubt long envied the people of the United States because of the small size of our cent as compared with theirs. Say what you will, there has never seemed any good reason why our neighbors on the north should have consumed so much bronze in the issue of large coins for so small a denomination. But if the plans of the Ministry of Finance are carried out, Canada will have a new cent that will be practically the same size as that of the United States. It is said that the new coin will be slightly larger and slightly thinner than the ten-cent piece. The new coins will probably be issued as soon as the dies can be prepared.

APPRECIATION OF THE NUMISMATIST.

A new subscriber from Iowa writes:

"I took THE NUMISMATIST for a number of years when Dr. Heath was alive, and it looks good to me now."

A subscriber from Detroit, Mich., writes:

"I am a collector of Confederate currency. Have nearly complete collection, including all minor varieties, and certainly enjoy Mr. Allen's articles."

MEXICO CHANGES SILVER DECREE.

A cable dispatch from City of Mexico states that the decree relative to exportation of silver requiring the reimportation of 25 per cent. of gold coin has been abolished. Government mines may export silver without restrictions.

NEW VARIETY OF CANADIAN BOUQUET SOU FOUND.

Mr. Weldon B. Swayze of Hamilton, Ont., writes that a variety of Breton's No. 705, Courteau's No. 25, has been found by him struck in brass. It has been submitted to Dr. Courteau, who claims it is genuine.

AUSTRIA ISSUES TEMPORARY BANKNOTES.

The Austrian Government, it is stated, will issue temporary banknotes in denominations of 25 and 100 crowns to counteract the monopoly in currency that has followed the general panic in that country.

DISCOUNT ON CANADIAN SILVER.

It is reported that banks in western New York have for some time been charging a discount on Canadian coins, which circulate to a limited extent in that section, and business houses have found it necessary to pass this charge on to their customers. This discount will vary, storekeepers say, according to the rate charged by the banks. Until recently Canadian currency has been accepted at its face value in western and northern New York. It is said that for years railroad men and others doing business across the border have made a tidy sum buying up Canadian silver in New York and vicinity at a discount and getting full value for it a few hundred miles farther north.

IMPORTATION OF RUSSIAN RUBLES RESTRICTED.

Mr. A. R. Frey of New York City calls our attention to a recent Treasury Department decision regarding the importation of Russian rubles into the United States. The decision is as follows:

"The Federal Reserve Board, Division of Foreign Exchange, has decided to prohibit the importation of Russian rubles into the United States, except that each bona-fide adult traveler arriving in this country will be permitted to bring with him 500 Russian rubles. In case more Russian rubles than allowed and permitted are found upon a passenger or traveler, customs officers will take possession thereof and report the facts to the department for instructions."

PROFESSOR MONTELIUS ACTIVE AT 75.

The celebrated Swedish archeologist, and late Royal Antiquarian Professor Oscar Montelius, an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic Association, entered his 76th year on September 9, at Stockholm, Sweden.

Professor Montelius has made himself the champion of the theory concerning the pre-historic periods of the stone, bronze and iron ages. He is now universally recognized in Europe for his scientific works, and has had the pleasure of seeing his systems obtain an ever-widening recognition. In spite of his age his spiritual and physical powers are still unimpaired. At present a great publication entitled "*La Grece Prehistorique*" is in preparation.—(Free trans. by J. deL.)

MR. KIMBALL MEETS WITH ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

After almost recovering from a broken leg received by being struck by an automobile several weeks ago, Mr. F. R. Kimball, a numismatic dealer and member of the A. N. A., met with another accident a few days ago. He had been discharged from the hospital with the broken leg in a cast, and in stepping into an auto he had the misfortune to break the other leg. Both legs are now in casts, and he is resting as comfortably as could be expected in the circumstances.

BOLSHEVIK PAPER CURRENCY REACHES U. S.

Specimens of the paper currency issued by the Bolshevik authorities in Russia have reached this country. A note for 50 kopeks shows both on the obverse and reverse the Russian double eagle, with the denomination on the note in figures. The paper on which they are printed is of ordinary quality, and they are poorly printed, indicating the possibility that a lot of spurious issues are being circulated.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Fred Michael, the Chicago numismatic dealer, announces that on December 23 he will move his place of business to 8 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Were represented at my Sale of the second portion of Mr. Sears' stock and other consignments, realizing over Eight Thousand Dollars (\$8000.00).

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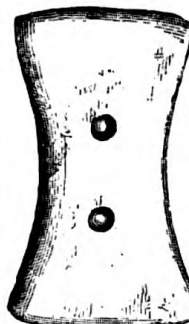
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